

Pennant (T.)  
K

A  
TOUR  
IN  
SCOTLAND;  
MDCCLXIX.

TROS TYRIUSQUE *mibi nullo discrimine agetur.*

THIRD EDITION.



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MDCCLXXIV.





TO  
SIR ROGER MOSTYN, BAR<sup>T</sup>.  
OF  
MOSTYN, FLINTSHIRE.

DEAR SIR,

A GENTLEMAN well known to the political world in the beginning of the present century made the tour of *Europe*, and before he reached *Abbeville* discovered that in order to see a country to best advantage it was infinitely preferable to travel by day than by night.

I CANNOT help making this applicable to myself, who, after publishing three volumes of the *Zoology* of GREAT BRITAIN, found out that to be able to speak with more precision of the subjects I treated of, it was far more prudent to visit the whole than part of my country: struck therefore with the reflection of having never seen SCOTLAND, I instantly ordered my baggage to be got ready, and in a reasonable time found myself on the banks of the *Tweed*.

a

As



## D E D I C A T I O N.

As soon as I communicated to you my resolution, with your accustomed friendship you wished to hear from me : I could give but a partial performance of my promise, the attention of a traveller being so much taken up as to leave very little room for epistolary duties ; and I flatter myself you will find this tardy execution of my engagement more satisfactory than the hasty accounts I could send you on my road. But this is far from being the sole motive of this address.

I have irresistible inducements of public and of a private nature : to you I owe a most free enjoyment of the little territories Providence had bestowed on me ; for by a liberal and equal cession of fields, and meads and woods, you connected all the divided parts, and gave a full scope to all my improvements. Every view I take from my window reminds me of my debt, and forbids my silence, causing the pleasing glow of gratitude to diffuse itself over the whole frame, instead of forcing up the imbittering sigh of *Ob ! si angulus ille !* Now every scene I enjoy receives new charms, for I mingle with the visible beauties, the more pleasing idea of owing them to you, the worthy neighbor and firm friend, who are happy in the calm and domestic paths of life with abilities superior to ostentation, and goodness content with its own reward : with a sound judgement and honest heart  
you

## D E D I C A T I O N.

you worthily discharge the senatorial trust reposed in you, whose unprejudiced vote aids to still the madness of the People, or aims to check the presumption of the Minister. My happiness in being from your earliest life your neighbor, makes me confident in my observation ; your increasing and discerning band of friends discovers and confirms the justice of it: may the reasons that attract and bind us to you ever remain, is the most grateful wish that can be thought of, by,

DEAR SIR,

*Your obliged,*

*and affectionate Friend,*

DOWNING,  
October 20th, 1771.

THOMAS PENNANT.



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*R. Marshall sculp*

ROWS IN BRIDGE STREET, CHESTER.

*James Griffiths del*

A  
T O U R  
I N  
S C O T L A N D,  
MDCCLXIX.

**O**N *Monday* the 26th of JUNE, take my departure from  
CHESTER, a city without parallel for the singular struc-  
ture of the four principal streets, which are as if ex-  
cavated out of the earth, and sunk many feet beneath the surface ;  
the carriages drive far beneath the level of the kitchens, on a line  
with ranges of shops, over which on each side of the streets passengers  
walk from end to end, in galleries open in front, secure from wet  
or heat. The back courts of all these houses are level with the  
ground, but to go into any of these four streets it is necessary  
to descend a flight of several steps.

CHESTER.

The *Cathedral* is an antient structure, very ragged on the outside,  
B from



from the nature of the red friable stone \* with which it is built: the tabernacle work in the choir is very neat; but the beauty and elegant simplicity of a very antique gothic chapter-house, is what merits a visit from every traveller.

The *Hypocaust* near the *Feathers Inn*, is one of the remains of the *Romans* †, it being well known that this place was a principal station. Among many antiquities found here, none is more singular than the rude sculpture of the *Dea Armigera Minerva*, with her bird and her altar, on the face of a rock in a small field near the *Welch* end of the bridge.

The castle is a decaying pile. The walls of the city, the only complete specimens of antient fortifications, are kept in excellent order, being the principal walk of the inhabitants: the views from the several parts are very fine; the mountains of *Flintshire*, the hills of *Broxton*, and the insulated rock of *Beeſton*, form the ruder part of the scenery; a rich flat forms the softer view, and the prospect up the river towards *Boughton* recalls in some degree the idea of the *Thames* and *Richmond* hill.

Passed through *Tarvin*, a small village; in the church-yard is an epitaph in memory of Mr. *John Thomafen*, an excellent penman, but particularly famous for his exact and elegant imitation of the *Greek* character.

*Delamere*, which *Leland* calls a faire and large forest, with plenty of redde deere and falow, is now a black and dreary waste; it feeds

\* *Saxum arenarium friabile rubrum. Da Costa, Fossils. I. 139.*

† This city was the *Deva* and *Devana* of *Antonine*, and the station of the *Legio vicesima victrix*.

a few rabbits, and a few black *Terns*\* skim over the splashes that water some part of it.

A few miles from this heath lies *Northwich*, a small town, long famous for its rock salt, and brine pits. Some years ago I visited one of the mines; the stratum of salt lies about forty yards deep; that which I saw was hollowed into the form of a temple. I descended thro' a dome, and found the roof supported by rows of pillars, about two yards thick, and several in height; the whole was illuminated with numbers of candles, and made a most magnificent and glittering appearance. Above the salt is a bed of whitish clay†, used in making the *Liverpool* earthen-ware; and in the same place is also dug a good deal of the *Gypsum*, or plaister stone. The fossil salt is generally yellow, and semipellucid, sometimes debased with a dull greenish earth, and is often found, but in small quantities, quite clear and colorless.

SALT PITS.

The road from this place to *Macclesfield* is thro' a flat, rich, but unpleasant country. That town is in a very flourishing state; is possessed of a great manufacture of mohair and twist buttons; has between twenty and thirty silk mills, and a very considerable copper smelting house, and brass work.

Here lived in great hospitality, at his manor-house ‡, *Henry Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, a most powerful Peer, the sad instrument of the ambition of *Richard III.* He was at once rewarded by that monarch || with a grant of fifty castles and manors; but struck with remorse at being accessory to so many crimes, fell from his allegiance,

\* *Br. Zool.* II. 430. † *Argilla cærulea-cinerea. Da Costa, Fossils.* I. No. 256. 48.

‡ *King's Vale Royal.* 86.

|| *Dugdale's Baronage.* I. 168.



and by a just retribution, suffered on a scaffold by the mere *fiat* of his unfeeling master.

In the church is the sepulchral chapel, and the magnificent monuments of the family of the *Savages*. In this part of the church had been a chauntry of secular priests, founded about 1508 by *Thomas Savage*, archbishop of *York*\*, who directed that his heart should be deposited here. On a brass plate on the wall is this comfortable advertisement of the price of remission of sins in the other life: it was to be wished that the expence of obtaining so extensive a charter from his holiness in this world had likewise been added.

These are the words.

The Pdon for saying of 5 *Pater nost* and 5 *aves* and a creed is 26 thousand yeres and 26 dayes of Pardon.

In the chapel belonging to the *Leghs* of *Lyme* is another singular inscription and its history.

Here lyeth the body of *Perkin a Legh*  
That for King *Richard* the death did die,  
Betrayed for righteoufness,  
And the bones of Sir *Peers* his sonne  
That with king *Henrie* the fift did wonne  
in *Paris*.

‘ This *Perkin* served king *Edward* the third and the *black Prince*  
‘ his sonne in all their warres in *France* and was at the battel of  
‘ *Cressie* and had *Lyme* given him for that service; and after their  
‘ deathes served king *Richard* the second, and left him not in his

\* *Tanner*, 66.

‘ troubles,

‘ troubles, but was taken with him, and beheaded at *Chester* by king  
 ‘ *Henrie* the fourthe. and the sayd Sir *Peers* his sonne served king  
 ‘ *Henrie* and was slaine at the battel of *Agencourt*.

‘ In their memorie Sir *Peter Legh* of *Lyme* knight descended from  
 ‘ them finding the sayd ould verses written upon a stone in this  
 ‘ Chappel did reedifie this place *An<sup>o</sup> Dni 1620.*’

After leaving this town, the country almost instantly changes and becomes very mountanous and barren, at lest on the surface ; but the bowels compensate for the external sterility, by yielding sufficient quantity of coal for the use of the neighboring parts of *Cheshire*, and for the burning of lime : vast quantity is made near *Buxton*, and being carried to all parts for the purposes of agriculture, is become a considerable article of commerce.

The celebrated warm bath of *Buxton*\* is seated in a bottom, amidst these hills, in a most cheerless spot, and would be little frequented, did not *Hygeia* often reside here, and dispense to her votaries the chief blessings of life, ease and health. With joy and gratitude I this moment reflect on the efficacious qualities of the waters ; I recollect with rapture the return of spirits, the flight of pain, and re-animation of my long, long-crippled rheumatic limbs. But how unfortunate is it, that what Providence designed for the general good, should be rendered only a partial one, and denied to all, except the opulent ; or I may say to the (comparatively) few that can get admittance into the house where these waters are im-

BUXTON.

\* The *Romans*, who were remarkably fond of warm baths, did not overlook these agreeable waters : they had a bath, inclosed with a brick wall, adjacent to the present St. *Anne's* well, which Dr. *Short*, in his *Essay on Mineral Waters*, says was razed in 1709.

prisoned ?



prisoned? There are other springs (*Camden* says nine) very near that in the *Hall*, and in all probability of equal virtue. I was informed that the late Duke of *Devonshire*, not long before his death, had ordered some of these to be inclosed and formed into baths. It is to be hoped that his successor will not fail adopting so useful and humane a plan; that he will form it on the most enlarged system, that they may open not solely to those whom misused wealth hath rendered invalids, but to the poor cripple, whom honest labor hath made a burden to himself and his country; and to the soldier and sailor, who by hard service have lost the use of those very limbs which once were active in our defence. The honor resulting from such a foundation would be as great, as the satisfaction arising from a consciousness of so benevolent a work would be unspeakable. The charms of dissipation would then lose their force; and every human luxury would appear to him insipid, who had it in his power thus to lay open these fountains of health, and to be able to exult in such pathetic and comfortable strains as these: *When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me it gave witness to me;*

*Because I had delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him.*

*The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.*

*I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame.*

After leaving *Buxton*, passed thro' *Middleton dale*, a deep narrow chasm between two vast cliffs, which extend on each side, near a mile in length: this road is very singular, but the rocks are in general too naked to be beautiful. At the end is the small village  
of

of *Stoney Middleton*; here the prospect opens, and at *Barsty Bridge* exhibits a pretty view of a small but fertile vale, watered by the *Derwent*, and terminated by *Chatsworth* and its plantations. Arrived and lay at

*Chesterfield*; an ugly town. In this place is a great manufacture of worsted stockings, and another of a brown earthen-ware, much of which is sent into *Holland*, the country which, within less than half a century ago, supplied not only these kingdoms but half of *Europe* with that commodity. The clay is found near the town, over the bass or cherty \* stratum, above the coal. The steeple of *Chesterfield* church is a spire covered with lead, but by a violent wind strangely bent, in which state it remains. In the church are some fine monuments of the *Foljambes* of *Walton*.

At this place may be said to have expired the war of the Barons in the reign of *Henry III.* After the battle of *Evesham*, *Robert Earl Ferrers*, and *Baldwin Wake* Baron of *Chesterfield*, attempted once more to make head against the royal power. They rendezvoused here; but were suddenly surprized by the royalists; *Ferrers* was taken, and *Wake* fled. The estate of the first was forfeited; the fortunes of the last were restored, after certain mulcts. By the marriage of a sister of one of his descendants with *Edmund of Woodstock*, this place and *Bakewell* became the property of his daughter, the fair Maid of *Kent*, widow of the Black Prince, and were part of her jointure on his decease.

On the road side, about three miles from the town, are several pits of iron-stone about nine or ten feet deep. The stratum lies above the coal, and is two feet thick. I was informed that the adventurers

JUNE 27.

\* Or flinty.



pay ten pounds per annum to the lord of the soil, for liberty of raising it; that the laborers have six shillings per load for getting it: each load is about twenty strikes or bushels, which yields a tun of metal. Coal, in these parts is very cheap, a tun and a half being sold for five shillings.

Changed horses at *Workfop* and *Tuxford*. In the south aisle of the church at *Tuxford*, beneath a flowery arch, is a very rude relief of St. *Laurence* placed on the gridiron. By him is a fellow with a bellows blowing the fire; and the executioner going to turn him. The zealous *Fox* in his Martyrology has this very thought, and makes the martyr say in the midst of sufferings, *This side is now roasted; turn me, O tyrant great!* Crossed the *Trent* at *Dunham-Ferry*, where it is broad, but shallow: the spring tides flow here, and rise about two feet, but the common tides never reach this place. *Dunham* had been a manor belonging to *Edward* \* the Confessor, and yielded him thirty pounds, and six sextaries of honey, valuable, when mead was the delicious beverage of the times. From hence pass along the *Foss-Dike*, or the canal opened by *Henry I.* † to form a communication between the *Trent* and the *Witham*. It was opened ‡ in the year 1121, and extends from *Lincoln* to *Torkesey*; its length is eleven

\* *Thoroton's Nottinghamsh.* 388.

† *Dugdale* on embanking, 167.

‡ I make use of this word, as Dr. *Stukeley* conjectures this canal to have been originally a *Roman* work; and that another of the same kind (called the *Carf-dike*) communicated with it, by means of the *Witham*, which began a little below *Washenbro'* three miles from *Lincoln*, and was continued through the fens as far as *Peterborough*. *Stukeley's Carausius*, 129. seq. ejusd. *Account of Richard of Cirencester*, 50.

miles three quarters, the breadth between dike and dike at the top is about sixty feet, at bottom twenty-two: vessels from fifteen to thirty-five tons navigate this canal, and by its means a considerable trade in coals, timber, corn and wool, is carried on. In former times, the persons who had landed property on either side were obliged to scower it whenever it was choaked up, and accordingly we find presentments were made by juries in several succeeding reigns for that purpose. Reach

LINCOLN, an antient but ill-built city, much fallen away from its former extent. It lies partly on a plain, partly on a very steep hill, on whose summit are the cathedral and the ruins of the castle. The first is a vast pile of gothic architecture; within of matchless beauty and magnificence: the ornaments are excessively rich, and in the finest gothic taste; the pillars light, the centre lofty, and of a surprising grandeur. The windows at the N. and S. ends are very antient, but very elegant; one represents a leaf with its fibres, the other consists of a number of small circles. There are two other antient windows on each side the great isle: the others, as I recollect, are modern. This church was, till of late years, much out of repair, but has just been restored in a manner that does credit to the Chapter.

The prospect from this eminence is very extensive, but very barren of objects; a vast flat as far as the eye can reach, consisting of plains not the most fertile, or of fens\* and moors: the last are far less

\* The fens, naked as they now appear, were once well wooded. Oaks have been found buried in them, which were sixteen yards long, and five in circumference; fir trees from thirty to thirty-five yards long, and a foot or eighteen inches



less extensive than they were, many being drained, and will soon become the best land in the country; but much still remains to be done. The fens near *Revesby Abby* \*, eight miles beyond *Horncastle*, are of vast extent; but serve for little other purpose than the rearing great numbers of geese, which are the wealth of the fenmen.

**GESE.**

During the breeding season, these birds are lodged in the same houses with the inhabitants, and even in their very bed-chambers: in every apartment are three rows of coarse wicker pens placed one above another; each bird has its separate lodge divided from the other, which it keeps possession of during the time of sitting. A person, called a *Gozzard* †, attends the flock, and twice a day drives the whole to water; then brings them back to their habitations, helping those that live in the upper stories to their nests, without ever misplacing a single bird.

The geese are plucked five times in the year; the first plucking is at *Lady-Day*, for feathers and quills, and the same is renewed, for feathers only, four times more between that and *Michaelmas*. The old geese submit quietly to the operation, but the young ones are very noisy and unruly. I once saw this performed, and observed that goslings of six weeks old were not spared; for their tails were plucked, as I was told, to habituate them early to what they

square. These trees had not the mark of the ax, but appeared as if burnt down by fire applied to their lower parts. Acorns and small nuts have also been found in great quantities in the same places. *Dugdale* on embanking, 141.

\* *Revesby Abby* was founded 1142, by *W. de Romara*, Earl of *Lincoln*, for *Cistercian* monks, and granted by *H. VIII.* an. 30. to *Ch. Duke of Suffolk*. The founder turning monk was buried here. *Tanner*, 263.

† i. e. Goose-herd.

were

## IN SCOTLAND.

11

were to come to. If the season proves cold, numbers of geese die by this barbarous custom \*.

Vast numbers are driven annually to *London*, to supply the markets; among them, all the superannuated geese and ganders (called here *Cagmags*) which serve to fatigue the jaws of the good Citizens, who are so unfortunate as to meet with them.

The fen called the *West Fen*, is the place where the Ruffs and Reeves resort to in the greatest numbers †; and many other sorts of water fowl, which do not require the shelter of reeds or rushes, migrate here to breed; for this fen is very bare, having been imperfectly drained by narrow canals, which intersect it for great numbers of miles. These the inhabitants navigate in most diminutive shallow boats; they are, in fact, the roads of the country.

FEN BIRDS.

The *East Fen* is quite in a state of nature, and gives a specimen of the country before the introduction of drainage: it is a vast tract of morafs, intermixed with numbers of lakes from half a mile to two or three miles in circuit, communicating with each other by narrow reedy straits: they are very shallow, none are above four or five feet in depth; but abound with fish, such as Pike, Perch, Ruff, Bream, Tench, Rud, Dace, Roach, Burbot, Sticklebacks and Eels.

It is observable, that once in seven or eight years, immense shoals of Sticklebacks appear in the *Welland* below *Spalding*, and attempt coming up the river in form of a vast column. They are supposed to be the collected multitudes washed out of the fens by the floods of several years, and carried into some deep hole; when over-charged

\* It was also practised by the antients. *Candidorum alterum vestigal: Velluntur quibusdam locis bis anno.* Plinii lib. x. c. 22.

† *Br. Zool. II. No. 192.*



with numbers, they are obliged to attempt a change of place. They move up the river in such quantities as to enable a man, who was employed in taking them, to earn, for a considerable time, four shillings a day, by selling them at a halfpenny per bushel. They were used to manure land, and attempts have been made to get oil from them. The fen is covered with reeds, the harvest of the neighboring inhabitants, who mow them annually; for they prove a much better thatch than straw, and not only cottages, but many very good houses are covered with them. Stares, which during winter resort in myriads to roost in the reeds, are very destructive, by breaking them down, by the vast numbers that perch on them. The people are therefore very diligent in their attempts to drive them away, and are at great expence in powder to free themselves of these troublesome guests. I have seen a stock of reeds harvested and stacked worth two or three hundred pounds, which was the property of a single farmer.

The birds which inhabit the different fens are very numerous: I never met with a finer field for the Zoologist to range in. Besides the common Wild-duck, of which an account is given in another place\*, wild Geese, Garganies, Pochards, Shovelers, and Teals, breed here. I have seen in the *East Fen* a small flock of the tufted Ducks; but they seemed to make it only a baiting place. The Pewit Gulls and black Terns abound; the last in vast flocks almost deafen one with their clamors: a few of the great Terns, or Tickets, are seen among them. I saw several of the great crested Grebes on

\* *Br. Zool.* II. No. 279. In general, to avoid repetition, the reader is referred to the *British Zoology*, for a more particular account of animals mentioned in this Tour.

the *East Fen*, called there *Gaunts*, and met with one of their floating nests with eggs in it. The lesser crested Grebe, the black and dusky Grebe, and the little Grebe, are also inhabitants of the fens; together with Coots, Water-hens, spotted Water-hens, Water-rails, Ruffs, Redshanks, Lapwings or Wipes, Red-breasted Godwits and Whimbrels. The Godwits breed near *Washebrough*; the Whimbrels only appear for about a fortnight in *May* near *Spalding*, and then quit the country. Opposite to *Fossdyke Wash*, during summer, are great numbers of *Avosettas*, called there *Telpers*, from their cry: they hover over the sportsman's head like the Lapwing, and fly with their necks and legs extended.

Knots are taken in nets along the shores near *Fossdyke* in great numbers during winter; but they disappear in the spring.

The short-eared Owl, *Br. Zool. I. No. 66.* visits the neighborhood of *Washebrough* along with the Woodcocks, and probably performs its migrations with those birds, for it is observed to quit the country at the same time: I have also received specimens of them from the *Danish* dominions, one of the retreats of the Woodcock. This owl is not observed in this country to perch on trees, but conceals itself in long old grass; if disturbed, takes a short flight, lights again, and keeps staring about, during which time its horns are very visible. The farmers are fond of the arrival of these birds, as they clear the fields of mice, and will even fly in search of prey during day, provided the weather is cloudy and misty.

But the greatest curiosity in these parts is the vast Heronry at *Cressi Hall*, six miles from *Spalding*. The Herons resort there in *February* to repair their nests, settle there in the spring to breed, and quit

HERONRY.



quit the place during winter. They are numerous as Rooks, and their nests so crowded together, that myself, and the company that was with me, counted not less than eighty in one spreading oak. I here had opportunity of detecting my own mistake, and that of other Ornithologists, in making two species of herons; for I found that the crested Heron was only the male of the other: it made a most beautiful appearance with its snowy neck and long crest streaming with the wind. The family who owned this place was of the same name with these birds, which seems to be the principal inducement for preserving them.

In the time of *Michael Drayton*,

*Here stalked the stately crane, as though he march'd in war.*

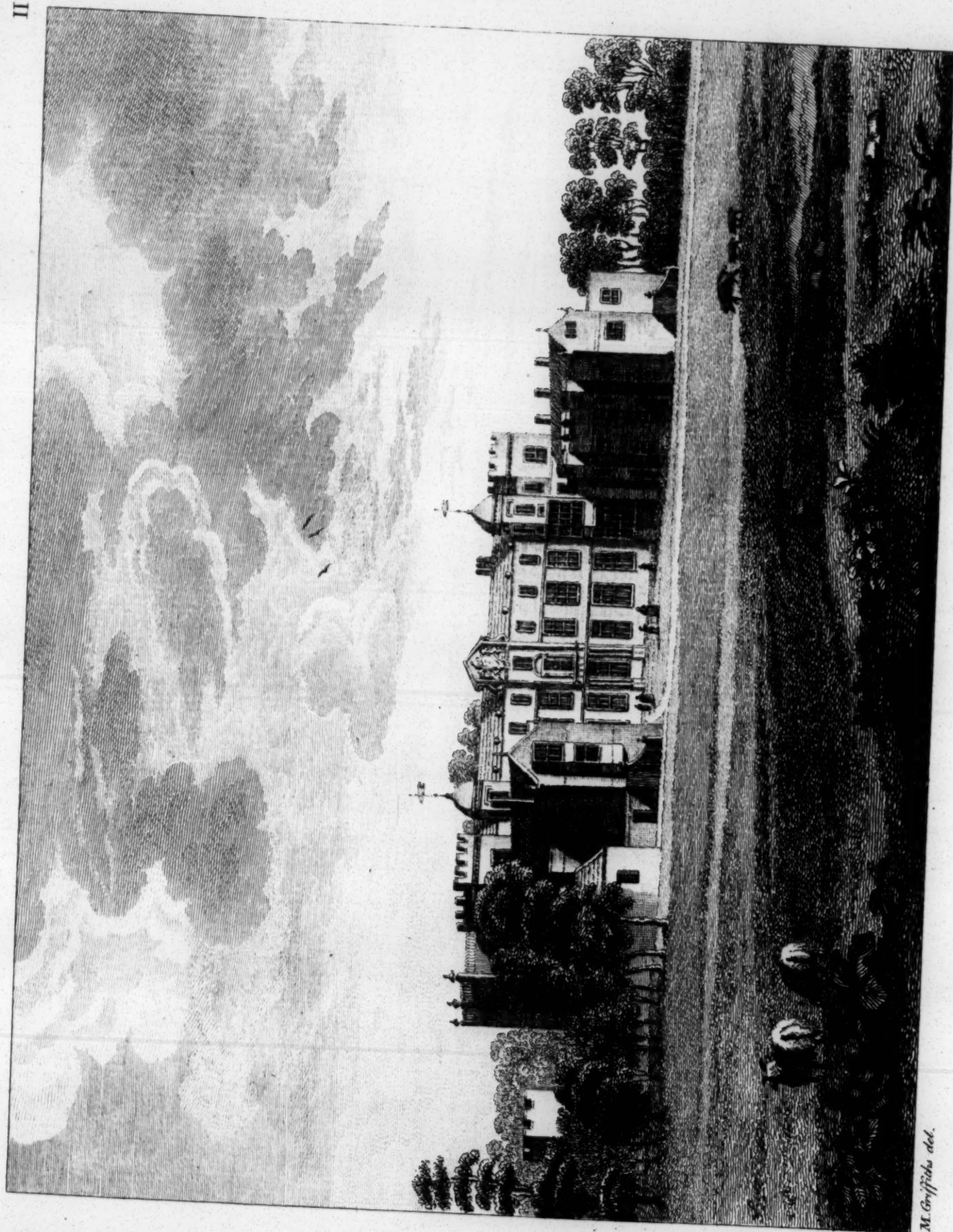
But at present this bird is quite unknown in our island; but every other species enumerated by that observant Poet still are found in this fenny tract, or its neighborhood.

JUNE 28.  
SPALDING.

Visited *Spalding*, a place very much resembling, in form, neatness, and situation, a *Dutch* town: the river *Welland* passes through one of the streets, a canal is cut through another, and trees are planted on each side. The church is large, and the steeple a spire. The churches in general, throughout this low tract, are very handsome; all are built of stone, which must have been brought from places very remote, along temporary canals; for, in many instances, the quarries lie at least twenty miles distant. But the edifices were built in zealous ages, when the benedictions or maledictions of the church made the people conquer every difficulty that might obstruct these pious foundations. The abby of *Crowland*, seated in the midst of a  
shaking







M. Griffiths del.

P. C. C. engraving.

BURTON CONSTABLE.

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shaking fen \*, is a curious monument of the insuperable zeal of the times it was erected in ; as the beautiful tower of *Boston* church, visible from all parts, is a magnificent specimen of a fine gothic taste.

Passed near the site of *Swineshead Abby*, of which there are not the left remains. In the walls of a farm-house, built out of the ruins, you are shewn the figure of a Knight Templar, and told it was the monk who poisoned King *John*; a fact denied by our best historians. This abbey was founded in 1134, by *Robert de Greslei*, and filled with *Cistercian* monks.

JUNE 29.  
SWINESHEAD-  
ABBY.

Returned thro' *Lincoln*; went out of town under the *Newport-Gate*, a curious *Roman* work ; passed over part of the heath ; changed horses at *Spittle*, and at *Glanford Bridge* ; dined at the ferry-house on the banks of the *Humber* ; and after a passage of about five miles, with a brisk gale, landed at *Hull*, and reached that night *Burton-Constable*, the seat of Mr. *Constable*, in that part of *Yorkshire* called *Holdernefs* ; a rich flat country, but excellent for producing large cattle, and a good breed of horses, whose prices are near doubled since the *French* have grown so fond of the *English* kind.

Made an excursion to *Hornsea*, a small town on the coast, remarkable only for its mere, a piece of water about two miles long, and one broad, famous for its pike and eels ; it is divided from the sea

\* This monastery was founded by *Ethelbald*, king of *Mercia*, A. D. 716. The ground being too marshy to admit a weighty building of stone, he made a foundation, by driving into the ground vast piles of oak ; and caused more compact earth to be brought in boats nine miles off to lay on them, and form a more sound foundation.

by



by a very narrow bank, so is in much danger of being some time or other lost.

AMBER.

The cliffs on the coast of *Holdernefs* are high, and composed of clay, which falls down in vast fragments. Quantity of amber is washed out of it by the tides, which the country people pick up and sell: it is found sometimes in large masses, but I never saw any so pure and clear as that from the *Baltic*. It is usually of a pale yellow color within, and prettily clouded; the outside covered with a thin coarse coat.

JULY 2.  
SKIPSEY.

After riding some miles over a flat grazing country, passed through the village of *Skipsey*, once under the protection of a castle founded by *Drugon* or *Drugan*, a valiant *Flandrian*, who came over at the time of the conquest. The Conqueror gave him in marriage one of his near relations; and as a portion, made him Lord of *Holdernefs*. *Drugon* by some unlucky accident killed his spouse: but having his wits about him, hastened to the King, and informing his Majesty, that his Lady and he had a great desire to visit their native country, requested a sum of money for that purpose: the Conqueror immediately supplied the wants of *Drugon*; who had scarcely embarked, when advice was brought from *Skipsey* of the death of the Lady: pursuit was instantly made, but in vain; the artful *Flandrian* evaded all attempts to bring him to justice\*.

Near this village is a considerable camp; but I passed it too hastily to determine, of what nation.

A few miles farther is *Burlington Quay*, a small town close to the sea. There is a design of building a pier, for the protection of

\* M. S. at *Burton-Constable*.

shipping;

shipping; at present there is only a large wooden quay, which projects into the water, from which the place takes its name. In *February* 1642, *Henrietta*, the spirited consort of *Charles I.* landed here, with arms and ammunition, from *Holland*. *Batten*, a parlement admiral, had in vain tried to intercept her majesty; but coming soon after into the bay, brutally fired for two hours at the house where she lay, forcing her to take shelter, half-dressed, in the fields. Nor parlement nor admiral were ashamed of this unmanly deed; but their historian, the moderate *Whitelock*, seems to blush for both, by omitting all mention of the affair. From hence is a fine view of the white cliffs of *Flamborough-Head*, which extends far to the East, and forms one side of the *Gabrantiucorum sinus portuosus* of *Ptolemy*, a name derived from the *British Gyfr*, on account of the number of goats found there, according to the conjecture of *Camden*. Perhaps, *Ευλιμεν*, the epithet which *Ptolemy* adds to the bay, is still preserved in *Sureby*, or *Sure bay*\*, a village a little north of *Burlington Quay*. That the *Romans* had a naval station here, is more strongly confirmed by the road called the *Roman Ridge*, and the *Dikes*, which go by *Malton* to *York*, are visible in many places, and ended here†.

A mile from hence is the town of *Burlington*. The body of the church is large, but the steeple, by some accident, has been destroyed, near it is a large gateway, with a noble gothic arch, the remains of a priory of black canons, founded by *Walter de*

\* *Camden*, I. 899.

† *Drake's Hist. York*, 34. Consult also his map of the *Roman roads in York-shire*.



*Gant*, in the beginning of the reign of *Henry I.* In that of *Richard II.*, in the year 1388, the canons got liberty of inclosing their house with strong walls, to defend them from the attacks of pirates. I cannot help mentioning a proof of the manners of the clergy in early times, by relating a complaint of the prior to *Innocent III.* against the archdeacon of *Richmond*, who calling at this house with ninety-seven horses, twenty-one dogs, and three hawks, devoured in one hour, more provision than would have lasted the monks a long time. The grievance was redressed. *William Wode*, the last prior, was executed for rebellion in 1537. At that time, according to *Speed*, the revenue was 682*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* according to *Dugdale*, 547*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

This coast of the kingdom is very unfavorable to trees, for, except some woods in the neighborhood of *Burton-Constable*, there is a vast nakedness from the *Humber*, as far as the extremity of *Cathness*, with a very few exceptions, which shall be noted in their proper places.

JULY 3.  
FLAMBOROUGH-  
HEAD,

Went to *Flamborough-Head*. This was the *Fleamburg* of the Saxons, possibly from the lights made on it to direct the landing of *Ida*, who, in 547, joined his countrymen in these parts with a large reinforcement from *Germany*; and founded the kingdom of *Northumberland*. In the time of *Edward the Confessor*, *Flamborough* was one of the manors of *Harold*\*, Earl of the *West Saxons*, afterwards King of *England*. On his death, the Conqueror gave it to *Hugh Lupus*, who, in perpetual alms, bestowed it on the monastery of *Whitby*†.

\* *Dugdale, Baron. I. 20.*

† *Dugdale, Monast. I. 73.*

The town is on the north side; consists of about one hundred and fifty small houses, entirely inhabited by fishermen, few of whom, as is said, die in their beds, but meet their fate in the element they are so conversant in. Put myself under the direction of *William Camidge*, *Cicerone* of the place, who conducted me to a little creek at that time covered with fish, a fleet of cobs having just put in. Went in one of those little boats to view the *Head*, coasting it for upwards of two miles. The cliffs are of a tremendous height, and amazing grandeur; beneath are several vast caverns, some closed at the end, others are pervious, formed with a natural arch, giving a romantic passage to the boat, different from that we entered. In some places the rocks are insulated, are of a pyramidal figure, and soar up to a vast height: the bases of most are solid, but in some pierced through, and arched; the color of all these rocks is white, from the dung of the innumerable flocks of migratory birds, which quite cover the face of them, filling every little projection, every hole that will give them leave to rest; multitudes were swimming about, others swarmed in the air, and almost stunned us with the variety of their croaks and screams. I observed among them Corvorants, Shags in small flocks, Guillemots, a few Black Guillemots very shy and wild, Auks, Puffins, Kittiwakes\*, and Herring Gulls. Landed at the same place, but before our return to *Flamborough*, visited *Robin Leith's* hole, a vast cavern, to which there is a narrow passage from the land side; it suddenly rises to a great height; the roof is finely arched, and the bottom

ITS BIRDS.

\* Called here *Petrels*. *Br. Zool.* No. 250.



is for a considerable way, formed in broad steps, resembling a great but easy stair-case ; the mouth opens to the sea, and gives light to the whole.

Lay at *Hunmandby*, a small village above *Filey Bay*, round which are some plantations that thrive tolerably well, and ought to be an encouragement to gentlemen to attempt covering these naked hills.

*Filey Brig* is a ledge of rocks running far into the sea, and often fatal to shipping. The bay is sandy, and affords vast quantities of fine fish, such as Turbot, Soles, &c. which during summer approach the shore, and are easily taken in a common seine or dragging-net.

JULY 4.  
FLIXTON.

Set out for *Scarborough* ; passed near the site of *Flixton*, a hospital founded in the time of *Athelstan*, to give shelter to travellers from the wolves, *that they should not be devoured by them* \* ; so that in those days this bare tract must have been covered with wood, for those ravenous animals ever inhabit large forests. These *hospitia* are not unfrequent among the *Alps* ; are either appendages to religious houses, or supported by voluntary subscriptions. On the spot where *Flixton* stood is a farm-house, to this day called the *Spital House*. Reach

SCARBOROUGH.

SCARBOROUGH, a town once strongly guarded by a castle, built on the top of a vast cliff, by *William le Gros*, Earl of *Yorkshire*, *Albemarle*, and *Holderness*, in the reign of *Stephen*. After the resumption of this, as well as other crown lands alienated by that prince, *Henry II.* rebuilt the fortress, then grown ruinous,

\* *Cæmden, Brit. II. 902.*

with

with greater strength and magnificence, inclosing a vast area. From this time it was considered as the key of this important county, and none but persons of the first rank were entrusted with the custody. Its consequence may be evinced from this circumstance; that when King *John* had granted to his subjects the *Magna Charta*, and placed the government in the hands of twenty-five Barons, the governor of this castle was to be approved by them, and to receive his orders from them.

In 1312, *Edward II.* in his retreat out of the north before his rebellious nobility, left here, as in a place of the greatest security, his minion *Peers Gaveston*. It was instantly besieged, and taken by *Aymer de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*; and the insolent favorite, in a short time after, fell a victim to the resentment of the Earl of *Warwick*.

In the reign of *Richard II.* in 1378, its trade received great injury from a combined fleet of *Scots*, *French*, and *Spaniards*, under the conduct of one *Mercer*, who entered the harbour, and carried off several ships. The insult was instantly revenged by *Philpot*, a gallant alderman of *London*, who fitted out a fleet at his own charge, pursued the enemy, and not only retook their prizes, but made himself master of the whole fleet.

*Richard III.* added strength to the place by building a bulwark near the shore at the south-east end of the town; and he also began to wall in the town\*.

In the religious rebellion, styled the Pilgrimage of Grace, in the time of *Henry VIII.* the leader, *Robert Aske*, in 1536, layed

\* *Leland's Itin.* I. 62.



close siege to the castle; but was obliged to desist, after its governor Sir *Ralph Ewers* and his garrison were reduced for twenty days to live on bread and water\*.

In 1557, *Thomas Stafford*, second son of Lord *Stafford*, with only thirty-two persons, came from *France*, and surprized the fortress. It appears that they were encouraged to the attempt by *Henry II.* It was, probably, only the prelude to an invasion. *Stafford* published a manifesto against the Queen; and styled himself Protector of *England*: but the Earl of *Westmoreland*, collecting some forces, (in two days) put an end to his dignity†.

At the beginning of the civil wars, the parlement committed this castle to the care of Sir *Hugh Cholmley*, who soon after revolted to the King. He maintained the place with great spirit for two years. In 1644, he was vigorously besieged by Sir *John Meldrum*, from *February* till the middle of *May*, when Sir *John*, in attempting to repel a sally, received a mortal wound. Sir *Hugh* kept possession of it till *July* 1645, when he surrendered it on terms to Sir *Matthew Boynton*‡. It is at present a large ruin. In the castle yard are barracks for about a hundred and fifty men, at present untenanted by soldiery.

#### CONVENTS.

In this town were three religious houses and a hospital. The grey friers, or *Franciscans* began a house here about 1240, which was enlarged by *Edward II.* and *Roger Molendarius*. The black friers, or *Dominicans*, had another before the 13th of *Edward I.* whether founded by Sir *Adam Say*, or *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*,

\* *Herbert's Henry VIII.* 478.

† *Rapin*, II. 46.

‡ *Whitelock*, 83, 133, 146, 147, 163.

is doubtful. The white friers, or *Carmelites*, were established here in 1319, by *Edward II.* and the *Cisterians* had in the reign of King *John* a cell in this town, dependent on a house in *France*, to which was given the church of *St. Mary*, and certain lands, till the suppression of the alien-priories in the reign of *Edward IV.* *Leland* \* describes this church as very magnificent; with two towers at the west end, and a great one in the centre. It was probably demolished in the civil wars, when Sir *John Meldrum* forced the royalists into the castle; for it lay too near that fortress to be suffered to remain entire, to give shelter to the enemy. The present church (the only one in the town) rose from the ruins of the former.

The town is large, built in form of a crescent, on the sides of a steep hill; from whence the name, which shews it to have existed in *Saxon* times, *Scaerburg*, or the *Burg* on a *Scar* or cliff. Beneath the south side of the castle, is a large stone pier (another is now building) which shelters the shipping belonging to the place. It is absolutely without trade, yet has above ten thousand inhabitants, mostly sailors, and owns above three hundred sail of ships, which are hired out for freight. In time of war government seldom has less than a hundred in pay.

In 1359, the shipping of this place was very inconsiderable; for, to the naval armament of that year made by *Edward III.* *Scarborough* contributed only 1 ship and 16 mariners; when the following northern ports sent the numbers here recited:

\* Itin. I. 62.



## A T O U R

<i>Newcastle</i>	—	17 ships, 314 mariners.
<i>Barton on the Humber</i>	3	30
<i>Grimby</i>	— —	11 171
<i>Boston</i>	— —	17 361
<i>Hull</i>	— —	16 382 *

The range of buildings on the *Cliff* commands a fine view of the castle, town, and of innumerable shipping that are perpetually passing backward and forward on their voyages. The spaw † lies at the foot of one the hills, S. of the town; this and the great conveniency of sea-bathing, occasion a vast resort of company during summer; it is at that time a place of great gayety, for with numbers health is the pretence, but dissipation the end.

The shore is a fine hard sand, and during low water is the place where the company amuse themselves with riding. This is also the fish market; for every day the cobs, or little fishing boats, are drawn on shore here, and lie in rows, often quite loaden with variety of the best fish. There was a fisherman on the 9th of *May*, 1767, brought in at one time, 20 cods, 14 lings, and 8 holibuts, besides a vast quantity of lesser fish, and sold the whole for 3*l.* 15*s.* It is superfluous to repeat what has been before mentioned of the methods of fishing, being amply described, *Vol.* III. of the *British Zoology*; yet it will be far from impertinent to point

\* MS. Hist. of *Hull*, in Lord *Shelburne's* library.

† The waters are impregnated with a purgative salt (*Glauber's*) a small quantity of common salt, and of steel. There are two wells, the farthest from the town is more purgative, and its taste more bitter; the other is more chalybeate, and its taste more brisk and pungent. D. H.

out the peculiar advantages of these seas, and the additional benefit this town might experience, by the augmentation of its fisheries. For this account, and for numberless civilities, I think myself much indebted to Mr. *Travis*, surgeon, who communicated to me the following Remarks :

“ *Scarborough* is situated at the bottom of a bay, formed by *Whitby* rock on the North, and *Flamborough-Head* on the South ; the town is seated directly opposite to the centre of the W. end of the *Dogger* bank ; which end (according to *Hammond's* chart of the North Sea) lies S. and by W., and N. and by E. ; but by a line drawn from *Tinmouth* castle, would lead about N. W. and S. E. Tho' the *Dogger* bank is therefore but 12 leagues from *Flamborough-Head*, yet it is 16 and a half from *Scarborough*, 23 from *Whitby*, and 36 from *Tinmouth* castle. The N. side of the bank stretches off E. N. E. between 30 and 40 leagues, until it almost joins to the *Long-Bank*, and *Jut's* Riff.

“ It is to be remarked, that the fishermen seldom find any Cod, Ling, or other round fish upon the *Dogger* bank itself, but upon the sloping edges and hollows contiguous to it. The top of the bank is covered with a barren shifting sand, which affords them no subsistence ; and the water on it, from its shallowness, is continually so agitated and broken, as to allow them no time to rest. The flat fish do not suffer the same inconvenience there ; for when disturbed by the motion of the sea, they shelter themselves in the sand, and find variety of suitable food. It is true, the *Dutch* fish upon the *Dogger* bank ; but it is also true they take little except Soles, Skates, Thornbacks, Plaice, &c. It is in the hollows between the

E

*Dogger*



*Dogger* and the *Well-Bank*, that the Cod are taken which supply *London* market.

“ The shore, except at the entrance of *Scarborough* pier, and some few other places, is composed of covered rocks, which abound with Lobsters and Crabs, and many other shell fish; (no Oysters) thence, after a space covered with clean sand, extending in different places from one to five or six miles. The bottom, all the way to the edge of the *Dogger* banks, is a scar; in some places very rugged, rocky, and cavernous; in others smooth, and overgrown with variety of submarine Plants, Mosses, Corallines, &c.\* Some parts again are spread with sand and shells; others, for many leagues in length, with soft mud and ooze, furnished by the discharge of the *Tees* and *Humber*.

“ Upon an attentive review of the whole, it may be clearly inferred, that the shore along the coast on the one hand, with the edges of the *Dogger* bank on the other, like the sides of a decoy, give a direction towards our fishing grounds to the mighty shoals of Cod, and other fish, which are well known to come annually from the Northern ocean into our seas; and secondly, that the great variety of fishing grounds near *Scarborough*, extending upwards of 16 leagues from the shore, afford secure retreats and plenty of proper food for all the various kinds of fish, and also suitable places for each kind to deposit their spawn in.

“ The fishery at *Scarborough* only employs 105 men, and brings in about 5250 l. per annum, a trifle to what it would produce,

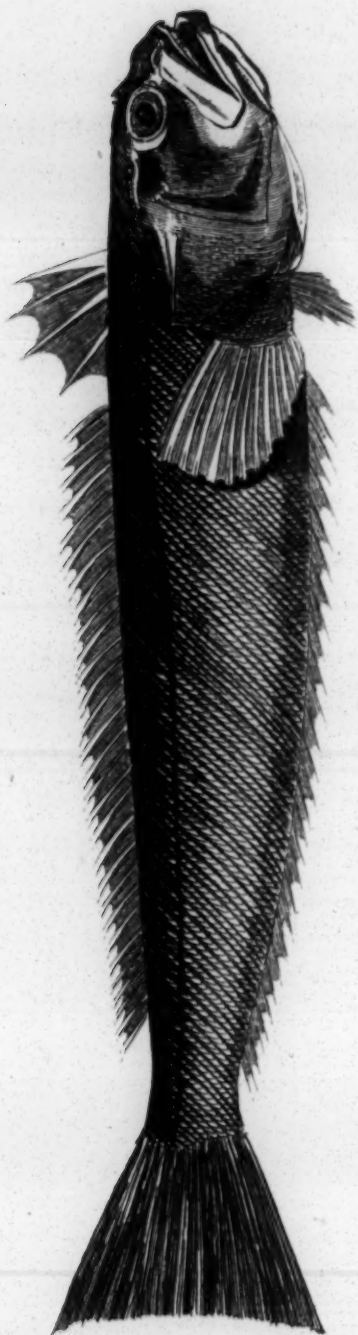
\* I met with on the shores near *Scarborough*, small fragments of the true red coral.

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II



I. Greater Weever. II. Saury.

*P. Magell. sculp.*

*M. Griffiths pinus.*

was there a canal from thence to *Leeds* and *Manchester*; it is probable it would then produce above ten times that sum, employ some thousands of men, give a comfortable and cheap subsistence to our manufacturers, keep the markets moderately reasonable, enable our manufacturing towns to undersell our rivals, and prevent the hands, as is too often the case, raising insurrections, in every year of scarcity, natural or artificial."

On discoursing with some very intelligent fishermen, I was informed of a very singular phænomenon they annually observe about the spawning of fish \*. At the distance of 4 or 5 leagues from shore, during the months of *July* and *August*, it is remarked, that at the depth of 6 or 7 fathom from the surface, the water appears to be saturated with a thick jelly, filled with the *Ova* of fish, which reaches 10 or 12 fathoms deeper: this is known by its adhering to the ropes the cobs anchor with when they are fishing; for they find the first 6 or 7 fathom of rope free from spawn, the next 10 or 12 covered with slimy matter, the remainder again free to the bottom. They suppose this gelatinous stuff to supply the new-born fry with food, and that it is also a protection to the spawn, as being disagreeable to the larger fish to swim in.

There is great variety of fish brought on shore. Besides those described as *British* fish, were two species of Rays: the Whip-Ray has also been taken here, and another species of Weever; but these are subjects, more proper to be referred to a *Fauna*, than an Itinerary, for a minute description.

\* Mr. *Obeck* observed the same in *S. Lat.* 35, 36, in his return from *China*. The seamen call it the flowering of the water. *Vol.* II. 72.



JULY 10.

ALUM WORKS.

Left *Scarborough*, and passed over large moors to *Robin Hood's Bay*. On my road, observed the vast mountains of alum stone, from which that salt is thus extracted: It is first calcined in great heaps, which continue burning by its own phlogiston, after being well set on fire by coals, for six, ten, or fourteen months, according to the size of the heap, some being equal to a small hill. It is then thrown into pits and steeped in water, to extract all the saline particles. The liquor is then run into other pits, where the vitriolic salts are precipitated by the addition of a solution of the *sal sodæ*, prepared from kelp; or by the volatile *alkali* of stale urine. The superfluous water being then evaporated duely by boiling in large furnaces, the liquor is set to cool; and lastly, is poured into large casks, to crystallize.

The alum works in this country are of some antiquity: they were first discovered by Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, who observing the trees tinged with an unusual color, made him suspicious of its being owing to some mineral in the neighborhood. He found out that the strata abounded with an aluminous salt.

At that time, the *English* being strangers to the method of managing it, there is a tradition that Sir *Thomas* was obliged to seduce some workmen from the *Pope's* alum-works near *Rome*, then the greatest in *Europe*. If one may judge from the curse which his Holiness thundered out against Sir *Thomas* and the fugitives, he certainly was not a little enraged; for he cursed by the very form that *Ernulfus*\* has left us, and not varied a tittle from that most comprehensive of imprecations.

\* Vide *Tristram Shandy*.

The first pits were near *Gisborough*, the seat of the *Chaloners*, who still flourish there, notwithstanding his Holiness's *anathema*. The works were so valuable as to be deemed a royal mine. Sir *Paul Pindar*, who rented them, payed annually to the King 12,500 l., to the Earl of *Mulgrave* 1,640 l., to Sir *William Pennyman* 600 l.; kept 800 workmen in pay, and sold his alum at 26 l. per tun. But this monopoly was destroyed on the death of *Charles I.* and the right restored to the proprietors.

In these alum rocks are frequently found *cornua ammonis*, and other fossils, lodged in a stony nodule. Jet is sometimes met with in thin flat pieces, externally of the appearance of wood. According to *Solinus*, *Britain* was famous for this fossil \*.

JET.

The sands near *Robin Hood's* village, were covered with fish of several kinds, and with people who met the cobs in order to purchase their cargo: the place seemed as if a great fish fair had been held there; some were carrying off their bargains, others busied in curing the fish; and a little out at sea was a fleet of cobs and five-men boats, and others, arriving to discharge the capture of the preceding tides †. There are 36 of the first belonging to this little place. The houses here make a grotesque appearance, are scattered over the face of a steep cliff in a very strange manner, and fill every projecting ledge, one above another,

\* GAGATES hic plurimus optimusque est lapis: si decorem requiras, nigro gemmeus: si naturam aquâ ardet, oleo restinguitur: si potestatem attritu calefactus applicita detinet, atque succinum. C. xxiv.

† From hence the fish are carried in machines to *Derby*, *Litchfield*, *Birmingham*, and *Worcester*: the towns which lie beyond the last are supplied from the West of *England*.



in the same manner as those of the peasants in the rocky parts of *China*. *Sand's End*, *Runwick*, and *Staitbes*, three other fishing-towns on this coast, are (as I am told) built in the same manner.

The country through this day's journey was hilly, the coast high. Reach

WHITBY, called by the *Saxons*, *Streaneshalch*, or the bay of the light-house, a large town, oddly situated between two hills, with a narrow channel running through the middle, extending about a mile farther up the vale, where it widens, and forms a bay. The two parts of the town are joined by a good draw-bridge, for the convenience of letting the shipping pass. From this bridge are often taken the viviparous Blenny, whose back-bone is as green as that of the Sea Needle. The river that forms this harbour is the *Ejk*, but its waters are very inconsiderable when the tide is out. Here is a pretty brisk trade in ship-building; but except that, a small manufacture of sail-cloth, and the hiring of ships, as at *Scarborough*, like that town it has scarce any commerce. It is computed, there are about 270 ships belonging to this place. Of late, an attempt has been made to have a share in the *Greenland* fishery; four ships were sent out, and had very good success. There are very good dry docks towards the end of the harbour; and at the mouth a most beautiful pier. At this place is the first salmon-fishery on the coast.

In 1394 prodigious shoals of herrings appeared off this port, which occasioned a vast resort of foreigners, who bought up, cured the fish, and exported them, to the great injury of the natives. To prevent which, the King issued a proclamation, directed

to

to the Bailiffs of St. *Hilda's* church, requiring them to put a stop to those practices\*.

On the hill above the S. side of the town is a fine ruin of St. *Hilda's* church. The site was given to that saint by *Oswy*, king of *Northumberland*, about A. D. 657; possibly in consequence of a vow he made to found half a dozen monasteries, and make his daughter a nun, should heaven favor his arms. At this place was held, before King *Oswy*, the celebrated controversy about the proper season for keeping of *Easter*. Archbishop *Colman* supported one opinion from the traditions, which the *Britains* had of the example of St. *John* the Evangelist; and *Wilfrid*, on the contrary drew his arguments from the practice of St. *Peter*, on whom the catholic church was founded, and to whom were committed the keys of heaven. *Oswy* demanded of *Colman*, whether this was true? who confessed it was. "Then," says his majesty, "I will never contradict the Porter of heaven, least I suffer by his resentment, when I apply for admission†." St. *Hilda* founded a convent here for men and women, dedicated it to St. *Peter*, and became the first abbess‡. This establishment was ruined by the excursions of the *Danes*; but after the conquest was rebuilt, and filled with *Benedictines*, by *William de Percy*, to whom the lordship was given by *Hugh Lupus*, Earl of *Chester*, nephew to the Conqueror. In less enlightened times it was believed that not a wild goose dared to fly over this holy ground, and if it ventured, was sure to fall precipitate and perish in the attempt.

ST. HILDA'S  
CHURCH.

\* *Rymer's Fœdera*, VII. 788.

† *Bede*, Hist. Eccl. lib. III. c. 25.

‡ *Oswy* was properly the founder.



Went about two miles along the shore, then turned up into the country, a black and dreary moor; observed on the right a vast artificial mount, or *Tumulus*, called *Freeburgh Hill*.

At the end of this moor, about three miles from *Gisborough*, is a beautiful view over the remaining part of *Yorkshire*, towards *Durham*, *Hartlepool*, and the mouth of the *Tees*, which meanders through a very rich tract. The country instantly assumes a new face; the road lies between most delightful hills, finely wooded, and the little vales between them very fertile: on some of the hills are the marks of the first alum works, which were discovered by Sir *Thomas Chaloner*.

GISBOROUGH.

GISBOROUGH, a small town, pleasantly situated in a vale, surrounded at some distance by hills, and open on the east to the sea, which is about five miles distant. It is certainly a delightful spot; but I cannot see the reason why *Camden* compares it to *Puteoli*. Here was once a priory of the canons of the order of St. *Austin*, founded by *Robert de Brus*, 1129, after the dissolution granted by *Edward VI.* to the *Chaloners*: a very beautiful east window of the church is still remaining. This priory was also embattled or fortified in 1375, by permission of *Edward III.* Its revenue, according to *Speed*, was 712 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* according to *Dugdale*, 628 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* The town has at present a good manufacture of sail-cloth.

The country continues very fine quite to the banks of the *Tees*, a considerable river, which divides *Yorkshire* from the bishoprick of *Durham*. After travelling 109 miles in a strait line through the first, enter *Durham*, crossing the river on a very handsome bridge of five arches, the battlements neatly pannelled with stone; and reach

STOCKTON,

## STOCKTON.

STOCKTON, lying on the *Tees* in form of a crescent. A handsome town; a corporation by prescription, governed by a mayor, recorder, and six aldermen; and is one of the four ward towns of the county. The principal street is remarkably fine, being 165 feet broad; and several lesser streets run into it at right angles. In the middle of the great street are neat shambles, a town-house, and large assembly-room. There is besides a large square, in which is a handsome *Doric* column thirty-three feet high. About a century ago, according to *Anderson*, it had scarce a house that was not made of clay and thatch; but is now a flourishing place, having rose on the decay of trade at *Eborac*. Its manufacture is a small one of sail-cloth; and great quantities of corn, and lead, (from the mineral parts of the country) are sent off from hence by commission. As the river does not admit of large vessels as high as the town, those commodities are sent down to be shipped about three miles lower. The port is a member of that of *Newcastle*, and has its custom-house and proper officers. The town lies at the distance of six miles from the bar; and the tide flows above eight miles above the bridge.

*Stockton* was antiently a chapelry belonging to *Norton*, which by length of time became ruinous, and too small for the increasing inhabitants. In 1710, a new church was begun by subscription; in 1712, it was consecrated by Bishop *Crew*; and, in 1713, the place, by act of parliament, was made a distinct parish from *Norton*.

In 1721, a charity-school was begun by voluntary subscription,  
F which



which succeeded so well, as to maintain at present a master, mistress, and forty boys and girls.

## CASTLE.

On the west side of the town stood the castle, founded (as some say) by King *Stephen*; according to others, by *John*. It is reported to have been a strong and elegant building, having been the summer residence of the bishop of *Durham*. Tradition says, that King *John* was entertained here by Bishop *Poictiers*; and at this place signed the charter of *Newcastle*. Bishop *Farnham* died here, in 1257. Bishop *Kellow* improved and made great additions to the castle: and here Bishop *Morton* took refuge, when he fled from the *Scots*, in the beginning of the troubles of *Charles I.* It was sold by order of parliament, in 1647, for 6165 *l.*, demolished, and the materials disposed of. What remained, is at present converted into a barn. The demesne lands belong to the bishop, and are set for 600 *l.* a year.

## BRIDGE.

In 1762, an act passed for building a bridge across the *Tees*, to form a communication with *Cleveland*, which was finished in *April 1769*. Its breadth is eighteen feet, that of the middle arch seventy-two, three inches; the two next sixty; the two others forty-four. The expence of building it was eight thousand pounds.

The salmon fishery is neglected here, for none are taken beyond what is necessary to supply the country. Smelts come up the river in the winter time.

## NORTON.

NORTON, before mentioned, lies on the way to *Durham*, at a small distance from *Stockton*. Here had been an antient collegiate church, founded before the year 1227\*, for eight prebendaries, or por-

\* *Tanner* 115.

tionists,

tionists, in the patronage of the bishops of *Durham*. The country from the *Tees* to *Durham* is flat, very fertile, and much inclosed. Towards the west is a fine view of its highlands. Those hills are part of that vast ridge which commences in the north, and deeply divide this portion of the kingdom; and on that account are called by *Camden* the *Appennines* of *England*.

The approach to *DURHAM* is romantic, through a deep hollow, cloathed on each side with wood. The city is pretty large, but the buildings old. Part are on a plain, part on the side of a hill. The abby, or cathedral, and the castle, where the Bishop lives, when he resides here, are on the summit of a cliff, whose foot is washed on two sides by the river *Were*. The walks on the opposite banks are very beautiful, and well kept. They are cut through the wood, impend over the river, and receive a venerable improvement from the castle and antient cathedral, which soar above.

*DURHAM.*

The last is very old\*; plain without, and supported within by maffy pillars, deeply engraved with lozenge-like figures, and zigzag furrows: others are plain. The skreen to the choir is wood covered with a coarse carving. The choir neat, but without ornament.

The chapter-house seems very antient, and is in the form of a theatre. The cloisters large and handsome. All the monuments are defaced, except that of Bishop *Hatfield*. The Prebendal houses are very pleasantly situated, and have a fine view backwards.

\* Begun in 1093, by Bishop *William de Carilepho*.



There are two handsome bridges over the *Were* to the walks; and a third covered with houses, which join the two parts of the town. This river produces Salmon, Trout, Roach, Dace, Minnow, Loche, Bulhead, Sticklebacks, Lamprey, the lesser Lamprey, Eels, Smelt, and Samlet. The last, before they go off to spawn, are observed to be covered with a white slime: they are called here *Rack-riders*, because they appear in winter, or bad weather: *Rack*, in the *English* of *Shakespeare's* days, signifying the driving of the clouds by tempests, a word still retained here.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought  
The *Rack* dissimms, and makes it indistinct  
As water is in water.

*Antony and Cleopatra, Act iv.*

There is no inconsiderable manufacture, at *Durham*, of shalloons, tammies, stripes and callamancoes. I had heard on my road many complaints of the ecclesiastical government this county is subject to; but from the general face of the country, it seems to thrive wonderfully under them.

JULY 12.  
COKEN.

Saw *Coken*, the seat of Mr. *Car*; a most romantic situation, layed out with great judgment: the walks are very extensive, principally along the sides or at the bottom of deep dells, bounded with vast precipices, finely wooded; and many parts of the rocks are planted with vines, which I was told bore well, but late. The river *Were* winds along the hollows, and forms two very fine reaches at the place where you enter these walks. Its waters are very clear, and its bottom a solid rock. The view towards  
FINCHAL-ABBY. the ruins of *Finchal-Abby* is remarkably great; and the walk  
beneath

beneath the cliffs has a magnificent solemnity, a fit retreat for its monastic inhabitants. This was once called the Desert, and was the rude scene of the austerities of St. *Godric*, who carried them to the most senseless extravagance \*. A sober mind may even at present be affected with horror, at the prospect from the summits of the cliffs into a darksome and stupendous chasm, rendered still more tremendous by the roaring of the waters over its distant bottom.

Passed through *Chester-le-Street*, a small town, near which is *Lunley-Castle*, the seat of the Earl of *Scarborough*. The tract from *Durham* to *Newcastle* was very beautiful; the risings gentle, and prettily wooded, and the views agreeable; that on the borders remarkably fine, there being, from an eminence not far from the capital of *Northumberland*, an extensive view of a rich

\* St. *Godric* was born at *Walpole* in *Norfolk*, and being an itinerant merchant, got acquainted with St. *Cuthbert* at *Farn Island*. He made three pilgrimages to *Jerusalem*; at length was warned by a vision to settle in the desert of *Finchal*. He lived an hermitical life there during 63 years, and practised unheard-of austerities: he wore an iron shirt next his skin, day and night, and wore out three: he mingled ashes with the flour he made his bread of; and, lest it should then be too good, kept it three or four months before he ventured to eat it. In winter, as well as summer, he passed whole nights, up to his chin in water, at his devotions. Like St. *Antony*, he was often haunted by fiends in various shapes; sometimes in form of beautiful damsels, so was visited with evil concupiscence, which he cured by rolling naked among thorns and briars: his body grew ulcerated; but, to encrease his pain, he poured salt into the wounds: wrought many miracles, and died 1170. *Britannia sacra*, 304. About ten years after his decease, a *Benedictine* priory of thirteen monks was founded there in his honor, by *Hugh Pudsey*, Bishop of *Durham*.

country,



country, watered by the coaly *Tyne*. Go through *Gateshead*, cross the bridge, and enter

## NEWCASTLE.

NEWCASTLE, a large town, divided from the former by the river, and both sides very steep: the lower parts very dirty and disagreeable. The sides of the river are inhabited by Keelmen and their families, a mutinous race; for which reason this town is always garrisoned: in the upper parts are several handsome well-built streets.

The great business of the place is the coal trade. The collieries lie at different distances, from five to eighteen miles from the river; and the coal is brought down in waggons along rail roads, and discharged from covered buildings at the edge of the water into the keels or boats that are to convey it on shipboard. These boats are strong, clumsy, and round, will carry about 25 tons each; sometimes are navigated with a square sail, but generally are worked with two vast oars. No ships of large burthen come up as high as *Newcastle*, but are obliged to lie at *Shields*, a few miles down the river, where stage coaches go thrice every day for the convenience of passengers. This country is most remarkably populous; *Newcastle* with *Gateshead* contains near 30,000 inhabitants; and there are at least 400 sail of ships belonging to that town and its port. The effect of the vast commerce of this place is very apparent for many miles round; the country is finely cultivated, and bears a most thriving and opulent aspect.

## JULY 13.

Left *Newcastle*; the country in general flat; passed by a large stone column with three dials on the capital, with several scripture texts on the sides, called here *Pigg's Folly*, from the founder.

A few

A few miles further is *Stannington* Bridge, a pleasant village. *Morpeth*, a small town with a neat town-house, and a tower for the bell near it. Some attempt was made a few years ago to introduce the *Manchester* manufacture, but without success. *Camden* informs us, that the inhabitants reduced their town to ashes, on the approach of King *John*, A. D. 1216, out of pure hatred to their monarch, in order that he might not find any shelter there. But the *Chronicle of Melros*, p. 190. assigns a more rational cause, by saying that the Barons of the country destroyed both their own towns and the standing corn, in order to distress the King then on his march to punish their revolt.

The castle was seated on a small eminence. The remains are little more than the gateway tower. This fortress was built by *William Lord Graystock*, in the year 1358. It appears to have been entire in the days of *Leland*, and at that time in the possession of Lord *Dacres*\*, who derived his right from his marriage with *Elizabeth* Baroness of *Graystock*; and in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, was conveyed into the family of the present Earl of *Carlisle*, by the marriage of a daughter of *Thomas Lord Dacres* with Lord *William Howard* of *Naworth*†.

Between *Morpeth* and *Felton*, on the right side of the road, stands *Cockle Tower*, an antient border-house of the larger size, fortified as the sad necessity of the times required. Mr. *Grose* tells us, that in the time of *Edward I.* it belonged to the *Bertrams* of *Mitford*, persons of much property in this county.

This place gave birth to *William Turner*, as Dr. *Fuller* expresses

\* *Leland, Itin.* VII. 62.

† *Wallis*, II. 299.

MORPETH.

CASTLE.

COCKLE TOWER.

it,



it, an excellent *Latinist*, *Græcian*, *Oratour*, and *Poet*; he might have added polemic divine, champion and sufferer in the protestant cause, physician, and naturalist. His botanic writings are among the first we had, and certainly the best of them; and his criticisms on the birds of *Aristotle* and *Pliny* are very judicious. He was the first who flung any light on those subjects in our island; therefore clames from a naturalist this tribute to his memory \*.

*Felton*, a pleasant village on the *Coquet*, which, some few miles lower, discharges itself into the sea, opposite to a small isle of the same name, remarkable for the multitudes of water-fowl that resort there to breed. At *Felton*, the Barons of *Northumberland* did homage to *Alexander II.* King of *Scotland*, in 1216, in the reign of King *John* †. *Coquet* island was a place of arms for the royal party in the time of *Charles I.* but was taken by the *Scots*, in 1643, with much booty of ammunition and cattle.

WARKWORTH  
CASTLE.

Near *Felton*, I had a distant view of *Warkworth* castle, in old times the seat of the *Claverings*, by descent from *Roger Fitz-Richard*, to whom it was granted by *Henry II.* ‡ Mr. *Grose's* elegant design of it makes me regret I did not take a nearer view.

ALNWICK CASTLE.

At *Alnwick*, a small town, the traveller is disappointed with the situation and environs of the castle, the residence of the *Percies*, the antient Earls of *Northumberland*. You look in vain for

\* He was born in the reign of *Henry VIII.* died in 1568.

† *Wallis*, II. 356.

‡ *Idem*, 351.

any marks of the grandeur of the feudal age; for trophies won by a family eminent in our annals for military prowess and deeds of chivalry; for halls hung with helms and hauberks, or with the spoils of the chase; for extensive forests and venerable oaks. You look in vain for the helmet on the tower, the antient signal of hospitality to the traveller, or for the grey-headed porter to conduct him to the hall of entertainment. The numerous train, whose countenances gave welcome to him on his way, are now no more; and instead of the disinterested usher of the old times, he is attended by a *valet* eager to receive the fees of admittance.

There is vast grandeur in the appearance of the outside of the castle; the towers magnificent, but injured by the numbers of rude statues crouded on the battlements. The apartments are large, and lately finished in the gothic style with a most incompatible elegance. The gardens are equally inconsistent; trim to the highest degree, and more adapted to a *villa* near *London*, than the antient seat of a great Baron. In a word, nothing, excepting the numbers of unindustrious poor that swarm at the gate, excites any one idea of its former circumstances.

*William Tyson*, a noble *Saxon*, Baron of *Alnwick*, fell on the side of *Harold* at the battle of *Hastings*. The Conqueror bestowed his daughter and fortune on *Ivo de Vesci*. In 1310, a natural son of one of his descendants was left under the guardianship of *Antony Beke*, Bishop of *Durham*, who betrayed his trust, and sold this barony to *Henry Lord Percy*. The castle underwent two memorable sieges. In 1093, by *Malcolm III.* of *Scotland*, who, with his son *Edward*, lost their lives before it:



and in 1174, *William I.* after a fruitless siege, was defeated and taken prisoner near the same place.

The abbey lay a little north of the town. Nothing is left but the fine square gateway. It was founded by *Eustace Fitz-John*, in 1147, for *Premonstratensian* canons\*, and at the dissolution supported thirteen, whose revenues were about 190 *l.* a year.

A stage further is *Belford*, the seat of *Abraham Dixon*, Esq; a modern house; the front has a most beautiful simplicity in it: the grounds improved as far as the art of husbandry can reach; the plantations large and flourishing: a new and neat town, instead of the former wretched cottages; and an industrious race, instead of an idle poor, at present fill the estate.

BAMBOROUGH  
CASTLE.

On an eminence on the sea-coast, about four miles from *Belford*, is the very antient castle of *Bamborough*, founded by *Ida*, first king of the *Northumbrians*, A. D. 548. It was called by the Saxons, *Bebbanburb*†, in honor of *Bebba*, *Ida's* queen. It was at first surrounded with a wooden fence, and afterwards with a wall. It had been of great strength; the hill it is founded on is excessively steep on all sides, and accessible only by flights of steps on the south-east. The ruins are still considerable, but many of them now filled with sand, caught up by the winds which rage here with great violence, and carried to very distant places. The remains of a great hall are very singular; it had been warmed by two fire-places of a vast size, and from the top of every window ran a flue, like that of a chimney, which

\* *Tanner*, 393.

† *Saxon Chr.* 19.

reached the summits of the battlements. These flues seem designed as so many supernumerary chimnies, to give vent to the smoke that the immense fires of those hospitable times filled the rooms with : halls smoky, but filled with good cheer, were in those days thought no inconvenience. Thus my brave countryman *Howel ap Rys*, when his enemies had fired his house about his ears, told his people to rise and defend themselves like men, for shame, *for he had knowne there as greate a smoake in that hall upon a Christmas even* \*.

*Bamborough* village is now very inconsiderable. It once was a royal borough, and sent two members : it was even honored with the name of a shire, which gave name to a large tract extending southward. It had also three religious foundations : a house of friers preachers founded by *Henry III.* a cell of canons regular of *St. Austin*; and a hospital.

This castle, and the manor belonging to it, was once the property of the *Forsters*; but (on the forfeiture of *Thomas Forster*, Esq; in 1715) purchased by *Lord Crew*, Bishop of *Durham*, and with other considerable estates, left vested in Trustees, to be applied to unconfined charitable uses. Three of these Trustees are a majority; one of them makes this place his residence, and blesses the coast by his judicious and humane application of the Prelate's generous bequest. He has repaired and rendered habitable the great *Norman* square tower: the part reserved for himself and family is a large hall and a few smaller apartments; but the rest of the spacious edifice is allotted for purposes which

BP. CREW'S  
CHARITY.

\* *Hist. Gwedir family*, 118.



make the heart to glow with joy when thought of. The upper part is an ample granary; from whence corn is dispensed to the poor without distinction, even in the dearest time, at the rate of four shillings a bushel; and the distressed for many miles round, often experience the conveniency of this benefaction.

Other apartments are fitted up for the reception of shipwrecked sailors; and bedding is provided for thirty, should such a number happen to be cast on shore at the same time. A constant patrol is kept every stormy night along this tempestuous coast, for above eight miles, the length of the manor, by which means numbers of lives have been preserved. Many poor wretches are often found on the shore in a state of insensibility; but by timely relief, are soon brought to themselves.

It often happens, that ships strike in such a manner on the rocks as to be capable of relief, in case numbers of people could be suddenly assembled: for that purpose a cannon\* is fixed on the top of the tower, which is fired once, if the accident happens in such a quarter; twice, if in another; and thrice, if in such a place. By these signals the country people are directed to the spot they are to fly to; and by this means, frequently preserve not only the crew, but even the vessel; for machines of different kinds are always in readiness to heave ships out of their perilous situation.

In a word, all the schemes of this worthy Trustee have a

\* Once belonging to a *Dutch* frigate of 40 guns; which, with all the crew, was lost opposite to the castle about sixty years ago.

humane and useful tendency: he seems as if selected from his brethren for the same purposes as *Spenser* tells us the first of his seven *Beadsmen* in the house of *holinesse* was.

The first of them, that eldest was and best,  
Of all the house had charge and government,  
As guardian and steward of the rest:  
His office was to give entertainment  
And lodging unto all that came and went:  
Not unto such as could him feast againe  
And doubly quite for that he on them spent;  
But such as want of harbour did constraîne;  
Those, for God's sake, his dewty was to entertaine\*.

Opposite to *Bamborough* lie the *Farn* islands, which form two groupes of little isles and rocks to the number of seventeen, but at low water the points of others appear above the surface; they all are distinguished by particular names. The nearest isle to the shore is that called the *House Island*, which lies exactly one mile 68 chains from the coast: the most distant is about seven or eight miles. They are rented for 16 *l. per annum*: their produce is Kelp, some few Feathers, and a few Seals, which the tenant watches and shoots for the sake of the oil and skins. Some of them yield a little grasse, and serve to feed a cow or two, which the people are desperate enough to transport over in their little boats.

FARN ISLES.

Visited these islands in a coble, a safe but seemingly hazardous species of boat, long, narrow, and flat-bottomed, which is capable

JULY 15.

\* The Rev. *Thomas Sharpe*, B. D.

of



of going thro' a high sea, dancing like a cork on the summits of the waves.

Touched at the rock called the *Meg*, whitened with the dung of Corvorants which almost covered it; their nests were large, made of tang, and excessively foetid.

Rowed next to the *Pinnacles*, an island in the farthest groupe; so called from some vast columnar rocks at the south end, even at their sides, and flat at their tops, and entirely covered with Guillemots and Shags: the fowlers pass from one to the other of these columns by means of a narrow board, which they place from top to top, forming a narrow bridge, over such a horrid gap that the very sight of it strikes one with horror.

#### EIDER DUCKS.

Landed at a small island, where we found the female *Eider* ducks \* at that time sitting: the lower part of their nests was made of sea plants; the upper part was formed of the down which they pull off their own breasts, in which the eggs were surrounded and warmly bedded: in some were three, in others five eggs, of a large size, and pale olive color, as smooth and glossy as if varnished over. The nests are built on the beach, among the loose pebbles, not far from the water. The Ducks sit very close, nor will they rise till you almost tread on them. The Drakes separate themselves from the females during the breeding season. We robbed a few of their nests of the down, and after carefully separating it from the tang, found that the down of one nest weighed only three quarters of an ounce, but was so elastic

\* Vide *Br. Zool.* II. No. 271. I have been informed that they also breed on *Incub-Colm*, in the *Firth of Forth*.



*T. Mayall sculp.*

*Eider Drake and Duck.*

*J. G. Robinson pin.*



as  
cou  
infla



as to fill the crown of the largest hat. The people of this country call these *St. Cuthbert's Ducks*, from the saint of the islands †.

Besides these birds, I observed the following :

Puffins, called here *Tom Noddies*,  
 Auks, here *Skouts*,  
 Guillemots,  
 Black Guillemots,  
 Little Auks,  
 Shiel Ducks,  
 Shags,  
 Corvorants,  
 Black and white Gulls,  
 Brown and white Gulls,  
 Herring Gulls, which I was told fed sometimes on eggs  
 of other birds,  
 Common Gulls, here *Annets*,  
 Kittiwakes, or Tarrocks,  
 Pewit Gulls,  
 Great Terns,  
 Sea Pies,  
 Sea Larks, here *Brokets*,  
 Jackdaws, which breed in rabbit-holes,  
 Rock Pidgeons,  
 Rock Larks.

\* I must here acknowledge my obligations to *Joseph Banks*, Esq; who, previous to his circumnavigation, liberally permitted my artist to take copies of his valuable collection of Zoologic drawings ; amongst others, those of the *Eider Ducks*.



The Terns were so numerous, that in some places it was difficult to tread without crushing some of the eggs.

The last isle I visited was the *House Island*, the sequestered spot where St. *Cuthbert* passed the two last years of his life. Here was afterwards established a priory of *Benedictines* for six or eight Monks subordinate to *Durham*. A square tower, the remains of a church, and some other buildings, are to be seen there still; and a stone coffin, which, it is pretended, was that of St. *Cuthbert*. At the north end of the isle is a deep chasm, from the top to the bottom of the rock, communicating to the sea, through which, in tempestuous weather, the water is forced with vast violence and noise, and forms a fine *jet d'eau* of sixty feet high: it is called by the inhabitants of the opposite coast the *Churn*.

Reached shore through a most turbulent rippling, occasioned by the fierce current of the tides between the islands and the coast.

JULY 17.

Pursued my journey northward. Saw at a distance the *Cheviot* hills; on which, I was informed, the green Plovers breed; and that, during winter, flocks innumerable of the great Bramblings, or Snow-flakes appear; the most southern place of their migration, in large companies.

The country almost woodless, there being but one wood of any consequence between *Belford* and *Berwick*. Saw on the left another antient tower, which shewed the character of the times, when it was unhappily necessary, on these borders, for every house to be a fortress.

On the right, had a view of the sea, and, not remote from the land, of *Lindesfarn*, or *Holy Island*, once an episcopal seat, afterwards

wards translated to *Durham*. On it are the ruins of a castle and a church. Mr. *Grose* has given an entertaining and ample history of the place; and has informed me, that the ruins are fine remains of the *Saxon* massy architecture. Its first bishop was *Aidan* in 635. In some parts of the island are abundance of *Entrochi*, which are called by the country people *St. Cuthbert's beads*.

After a few miles riding, have a full view of *Berwick*, and the river *Tweed* winding westward for a considerable way up the country; but its banks were without any particular charms\*, being almost woodless. The river is broad, and has over it a bridge of sixteen very handsome arches, especially two next the town.

*BERWICK* is fortified in the modern way; but is much contracted in its extent to what it was formerly; the old castle and works now lying at some distance beyond the present ramparts. The barracks are large, and consist of a center and two wings. On the cession of this place, as one of the securities for the payment of the ransom of *William I. of Scotland*, (according to the *Polychronicon* of *Durham*, quoted by *Camden*) the castle (now a ruin) was built by *Henry II.* That politic prince knew the importance of this key to the two kingdoms. I imagine it had been little understood before the reign of his illustrious prisoner: for about seventy years preceding, *Edgar*, one of his predecessors, had presented this place, with the lands of *Coldingham*, to the

*BERWICK.*

\* The beautiful banks of the *Tweed* verify the old song from *Melros* to *Coldstream*.



abby of *Durham* \*. From the time of its cession to the *Scots* by *Richard I.* it for near three centuries became an object of contention between the two nations: but in 1482, the last year of *Edward IV.* was finally wrested from *Scotland*. By a convention between *Edward VI.* and the Queen Regent †, it was declared a free town, if so it could be called, while the garrison and castle remained in the power of the *English*. *James I.* of *England* confirmed to it the privileges granted to it by *Edward IV.* It remained a place independent of both kingdoms, under its proper jurisdiction, till 1747, when legislature annexed it to *England*. The lands belonging to it, or what are called *Berwick Bounds*, are about 8000 acres.

The religious had five convents, all founded by the *Scottish* monarchs. Here were *Matburines*, *Dominicans*, and *Franciscans*, and two nunneries, one of *Benedictines*, another of *Cisterians* ‡. The church was built by *Cromwel*, and, according to the spirit of the builder, without a steeple. Even in *Northumberland*, (towards the borders) the steeples grow less and less, and as it were forewarned the traveller that he was speedily to take leave of episcopacy. The town-house has a large and handsome modern tower to it: the streets in general are narrow and bad, except that in which the town-house stands.

Abundance of wool is exported from this town: eggs in vast abundance collected through all the country, almost as far as *Carlisle*: they are packed up in boxes, with the thick

\* *Anderson's Diplom.* No. IV.

† *Rymer.* XV. 265.

‡ *Keith*, 243. 270. 274. 280. 281.

end downwards, and are sent to *London* for the use of sugar refiners.

The salmon fisheries here are very considerable, and likewise SALMON FISHERY. bring in vast sums; they lie on each side the river, and are all private property, except those belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *Durham*, which, in rent and tythe of fish, bring in 450 l. *per ann.*, for all the other fisheries are liable to tythe. The common rents of those are 50 l. a year, for which tenants have as much shore as serves to launch out and draw their nets on shore: the limits of each are staked; and I observed that the fishers never failed going as near as possible to their neighbor's limits. One man goes off in a small flat-bottomed boat, square at one end, and taking as large a circuit as his net admits, brings it on shore at the extremity of his boundary, where others assist in landing it. The best fishery is on the south side\*: very fine salmon trout are often taken here, which come up to spawn from the sea, and return in the same manner as the salmon do. The chief import is timber from *Norway* and the *Baltic*.

\* For a fuller account of this fishery, vide *British Zoology*, III. No. 143. To it may also be added, that in the middle of the river, not a mile west of the town, is a large stone, on which a man is placed, to observe what is called the *reck* of the salmon coming up.



## A T O U R

Almost immediately on leaving *Berwick*, enter

## S C O T L A N D,

in the shire of *Merch*, or *Mers* \*. A little way from *Berwick*, on the west, is *Halydon* hill, famous for the overthrow of the *Scots* under the regent *Douglas*, by *Edward* III. on the attempt of the former to raise the siege of the town. A cruel action blasted the laurels of the conqueror: *Seton*, the deputy governor †, stipulated to surrender in fifteen days, if not relieved in that time, and gave his son as hostage for the performance. The time elapsed; *Seton* refused to execute the agreement, and with a *Roman* unfeelingness beheld the unhappy youth hung before the walls.

The entrance into *Scotland* has a very unpromising look; for it wanted, for some miles, the cultivation of the parts more distant from *England*: but the borders were necessarily neglected; for, till the accession of *James* VI. and even long after, the national enmity was kept up, and the borderers of both countries discouraged from improvements by the barbarous inroads of each nation. This inattention to agriculture continued till lately; but on reaching the small village of *Eytown*, the scene was greatly altered; the wretched cottages, or rather hovels of the

\* *Boethius* says, that in his time bustards were found in this county; but they are now extirpated: the historian calls them *Gustardes*. *Desc. Scot.* xiii.

† *Keith*, the Governor, having a little before left the place, in order to excite *Archibald Douglas*, Regent of *Scotland*, to attempt to raise the siege.

country,

country, were vanishing; good comfortable houses arise in their stead; the lands are inclosing, and yield very good barley, oats, and clover; the banks are planting: I speak in the present tense; for there is still a mixture of the old negligence left amidst the recent improvements, which look like the works of a new colony, in a wretched impoverished country.

Soon after the country relapses; no arable land is seen; but for four or five miles succeeds the black joyless heathy moor of *Coldingham*: happily, this is the whole specimen that remains of the many miles, which, not many years ago, were in the same dreary unprofitable state. Near this was the convent of that name immortalized by the heroism of its Nuns; who, to preserve themselves inviolate from the *Danes*, cut off their lips and noses; and thus rendering themselves objects of horror, were, in 870, with their abbess *Ebba*, burnt in the monastery by the disappointed savages. In 1216, it was burnt again by King *John*, in an in-road little less cruel.

COLDINGHAM.

This nunnery was the oldest in *Scotland*. For in this place the virgin-wife, *Etheldreda*, took the veil in 670: But by the antient name, *Coludum*\*, it should seem that it had before been inhabited by the religious called *Culdees*. After its destruction by the *Danes*, it lay deserted till the year 1098, when *Edgar* founded on its site a priory of *Benedictines*, in honor of St. *Cuthbert*; and bestowed it on the monks of *Durham*, with all lands, waters, wrecks, &c.†

\* *Bede*, lib. IV. c. 19.† *Anderson's Dipl.* No. IV.



At the end of the moor came at once in sight of the *Firth*\* of *Forth*, the *Boderia* of *Ptolemy*; a most extensive prospect of that great arm of the sea, of the rich country of *East Lothian*, the *Bass Isle*; and at a distance the isle of *May*, the coast of the county of *Fife*, and the country as far as *Montrose*.

After going down a long descent, dine at *Old Cambus*, at a mean house, in a poor village; where I believe the Lord of the soil is often execrated by the weary traveller, for not enabling the tenant to furnish more comfortable accommodations, in so considerable a thoroughfare.

The country becomes now extremely fine; bounded at a distance, on one side, by hills, on the other, by the sea: the intervening space is as rich a tract of corn land as I ever saw; for *East Lothian* is the *Northamptonshire* of *North Britain*: the land is in many places manured with sea tang; but I was informed, that the barley produced from it is much lighter than barley from other manure.

On the side of the hills, on the left, is Sir *John Hall's*, of *Dunglas*; a fine situation, with beautiful plantations. Pass by *Broxmouth*, a large house of the Duke of *Roxborough*, in a low spot, with great woods surrounding it. Reach

\* *Bodotria* of *Tacitus*, who describes the two Firths of *Clyde* and *Forth*, and the intervening Isthmus, with much propriety; speaking of the fourth summer *Agri-cola* had passed in *Britain*, and how convenient he found this narrow tract for shutting out the enemy by his fortresses, he says, *Nam Glota (Firth of Clyde) et Bodotria, diversi maris æstu per immensum reveci, angusto terrarum spatio dirimuntur.* Vit. Agr.

DUNBAR: the chief street broad and handsome; the houses built of stone; as is the case with most of the towns in *Scotland*. There are some ships sent annually from this place to *Greenland*, and the exports of corn are pretty considerable. The harbour is safe, but small; its entrance narrow, and bounded by two rocks. Between the harbour and the castle is a very surprising stratum of stone, in some respects resembling that of the *Giant's Causeway* in *Ireland*: it consists of great columns of a red grit stone, either triangular, quadrangular, pentangular, or hexangular; their diameter from one to two feet, their length at low water thirty, dipping or inclining a little to the south.

They are jointed but not so regularly, or so plainly, as those that form the *Giant's Causeway*. The surface of several that had been torn off, appear as a pavement of numbers of convex ends, probably answering to the concave bottoms of other joints once incumbent on them. The space between the columns was filled with thin septa of red and white sparry matter, and veins of the same pervaded the columns transversely. This range of columns faces the north, with a point to the east, and extends in front about two hundred yards. The breadth is inconsiderable: the rest of the rock degenerates into shapeless masses of the same sort of stone, irregularly divided by thick septa. This rock is called by the people of *Dunbar*, the *Isle*.

Opposite are the ruins of the castle, seated on a rock above the sea; underneath one part is a vast cavern, composed of a black and red stone, which gives it a most infernal appearance; a fit representation of the pit of *Acheron*, and wanted only to be peopled with witches to make the scene complete; it appears to have been the  
dungeon,

DUNBAR.

COLUMNAR  
ROCKS.



dungeon, there being a formed passage from above, where the poor prisoners might have been let down, according to the barbarous custom of war in early days. There are in some parts, where the rock did not close, the remains of walls, for the openings are only natural fissures; but the founders of the castle taking advantage of this cavity, adding a little art to it, rendered it a most complete and secure prison.

On the other side are two natural arches, through which the tide flowed; under one was a fragment of wall, where there seems to have been a portal for the admission of men or provisions from sea: through which it is probable that *Alexander Ramsay*, in a stormy night, reinforced the garrison, in spite of the fleet which lay before the place, when closely besieged by the *English*, in 1337, and gallantly defended for nineteen weeks by that heroine *black Agnes*, Countess of *March* \*.

Through one of these arches was a most picturesque view of the *Bass Isle*, with the sun setting in full splendor; through the other of the *May* island, gilt by its beams.

Over the ruins of a window were the three legs, or arms of the *Isle of Man*, a lion rampant, and a *St. Andrew's* cross.

In the church is the magnificent monument of *Sir George Hume*, Earl of *Dunbar*, the worthiest and best *Scotch* Minister of *James VI.* till he chose his favorites for their personal, instead of their intellectual accomplishments: moderate, prudent, and successful in

\* *Buchanan*, lib. ix. c. 25. The *English* were obliged to desist from their enterprise. *Agnes* was eldest daughter of *Sir Thomas Randal*, of *Stradown*, Earl of *Murray*, and nephew to *Robert Bruce*. She was called *black Annes*, says *Robert Lindsay*, because she was black-skinned.

the management of the *Scotch* affairs: and, as *Spotswood* remarks, 'a man of deep wit, few words, and in his Majesty's service no less faithfull than fortunate: the most difficile affairs he compassed without any noise; and never returned when he was employed without the work performed that he was sent to do:' to his honor, he recommended the temperate, firm, and honest *Abbot* to the see of *Canterbury*, and by his assistance gave peace to the Church of *Scotland*, too soon interrupted by their deaths. *Dunbar's* merit is evident; for the weaknesses and the infamy of his Master's reign did not commence during the period of his power.

The monument is a large and beautiful structure of marble, decorated with arms, figures, and fluted pillars. The Earl is represented in armour, kneeling; with a cloak hanging loosely on him. The inscription imports no more than his titles and the day of his death, *January 29th, 1610.*

Near this town were fought two battles fatal to the *Scots*. The first in 1296; when the Earls of *Surrey* and *Warwick*, Generals of *Edward I.* defeated the army of *Baliol*, took the castle, and delivered the nobility they found in it to the *English* monarch, who, with his usual cruelty, devoted them all to death.

The other was the celebrated victory of *Cromwel*, in 1650; when the covenanting army chose rather to fight under the direction of the Ministers than the command of their Generals: and the event was correspondent. These false prophets gave the troops assurance of victory; and many of them fell in the fight with the lying spirit in their mouths. *Cromwel* had the appearance



of enthusiasm; they the reality; for when the artful usurper saw their troops descend from the heights from whence they might without a blow have starved the whole *English* army, he, with a well-founded confidence, exclaimed, THE LORD HATH DELIVERED THEM INTO OUR HANDS. *Cromwel* at that instant was in the situation of *Hannibal* before the battle of *Cannæ*. The exultation of the *Carthaginian* was the same, delivered indeed by his historian with greater eloquence\*.

But the castle has been the scene of very different transactions. In 1567 it was in possession of the infamous Earl *Bothwell*, who here committed the simulated outrage on the person of the fair *Mary Stuart*: she certainly seems to have had foreknowledge of the violence; and the affront she sustained, was but a *pignus direptum male pertinaci*. Here also the Earl retreated, after being given up by his mistress at the capitulation of *Carberry* hill; and from hence he took his departure for his long, but merited misery.

In this town was a convent of *Mathurines*, founded by *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar* and *March*, in 1218; and another of *Carmelites* or white friars, in 1263.

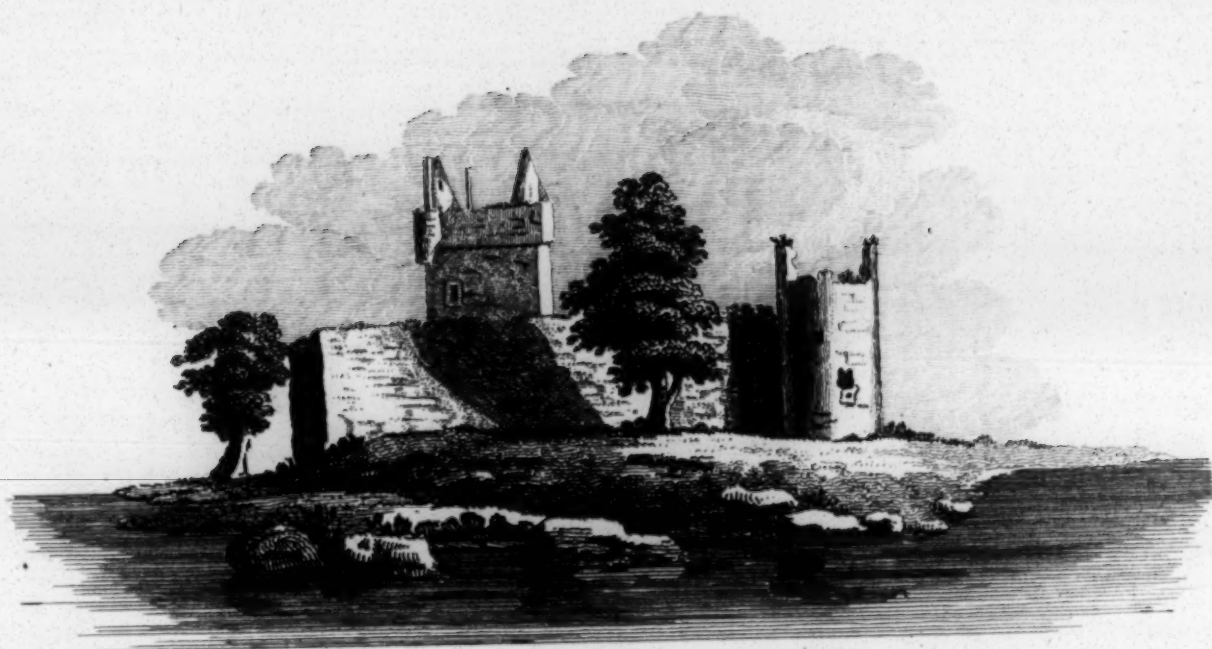
## JULY 18.

Rode within sight of *Tantallon* castle, now a wretched ruin; once the seat of the powerful *Archibald Douglas*, Earl of *Angus*, which for some time resisted all the efforts of *James V.* to subdue it.

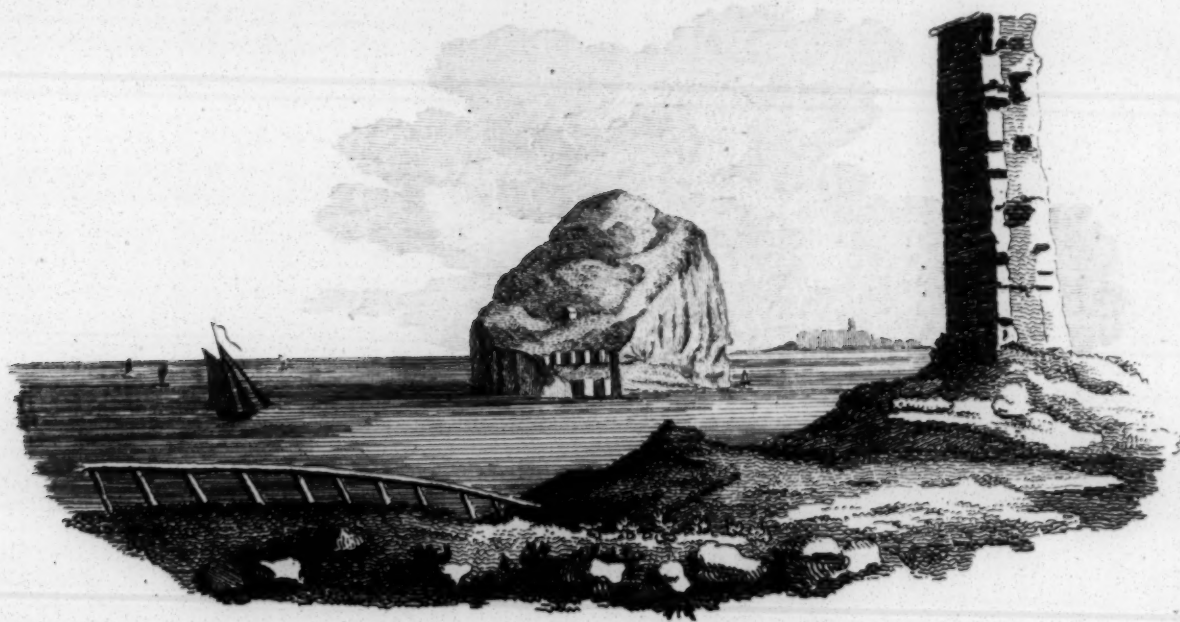
## BASS ISLE.

A little further, about a mile from the shore, lies the *Bass* Island, or rather rock, of a most stupendous height; on the

\* *Polybius*, lib. III. c. 23.



LOCH LEVEN CASTLE.



THE BASS ISLE FROM TANTELLON CASTLE.

*Jas Griffiths del.*

*P. Mazell sculp.*





south side the top appears of a conic shape, but the other overhangs the sea in a most tremendous manner. The castle, which was once the state prison of *Scotland*, is now neglected: it lies close to the edge of the precipice, facing the little village of *Castleton*; where I took boat, in order to visit this singular spot; but the weather proved unfavorable; the wind blew so fresh, and the waves ran so high, that it was impossible to attempt landing; for even in calmer weather it cannot be done without hazard, there being a steep rock to ascend, and commonly a great swell, which often removes the boat, while you are scaling the precipice; so, in case of a false step, there is the chance of falling into a water almost unfathomable.

Various sorts of water fowl repair annually to this rock to breed; but none in greater numbers than the *Gannets*, or *Solander* geese, multitudes of which were then sitting on their nests near the sloping part of the isle, and others flying over our boat: it is not permitted to shoot at them, the place being farmed principally on account of the profit arising from the sale of the young of these birds, and of the *Kittiwake*, a species of gull, so called from its cry. The first are sold at *Edinburgh* \* for twenty-pence apiece, and served up roasted a little before

GANNETS.

## \* SOLAN GOOSE.

There is to be sold, by JOHN WATSON, Jun. at his Stand at the Poultry, *Edinburgh*, all lawful days in the week, wind and weather serving, good and fresh *Solan* Geese. Any who have occasion for the same may have them at reasonable rates.

Aug. 5. 1768.

EDINBURGH ADVERTISER.



dinner. This is the only kind of provision whose price has not been advanced; for we learn from Mr. Ray, that it was equally dear above a century ago\*. It is unnecessary to say more of this singular bird, as it has been very fully treated of in the second volume of the *British Zoology*.

With much difficulty landed at *North Berwick*, three miles distant from *Castleton*, the place we intended to return to. The first is a small town pleasantly seated near a high conic hill, partly planted with trees: it is seen at a great distance, and is called *North Berwick Law*: a name given to several other high hills in this part of the island.

PRESTON PANS.

Pass through *Abberladie* and *Preston Pans*: the last takes its name from its salt-pans, there being a considerable work of that article; also another of vitriol. Saw at a small distance the field of battle, or rather of carnage, known by the name of the battle of *Preston Pans*, where the Rebels gave a lesson of severity, which was more than retaliated the following spring at *Culloden*. Observed, in this day's ride (I forget the spot) *Seaton*, the once princely seat of the Earl of *Wintoun*, now a ruin; judiciously left in that state, as a proper remembrance of the sad fate of those who engage in rebellious politicks.

BATTLE OF  
PINKIE.

*Pinkie* and *Carberry hill* lie a little west of the road, a few miles from *Edinburgh*; each of them famed in history. The first noted for the fatal overthrow of the *Scots* under their Regent, the Earl of *Arran*, on *September* the 10th, 1547, by the Protector, Duke of *Somerfet*. Ten thousand *Scots* fell that day:

\* Ray's *Itineraries*, 192.

and by this *rough courtship*, *Mary Stuart*, then in her minority, was frightened into the arms of the *Dauphin of France*, instead of sharing the crown of *England* with her amiable cousin *Edward VI.* Twenty years after, *Carberry hill* proved a spot still more pregnant with misfortunes to this imprudent princess. Her army, in 1567, occupied the very camp possessed by the *English* before the battle of *Pinkie*. Here, with the profligate *Bothwell*, she hoped to make a stand against her insurgent nobles. Her forces, terrified with the badness of the cause, declined the fight. She surrendered to the confederates; while her husband, by the connivance of *Morton* and others, partakers of his crimes, retired, and escaped his merited punishment.

CARBERRY HILL.

At *Musselburgh*, cross the *Esk* near its mouth. There are great marks of improvement on approaching the capital; the roads good, the country very populous, numbers of manufactures carried on, and the prospect embellished with gentlemen's seats. Reach

EDINBURGH,

EDINBURGH \*.

A city that possesses a boldness and grandeur of situation beyond any that I had ever seen. It is built on the edges and sides of a vast sloping rock, of a great and precipitous height at the upper extremity, and the sides declining very quick and steep into the plain. The view of the houses at a distance strikes the traveller with wonder; their own loftiness, improved by their almost aerial situation, gives them a look of magnificence not to be

\* Known throughout the Highlands by the name of *Dun-edin*.

found



found in any other part of *Great Britain*. All these conspicuous buildings form the upper part of the great street, are of stone, and make a handsome appearance: they are generally six or seven stories high in front; but, by reason of the declivity of the hill, much higher backward; one in particular, called *Babel*, had about twelve or thirteen stories, before the fire in 1700, but is now reduced to ten or eleven. Every house has a common staircase, and every story is the habitation of a separate family. The inconvenience of this particular structure need not be mentioned; notwithstanding the utmost attention, in the article of cleanliness, is in general observed. The common complaint of the streets of *Edinburgh* is now taken away, by the vigilance of the magistrates\*, and their severity against any that offend in any gross degree†. It must be observed, that this unfortunate species of architecture arose from the turbulence of the times in which it was in vogue: every body was desirous of getting as near as possible to the protection of the castle; the houses were crowded together, and I may say, piled one upon another, merely on the principle of security.

## CASTLE.

The castle is antient, but strong, placed on the summit of the hill, at the edge of a very deep precipice. Strangers are shewn a

\* The streets are cleaned early every morning. Once the city payed for the cleaning; at present it is rented for four or five hundred pounds *per annum*.

† In the closes, or allies, the inhabitants are very apt to fling out their filth, &c. without regarding who passes; but the sufferer may call every inhabitant of the house it came from to account, and make them prove the delinquent, who is always punished with a heavy fine.

very



*R. Marshall sculp.*

*James Griffiths del.*

EDINBURGH CASTLE FROM GREY FRIARS CHURCH YARD.



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very small room in which *Mary Queen of Scots* was delivered of *James VI.*

From this fortress is a full view of the city and its environs; a strange prospect of rich country, with vast rocks and mountains intermixed. On the south and east are the meadows, or the public walks, *Herriot's* hospital, part of the town overshadowed by the stupendous rocks of *Arthur's* seat and *Salisbury Craigs*, the *Pentland* hills at a few miles distance, and at a still greater, those of *Muirfoot*, whose sides are covered with verdant turf.

To the north is a full view of the *Firth of Forth*, from *Queen's Ferry* to its mouth, with its southern banks covered with towns and villages. On the whole the prospect is singular, various, and fine.

The reservoir of water \* for supplying the city lies in the *Castle-street*, and is well worth seeing: the great cistern contains near two hundred and thirty tuns of water, which is conveyed to the several conduits, that are disposed at proper distances in the principal streets; these are conveniencies that few towns in *North Britain* are without.

RESERVOIR.

On the south side of the *High-street*, is the *Parlement Close*, a small square, in which is the *Parlement House*, where the Courts of justice are held. Below stairs is the *Advocate's* library founded by *Sir George Mackenzie*, and now contains above thirty thousand volumes, and several manuscripts: among the more curious are the four *Evangelists*, very legible, notwithstanding it is said to be several hundred years old.

ADVOCATE'S  
LIBRARY.

\* It is conveyed in pipes from the *Pentland* hills five miles distant.

St.



St. *Jerome's* Bible, wrote about the year 1,100.

A *Malabar* book, written on leaves of plants.

A *Turkish* manuscript, illuminated in some parts like a missal. *Elogium in sultan Morad filium filii Soliman Turcici. Script. Constantino-  
poli. Anno Hegiræ. 992.*

Cartularies, or records of the monasteries, some very antient.

A very large Bible, bound in four volumes; illustrated with scripture prints, by the first engravers, pasted in, and collected at a vast expence. There are besides great numbers of antiquities, not commonly shewn, except enquired after.

The *Luckenbooth* row, which contains the *Tolbooth*, or city prison, and the weighing-house, which brings in a revenue of 500 l. *per annum*, stands in the middle of the *High-street*, and with the guard-house, contributes to spoil as fine a street as most in *Europe*, being in some parts eighty feet wide and finely built.

The exchange is a handsome modern building, in which is the custom-house: the first is of no use in its proper character; for the merchants always chuse standing in the open street, exposed to all kinds of weather.

The old cathedral is now called the New Church, and is divided into four places of worship; in one the Lords of the Sessions attend: there is also a throne and a canopy for his Majesty should he visit this capital, and another for the Lord Commissioner. There is no music either in this or any other of the *Scotch* churches, for *Peg* still faints at the sound of an organ. This is the more surprizing, as the *Dutch*, who have the same established religion, are extremely fond of that solemn instrument; and even in the great church of *Geneva* the Psalmody is accompanied with an organ.

The

The part of the same called *St. Giles's* church has a large tower, oddly terminated with a sort of crown.

On the front of a house in the *Nether Bow*, are two fine profile heads of a man and a woman, of *Roman* sculpture, supposed to be those of *Severus* and *Julia*: but, as appears from an inscription \* made by the person who put them into the wall, were mistaken for *Adam* and *Eve*.

ROMAN HEADS.

Near the *Trone* church are the remains of the house, (now a tavern) where *Mary Stuart* was confined the night after the battle of *Carberry*.

At the end of the *Cannongate-street* stands *Holy-Rood* palace, originally an abbey founded by *David I.* in 1128. The towers on the N. W. side were erected by *James V.* together with other buildings, for a royal residence: according to the editor of *Camden*, great part, except the towers above-mentioned, were burnt by *Cromwel*; but the other towers, with the rest of this magnificent palace, as it now stands, were executed by *Sir William Bruce*, by the directions of *Charles II.*; within is a beautiful square, with piazzas on every side. It contains great numbers of fine apartments; some, that are called the King's, are in great disorder, the rest are granted to several of the nobility.

HOLY-ROOD  
HOUSE.

In the Earl of *Breadalbane's*, are some good portraits, *William Duke of Newcastle*, by *Vandyck*;

And by *Sir Peter Lely*, the Duke and Dutchess of *Lauderdale*, and *Edward Earl of Jersey*. There is besides a very good head of a

\* *In sudore vultus tui vespereis pane. Anno 1621.* These heads are well engraven in *Gordon's Itinerary*, tab. iii.



boy by *Morrillio*, and some views of the fine scenes near his Lordship's seat at *Taymouth*.

At Lord *Dunmore's* lodgings is a very large piece of *Charles I.* and his Queen going to ride, with the sky showering roses on them; a Black holds a grey horse; the celebrated *Jeffery Hudson*\* the dwarf with a spaniel in a string, and several other dogs sporting round: the Queen is painted with a love-lock, and with browner hair and complexion, and younger, than I ever saw her drawn. It is a good piece, and was the work of *Mytens*, predecessor in fame to *Vandyck*. In the same place are two other good portraits of *Charles II.* and *James VII.*

The gallery of this palace takes up one side, and is filled with colossal portraits of the Kings of *Scotland*.

In the old towers are shewn the apartments where the murder of *David Rizzo* was committed.

#### CHAPEL.

That beautiful piece of *gothic* architecture, the church, or chapel, of *Holy-Rood Abby*, is now a ruin, the roof having fallen in, by a most scandalous neglect, notwithstanding money had been granted by Government to preserve it entire. Beneath the ruins lie the bodies of *James II.* and *James V. Henry Darnly*, and several other persons of rank: and the inscriptions on several of their tombs are preserved by *Maitland*. A gentleman informed me, that some years ago he had seen the remains of the bodies, but in a very decayed state: the beards remained on some; and that the bones of *Henry Darnly* proved their owner by their great size, for he was said to be seven feet high.

\* For a further account of this little hero consult Mr. *Walpole's* *Anecdotes of Painting*, II. p. 8.

## PARKS.

Near this palace is the *Park*, first inclosed by *James V.*; within are the vast rocks\*, known by the names of *Arthur's Seat* and *Salisbury's Craigs*; their fronts exhibit a romantic and wild scene of broken rocks and vast precipices, which from some points seem to over-hang the lower parts of the city. Great columns of stone, from forty to fifty feet in length, and about three feet in diameter, regularly pentagonal, or hexagonal, hang down the face of some of these rocks almost perpendicularly, or with a very slight dip, and form a strange appearance. Beneath this stratum is a quarry of free-stone. Considerable quantities of stone from the quarries have been cut and sent to *London* for paving the streets, its great hardness rendering it excellent for that purpose. Beneath these hills are some of the most beautiful walks about *Edinburgh*, commanding a fine prospect over several parts of the country.

On one side of the *Park* are the ruins of *St. Anthony's chapel*, once the resort of numberless votaries; and near it is a very plentiful spring.

The south part of the city has several things worth visiting. *Herriot's hospital* is a fine old building, much too magnificent for the end proposed, that of educating poor children. It was founded by *George Herriot*, jeweller to *James VI.* who followed that monarch to *London*, and made a large fortune. There is a fine view of the castle, and the sloping part of the city, from the front: the gardens were once the resort of the gay; and there the *Scotch* poets often laid, in their comedies, the scenes of intrigue.

HERRIOT'S  
HOSPITAL.

\* According to *Maitland*, their perpendicular height is 656 feet.



In the church-yard of the Grey Friars, is the monument of Sir *George Mackenzie*, a rotunda; with a multitude of other tombs. This is one of the few cemeteries to this populous city; and from it is a very fine view of the castle, and the lofty street that leads to that fortress.

## COLLEGE.

The college is a mean building; it contains the houses of the Principal and a few of the Professors: the Principal's house is supposed to be on the site of that in which *Henry Darnly* was murdered, then belonging to the Provost of the *Kirk of Field*. The students of the university are dispersed over the town, and are about six hundred in number; but wear no academic habit. The students are liable to be called before the Professors, who have power of rebuking or expelling them: I cannot learn that either is ever exerted; but, as they are for the most part volunteers for knowledge, few of them desert her standards. There are twenty-two professors of different sciences, most of whom read lectures: all the chairs are very ably filled; those in particular which relate to the study of medicine, as is evident from the number of ingenious physicians, *elevés* of this university, who prove the abilities of their masters. The *Museum* has for many years been neglected.

## INFIRMARY.

The royal infirmary is a spacious and handsome edifice, capable of containing two hundred patients. The operation-room is particularly convenient, the council-room elegant, with a good picture in it of Provost *Drummond*. From the cupola of this building is a fine prospect, and a full view of the city.

Not far from hence are twenty-seven acres of ground designed for a square, called *George Square*: a small portion is at present built, consisting

consisting of small but commodious houses, in the *English* fashion. Such is the spirit of improvement, that within these three years sixty thousand pounds have been expended in houses of the modern taste, and twenty thousand in the old.

*Watson's* hospital should not be forgot: a large good building, behind the Grey Friars church; an excellent institution for the educating and apprenticing the children of decayed merchants; who, after having served their time with credit, receive fifty pounds to set up with.

The *meadows*, or public walks, are well planted, and are very extensive: these are the mall of *Edinburgh*, as *Comely Gardens* are its *Vauxhall*.

The *Cowgate* is a long street, running parallel with the *High-street*, beneath the steep southern declivity of the city, and terminates in the *Grass-market*, where cattle are fold, and criminals executed. On several of the houses are small iron crosses, which, I was informed, denoted that they once belonged to the Knights of *St. John*.

On the north side of the city lies the new town, which is planned with great judgment, and will prove a magnificent addition to *Edinburgh*; the houses in *St. Andrew's* square cost from 1800 l. to 2000 l. each, and one or two 4000 or 5000 l. They are all built in the modern style, and are free from the inconveniences attending the old city.

These improvements are connected to the city by a very beautiful bridge, whose highest arch is ninety-five feet high.

In the walk of this evening, I passed by a deep and wide hollow beneath *Calton* Hill, the place where those imaginary criminals, witches



witches and forcerers, in less enlightened times, were burnt; and where, at festive seasons, the gay and gallant held their tilts and tournaments. At one of these, it is said that the Earl of *Bothwell* made the first impression on the susceptible heart of *Mary Stuart*, having galloped into the ring down the dangerous steeps of the adjacent hill; for he seemed to think that

Women born to be control'd  
Stoop to the forward and the bold.

The desperate feats were the humour of the times of chivalry: *Brantome* relates, that the *Duc de Nemours* galloped down the steps of the *Sainte Chappel* at *Paris*, to the astonishment of the beholders. The men cultivated every exercise that could preserve or improve their bodily strength; the ladies, every art that tended to exalt their charms: *Mary* is reported to have used a bath of white wine; a custom strange, but not without precedent. *Jacques du Fouilloux*, enraptured with a country girl, enumerating the arts which she scorned to use to improve her person, mentions this:

Point ne portoit de ce linge femelle  
Pour amoindrir son seing et sa mammelle.  
Vasquine nulle, ou aucun peliçon  
Elle ne portoit, ce n'estoit fa façon.  
Point ne prenoit vin blanc pour se baigner,  
Ne drogue encore pour four son corps allegier\*.

At a small walk's distance from *Calton Hill*, lies the new botanic garden †, consisting of five acres of ground, a green-house fifty feet

\* *L'Adolescence de Jaques du Fouilloux*, 88.

† The old botanic garden lies to the east of the new bridge: an account of it is to be seen in the *Museum Balfourianum*.

long,

long, two temperate rooms, each twelve feet, and two stoves, each twenty-eight: the ground rises to the north, and defends the plants from the cold winds: the soil a light sand, with a black earth on the surface. It is finely stocked with plants, whose arrangement and cultivation do much credit to my worthy friend Dr. *Hope*, Professor of Botany, who planned and executed the whole. It was begun in 1764, being founded by the munificence of his present Majesty, who granted fifteen hundred pounds for that purpose.

During this week's stay at *Edinburgh*, the prices of provisions were as follow:

Beef, from 5d. to 3d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Mutton, from 4d. to 3d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Veal, from 5d. to 3d.

Lamb, 2d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Bacon, 7d.

Butter, in summer, 8d. in winter, 1s.

Pigeons, *per* dozen, from 8d. to 5s.

Chickens, *per* pair, 8d. to 1s.

A fowl, 1s. 2d.

Green goose, 3s.

Fat goose, 2s. 6d.

Large turkey, 4s. or 5s.

Pig, 2s.

Coals, 5d. or 6d. *per* hundred, delivered.

Many fine excursions may be made at a small distance from this city. *Leith*, a large town, about two miles north, lies on the *Firth*, is a flourishing place, and the port of *Edinburgh*. The town is dirty

LEITH.



dirty and ill built, and chiefly inhabited by sailors; but the pier is very fine, and is a much-frequented walk. The races were at this time on the sands, near low-water mark: considering their vicinity to a great city and populous country, the company was far from numerous; a proof that dissipation has not generally infected the manners of the *North Britons*.

*Craigmellar* castle is seated on a rocky eminence, about two miles south of *Edinburgh*; is square, and has towers at each corner. Some few apartments are yet inhabited; but the rest of this great pile is in ruins. *Mary Stuart* sometimes made this place her residence.

*Newbottle*, the seat of the Marquiss of *Lothian*, is a pleasant ride of a few miles from the capital. It was once a *Cistercian* abby, founded by *David I.* in 1140; but, in 1591, was erected into a lordship, in favour of Sir *Mark Ker*, son of Sir *Walter Ker*, of *Cessford*. The house lies in a warm bottom, and, like most other of the houses of the *Scotch* nobility, resembles a *French Chateau*, by having a village or little paltry town adjacent. The situation is very favorable to trees, as appears by the vast size of those near the house; and I was informed, that fruit ripens here within ten days as early as at *Chelfea*.

The *Marquiss* possesses a most valuable collection of portraits, many of them very fine, and almost all very instructive. A large half-length of *Henry Darnly* represents him tall, awkward and gauky, with a stupid, insipid countenance; most likely drawn after he had lost by intemperance and debauchery, those charms which captivated the heart of the amorous *Mary*.

A head

A head of her mother, *Marie de Guise*; not less beautiful than her daughter.

A head of *Madame Monpensier*, and of several other illustrious persons, who graced the court of *Lewis XIII.*

Prince *Rupert* and Prince *Maurice*, in one piece.

Some small portraits, studies of *Vandyck*; among which is one of *William Earl of Pembroke*, of whom Lord *Clarendon* gives so advantageous a character.

A beautiful half-length of *Henrietta*, Queen of *Charles I.* Her charms almost apologize for the compliances of the uxorious monarch.

His daughter, the Dutchess of *Orleans*.

The wife of *Philip* the bold, inscribed *Marga Mala, Lodo Mala.*

Head of *Robert Car*, Earl of *Somerset*; the countenance effeminate, small features, light flaxen or yellowish hair, and a very small beard: is an original of that worthless favorite, and proves that the figure given as his among the illustrious heads is erroneous, the last being represented as a robust black man. A print I have of him by *Simon Pafs* is authentic: the plate is of octavo size, represents him in hair curled to the top; and in his robes, with the George pendent.

His father, Sir *Robert Car* of *Ferniburst*.

An Earl of *Somerset*? of whom I could get no account; handsome; with long light hair inclining to yellow: a head.

A full length of *James I.* by *Jameson*. Another of *Charles I.* when young, in rich armour, black and gold: a capital piece.

*Lady Tufton*; a fine half-length.

L

Earl



Earl *Morton*, regent : half-length ; a yellow beard.

A head of General *Ruthven*, Sir *Patrick Ruthven*, a favorite of *Gustavus Adolphus* ; knighted in his Majesty's tent in presence of the whole army at *Darsaw* in *Prussia*, on the 23d of *September* 1627. As potent in the campaigns of *Bacchus* as of *Mars*, and serviceable to his great master in both. He vanquished his enemies in the field ; and by the strength of his head, and goodness of understanding, could in convivial hours extract from the ministers of unfriendly powers, secrets of the first importance. He passed afterwards into the service of *Charles I.* and behaved with the spirit and integrity that procured him the honors of Earl of *Forth* in *Scotland*, and afterwards Earl of *Brentford* in *England*. He died in a very advanced age in 1651.

Two very curious half-lengths on wood : one of a man with a long forked black beard ; his jacket slashed down in narrow stripes from top to bottom, and the stripes loose : the other with a black full beard ; the same sort of stripes, but drawn tight by a girdle.

The Doge of *Venice*, by *Titian*.

Three by *Morillio* ; boys and girls in low life.

A remarkable fine piece of our three first circum-navigators, *Drake*, *Hawkins*, and *Candish* ; half-length.

The heads of *Mark* Earl of *Lothian*, and his lady, by Sir *Antonio More*.

*Mark Ker*, prior of *Newbottle*, who, at the reformation, complied with the times, and got the estate of the abby.

In the woods adjacent to this seat are some subterraneous apartments

ments and passages cut out of the live rock : they seem to have been excavated by the antient inhabitants of the country, either as receptacles for their provisions, or a retreat for themselves and families in time of war, in the same manner, as *Tacitus* relates, was customary with the old *Germans* \*.

SUBTERRANEAN  
ROOMS.

Two or three miles distant from *Newbottle* is *Dalkeith*, a small town, adjoining to *Dalkeith House*, the seat of the Duke of *Buccleugh*: originally the property of the *Douglases*; and, when in form of a castle, of great strength; and during the time of the Regent *Morton*'s retreat, styled the *Lion's Den*.

DALKEITH.

The portraits at *Dalkeith* are numerous, and some good : among others, the

First Duke of *Richmond* and his Dutchess.

The Dutchess of *Cleveland*.

Countess of *Buccleugh*, mother to the Dutchess of *Monmouth*, and Lady *Eglington*, her sister.

The Dutchess and her two sons : the Dutchess of *York*; her hand remarkably fine : the Dutchess of *Lenox*.

Mrs. *Lucy Waters*, mother of the Duke of *Monmouth*, with his picture in her hand.

Dutchess of *Cleveland* and her son, an infant; she in character of a *Madonna* : fine.

The Duke of *Monmouth*, in character of a young *St. John*.

\* *Solent et subterraneos specus aperire, eosque multo insuper fimo onerant, suffugium hiemi, et receptaculum frugibus, quia rigorem frigorum ejusmodi locis molliunt : et si quando hostis advenit aperta populatur : Abdita autem et defossa, aut ingorantur, aut eo ipsa fallunt, quod quærenda sunt.* De Moribus Germanorum, c. 16.



Lord *Strafford* and his Secretary ; a small study of *Vandyck*.

*Henry VIII.* and *Queen Catherine*, with the divorce in her hand ; two small pieces, by *Holbein*. *Anna Bullen*, by the same, dressed in a black gown, large yellow netted sleeves, in a black cap, peaked behind.

*Lady Jane Gray*, with long hair, black and very thick ; not handsome ; but the virtues and the intellectual perfections of that suffering innocent, more than supplied the absence of personal charms.

A large spirited picture of the Duke of *Monmouth* on horseback. The same in armour. All his pictures have a handsome likeness of his father.

Dutchess of *Richmond*, with a bow in her hand, by Sir *Peter Lely*.

A fine head of the late Duke of *Ormond*.

A beautiful head of *Mary Stuart*, the face sharp, thin and young ; yet has a likeness to some others of her pictures, done before misfortunes had altered her ; her dress a strait gown, open at the top and reaching to her ears, a small cap, and small ruff, with a red rose in her hand.

In this palace is a room entirely furnished by *Charles II.* on occasion of the marriage of *Monmouth*, with the heiress of the house.

At *Smeton*, another seat of the Duke of *Buccleugh*, a mile distant from the first, is a fine half-length of General *Monk* looking over his shoulder, with his back towards you ; he resided long at *Dalkeith*, when he commanded in *Scotland*.

*Nell Gwinne*, loosely attired,

A fine

A fine marriage of *St. Catherine*, by *Vandyck*.

Left *Edinburgh*, and passed beneath the castle, whose height and strength, in my then situation, appeared to great advantage. The country I past through was well cultivated, the fields large, but mostly inclosed with stone walls; for hedges are not yet become universal in this part of the kingdom: it is not a century since they were known here. Reach the

JULY 24.

*South-Ferry*, a small village on the banks of the *Firth*, which suddenly is contracted to the breadth of two miles by the jutting out of the land on the north shore; but almost instantly widens towards the west into a fine and extensive bay. The prospect on each side is very beautiful; a rich country, frequently diversified with towns, villages, castles, and gentlemen's seats\*. There is beside a vast view up and down the *Firth*, from its extremity, not remote from *Sterling*, to its mouth near *May isle*; in all, about sixty miles. To particularize the objects of this rich view: from the middle of the passage are seen the coasts of *Lothian* and *Fife*; the isles of *Garvie* and *Inch-Colm*; the town of *Dumfermline*; S. and N. *Queen's Ferries*; and *Burrow-stones* smoaking at a distance from its numerous salt-pans and fire-engines. On the south side are *Hopetoun* house, *Dundas* castle, and many other gentlemen's seats; with *Blacknefs* castle. On the north side, *Rosyth* castle, *Dunbrissel*, and at a distance the castle and town of *Brunt-Island*; with the road of *Leith*, often filled with ships, and a magnificent distant view of the castle of *Edinburgh* on the south.

\* Such as *Rosyth* castle, *Dumfermline* town, Lord *Murray's*, Lord *Hopetoun's*, Captain *Dundas's*.

This



This Ferry is also called *Queen's-Ferry*, being the passage much used \* by *Margaret*, Queen to *Malcolm III.* and sister to *Edgar Etheling*; her residence being at *Dumfermline*. Cross over in an excellent boat; observe midway the little isle called *Insh-Garvey*, with the ruin of a small castle. An *arctic* Gull flew near the boat, pursued by other Gulls, as birds of prey are: this is the species that persecutes and pursues the lesser kinds, till they mute through fear, when it catches up their excrements ere they reach the water: the boatmen, on that account, styled it the dirty *Aulin*.

GRANITE  
QUARRY.

Landed in the shire of *Fife* \*, at *North-Ferry*, near which are the great granite quarries, which help to supply the streets of *London* with paving stones; many ships then waiting near, in order to take their lading. The granite lies in great perpendicular stacks; above which is a reddish earth filled with friable micaceous nodules. The granite itself is very hard, and is all blasted with gun-powder: the cutting into shape for paving costs two shillings and eight-pence per tun, and the freight to *London* seven shillings.

The country, as far as *Kinrofs*, is very fine, consisting of gentle risings; much corn, especially *Bear*; but few trees, except about a gentleman's seat called *Blair*, where there are great and flourishing plantations. Near the road are the last collieries in *Scotland*, except the inconsiderable works in the county of *Sutherland*.

\* Or, as others say, because she, her brother and sister, first landed there, after their escape from *William the Conqueror*.

† Part of the antient *Caledonia*.

*Kinrofs* is a small town, seated in a large plain, bounded by mountains; the houses and trees are so intermixed, as to give it an agreeable appearance. It has some manufactures of linnen and cutlery ware. At this time was a meeting of justices, on a singular occasion: a vagrant had been, not long before, ordered to be whipped; but such was the point of honor among the common people, that no one could be persuaded to go to *Perth* for the executioner, who lived there: to press, I may say, two men for that service, was the cause of the meeting; so Mr. *Boswell* may rejoice to find the notion of honor prevale in as exalted a degree among his own countrymen, as among the virtuous *Corficans* \*.

Not far from the town is the house of *Kinrofs*, built by the famous architect Sir *William Bruce*, for his own residence, and was the first good house of regular architecture in *North Britain*. It is a large, elegant, but plain building: the hall is fifty-two feet long; the grounds about it well planted; the fine lake adjacent; so that it is capable of being made as delightful a spot as any in *North Britain*.

*Loch-Leven*, a magnificent piece of water, very broad, but irregularly indented, is about twelve miles in circumference, and its greatest depth about twenty-four fathoms: is finely bounded by mountains on one side; on the other by the plain of *Kinrofs*; and prettily embellished with several groves, most fortunately disposed. Some islands are dispersed in this great expanse of water; one of which is large enough to feed several head of

\* *Hist. Corfica*, p. 285, of the third edition.



LOCH-LEVEN  
CASTLE.

cattle: but the most remarkable is that distinguished by the captivity of *Mary Stuart*, which stands almost in the middle of the lake. The castle still remains; consists of a square tower, a small yard with two round towers, a chapel, and the ruins of a building, where, it is said, the unfortunate Princess was lodged. In the square tower is a dungeon, with a vaulted room above, over which had been three other stories. Some trees are yet remaining on this little spot; probably coeval with *Mary*, under whose shade she may have sat, expecting her escape at length effected by the enamoured *Douglas* \*. This castle had before been a royal residence, but not for captive monarchs; having been granted from the crown by *Robert III.* to *Douglas*, Laird of *Loch-Leven*.

This castle underwent a siege in the year 1335; and the method attempted to reduce it was of a most singular kind. *John* of *Sterling*, with his army of *Anglicised Scots*, sat down before it; but finding from the situation that it was impossible to succeed in the common forms, he thought of this expedient. He stopped up the water of *Leven*, at its discharge from the lake, with a great dam, with stones, and every thing that would obstruct its course, hoping by that means to raise the waters so high, as to drown the whole garrison. But the watchful governor, *Alan de Vipont*, took an opportunity of sallying out in boats when the

\* Historians differ in respect to the cause that influenced him to assist in his sovereign's escape: some attribute it to his avarice, and think he was bribed with jewels, reserved by *Mary*; others, that he was touched by a more generous passion: the last opinion is the most natural, considering the charms of the Queen, and the youth of her deliverer.

besiegers

besiegers were off their guard; and piercing the dam, released the pent-up waters, and formed a most destructive deluge on all the plain below; struck a panic into the enemy's army, put them to flight, and returned to his castle laden with the spoils of the camp\*.

St. Serf's isle is noted for having been granted by Brudo, last King of the *Picts*, to St. Servan and the *Culdees*; a kind of priests among the first Christians of *North Britain*, who led a sort of monastic life in cells, and for a considerable time preserved a pure and uncorrupt religion: at length, in the reign of David I. were suppressed in favor of the church of *Rome*. The priory of *Port-moak* was on this isle, of which some small remains yet exist.

The fish of this lake are Pike, small Perch, fine Eels, and most excellent Trouts; the best and the reddest I ever saw; the largest about six pounds in weight. The fishermen gave me an account of a species they called the *Gally Trout*, which are only caught from *October* to *January*, are split, salted and dried, for winter provision: by the description, they certainly were our Char, only of a larger size than any we have in *England*, or *Wales*, some being two feet and a half long. The birds that breed on the isles are Herring Gulls, Pewit Gulls, and great Terns, called here *Pictarnes*.

Lay at a good inn, a single house, about half a mile North of *Kinross*.

Made an excursion about seven miles West, to see the *Rumbling*

JULY 25.

\* *Sibbald's Hist. of Fife and Kinross*. 108.



**RUMELING BRIG.** *Brig at Glen-Devon*, in the parish of *Muchart*, a bridge of one arch, flung over a chasm worn by the river *Devon*, about eighty feet deep, very narrow, and horrible to look down; the bottom, in many parts, is covered with fragments; in others, the waters are visible, gushing between the stones with great violence: the sides, in many places, project, and almost lock in each other; trees shoot out in various spots, and contribute to encrease the gloom of the glen, while the ear is filled with the cawing of Daws, the cooing of Wood-Pidgeons, and the impetuous noise of the waters.

**CAWDRON LIN.** A mile lower down is the *Cawdron Lin.* Here the river, after a short fall, drops on rocks hollowed in a strange manner into large and deep cylindric cavities, open on one side, or formed into great circular cavities, like cauldrons\*: from whence the name of the place. One in particular has the appearance of a vast brewing-vessel; and the water, by its great agitation, has acquired a yellow scum, exactly resembling the yeasty working of malt liquor. Just beneath this, the water darts down about thirty feet in form of a great white sheet: the rocks below widen considerably, and their clifty sides are fringed with wood. Beyond is a view of a fine meadowy vale, and the distant mountains near *Sterling*.

**CASTLE CAMPBELL.** Two miles North is *Castle Campbell*, seated on a steep peninsulated rock between vast mountains, having to the South a boundless view through a deep glen shagged with brush wood:

\* In *Sweden*, and the North of *Germany*, such holes as these are called *Giants Pots*. *Kalm's Voy.* 121. and *Ph. Transf. abridg.* V. 165.

for the forests that once covered the country, are now entirely destroyed. Formerly, from its darksome situation, this pile was called the castle of *Gloom*; and all the names of the adjacent places were suitable: it was seated in the parish of *Dolor*, was bounded by the glens of *Care*, and washed by the birns of *Sorrow*. The lordship was purchased by the first Earl of *Argyle*. This castle, with the whole territory belonging to the family of *Argyle*, underwent all the calamities of civil war in 1645; for its rival, the Marquis of *Montrose*, carried fire and sword through the whole estate. The castle was ruined, and its magnificent reliques exist, as a monument of the horror of the times. No wonder then that the *Marquis* experienced so woeful and ignominious a fate, when he fell into the power of so exasperated a chieftain.

Returned to my inn along the foot of the *Ochil* hills, whose sides were covered with a fine verdure, and fed great numbers of cattle and sheep. The country below full of oats, and in a very improving state: the houses of the common people decent, but mostly covered with fods; some were covered both with straw and fod. The inhabitants extremely civil, and never failed offering brandy or whey, when I stopt to make enquiries at any of their houses.

In the afternoon crossed a branch of the same hills, which yielded plenty of oats; descended into *Strath-Earn*, a beautiful vale, about thirty miles in length, full of rich meadows and corn-fields, divided by the river *Earn*, which serpentine finely through the middle, falling into the *Tay*, of which there is a sight at the East end of the vale. It is prettily diversified with

STRATH-EARN.



groves of trees and gentlemen's houses; among which, towards the West end, is *Castle Drummond*, the forfeited seat of the Earl of *Perth*.

DUPPLIN.

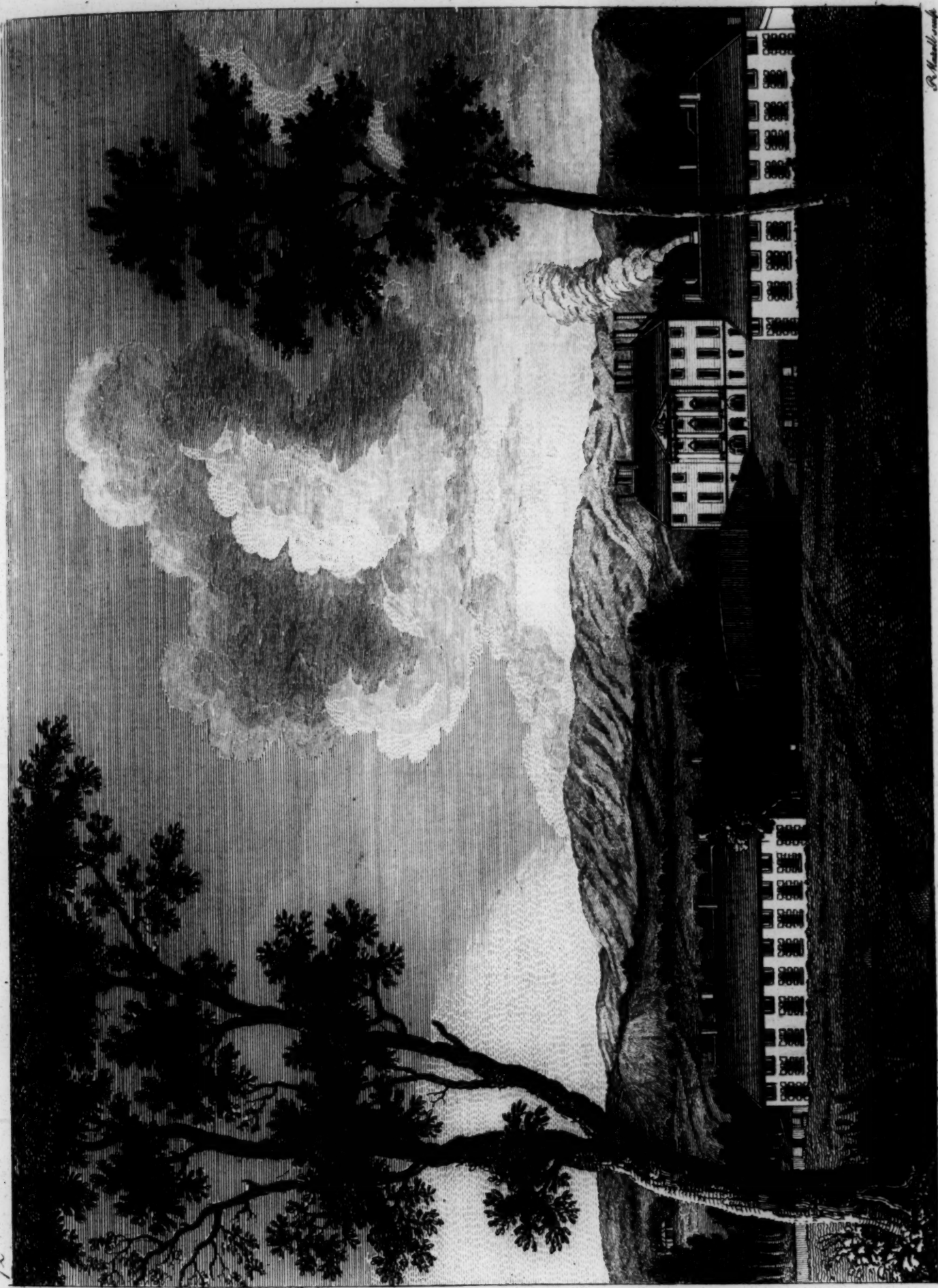
*Dupplin* \*; the residence of the Earl of *Kinnoul*, seated on the North side of the vale, on the edge of a steep glen. Only a single tower remains of the old castle, the rest being modernized. The South front commands a pleasing view of the vale: behind are plantations extending several miles in length; all flourish greatly, except those of ash. I remarked in the woods, some very large chefnuts, horse-chefnuts, spruce and silver firs, cedar and arbor vitæ. Broad-leaved *laburnum* thrives in this country greatly, grows to a great size, and the wood is used in fineering.

FRUIT.

Fruits succeed here very indifferently; even nonpariels require a wall: grapes, figs, and late peaches, will not ripen: the winters begin early, and end late, and are attended with very high winds. I was informed that labor is dear here, notwithstanding it is only eight-pence a day; the common people not being yet got into a method of working, so do very little for their wages. Notwithstanding this, improvements are carried on in these parts with great spirit, both in planting and in agriculture. Lord *Kinnoul* planted last year not fewer than eighty thousand trees, besides *Scotch* firs; so provides future forests for

LABOR.

\* Near this place was the battle of *Dupplin*, 1332, between the *English*, under the command of *Baliol*, and the *Scots*. The last were defeated, and such a number of the name of *Hay* slain, that the family would have been extinct, had not several of their wives been left at home pregnant?



DUPPLIN HOUSE.



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the benefit of his successors, and the embellishment of his country. In respect to agriculture, there are difficulties to struggle with; for the country is without either coal or lime-stone; so that the lime is brought from the estate of the Earl of *Elgin*, near *Dumfermline*, who, I was told, drew a considerable revenue from the kilns.

In *Dupplin* are some very good pictures; a remarkable one of *Luther*, *Bucer*, and *Catherine* the nun, in the characters of musicians, by *Giorgiani di Castel franco*.

A fine head of a secular priest, by *Titian*. *St. Nicholas* blessing three children. Two of cattle, by *Rosa di Tivoli*. A head of *Spenser*. *Rubens'* head, by himself. A fine head of *Butler*, by Sir *Peter Lely*. Mrs. *Tofts*, in the character of *St. Catherine*, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*. Sir *George Haye*, of *Maginnis*, in armour, 1640; done at *Rome*, by *L. Ferdinand*. *Haye*, Earl of *Carlisle*, in *Charles* the First's time; young and very handsome. The second Earl of *Kinnoul*, by *Vandyck*. Chancellor *Haye*, by *Mytens*. A good portrait of Lord Treasurer *Oxford*, by *Richardson*. And a beautiful miniature of Sir *John Earnly*.

But the most remarkable is a head of the celebrated Countess of *Desmond*, whom the apologists for the usurper *Richard III.* bring in as an evidence against the received opinion of his deformity. She was daughter of the *Fitzgeralds* of *Drumana*\* in the county of *Waterford*; and married in the reign of *Edward IV.*, *James* fourteenth Earl of *Desmond*: was in *England* in the same reign, and danced at court with his brother *Richard*, then Duke

\* *Smith's Hist. of Cork*. II. 36.



of *Gloucester*. She was then a widow, for Sir *Walter Raleigh* says she held her jointure from all the Earls of *Desmond* since that time\*. She lived to the age of some years above a hundred and forty; and died in the reign of *James I.* It appears that she retained her full vigor in a very advanced time of life; for the ruin of the house of *Desmond* reduced her to poverty, and obliged her to take a journey from *Bristol* to *London*, to solicit relief from the court, at a time she was above a hundred and forty†. She also twice or thrice renewed her teeth; for Lord *Bacon* assures us, in his *Hist. of Life and Death*, *ter per vices dentiisse*; and in his *Natural History* mentions that she did *dentire* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place‡.

JULY 27.  
HILL OF  
MONCRIEF.

Ascended the hill of *Moncrief*; the prospect from thence is the glory of *Scotland*, and well merits the eulogia given it for the variety and richness of its views. On the South and West appear *Strath Earn*, embellished with the seats of Lord *Kinnoul*, Lord *Rollo*, and of several other gentlemen; the *Carse*, or rich plain of *Gowrie*; *Stromont* hills and the hill of *Kinnoul*, whose vast cliff is remarkable for its beautiful pebbles. The meanders of the *Earn*, which winds more than any river I at this time had seen, are most enlivening additions to the scene. The last turn it takes forms a fine peninsula prettily planted; and just beyond it joins the *Tay*§,

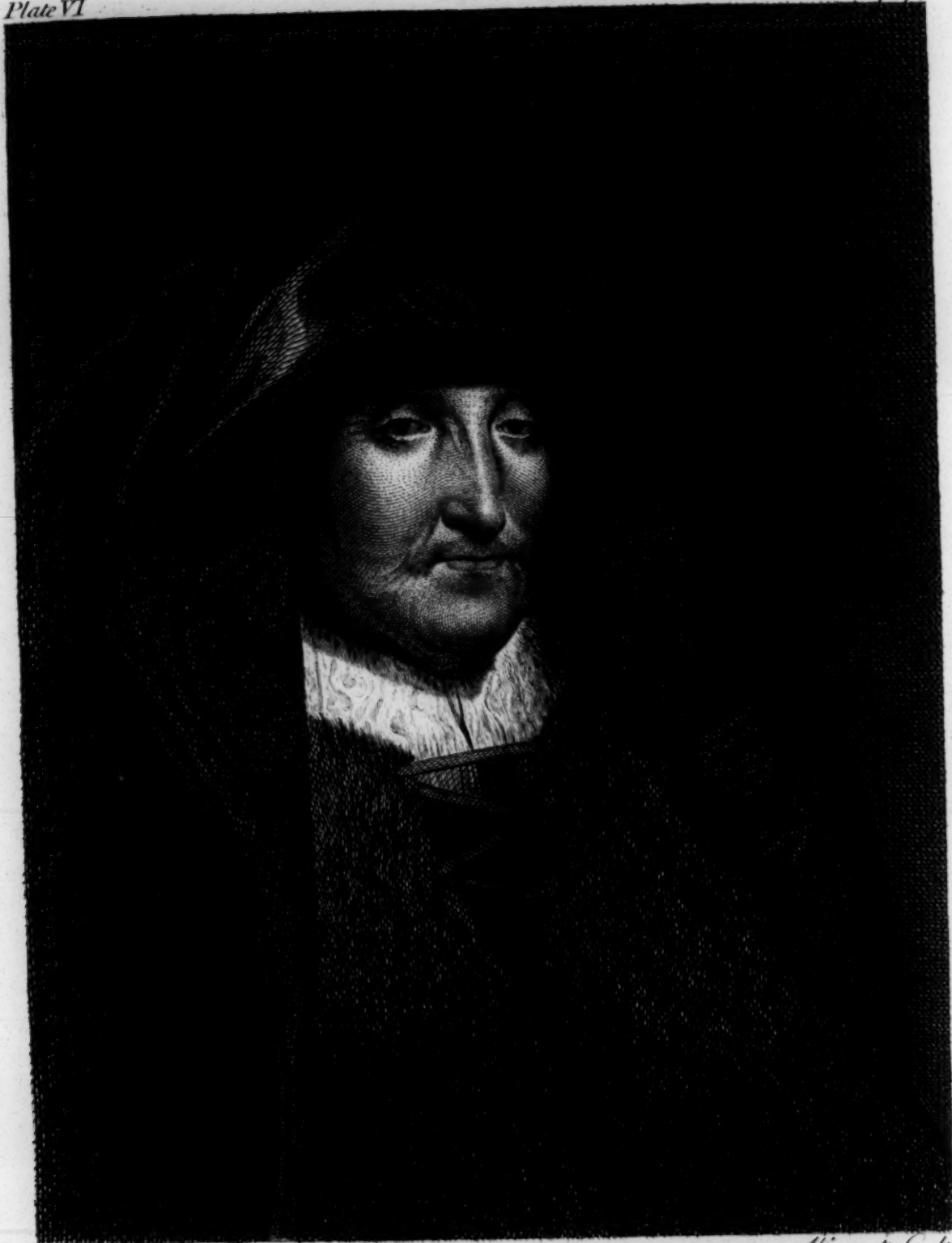
\* *Raleigh's Hist. of the World*. Book I. Ch. V. Sect. V.

† Sir *W. Temple's* Essay on Health and Long Life. *Vide* his Works, Folio Ed. I. 276.

‡ Cent. VIII. Sect. 755.

§ *Taus, Taciti Vit. Agr.*

whose



*Aliamet Sculp*

CATHERINE Countess of DESMOND.



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whose æstuary lies full in view ; the sea closing the prospect on this side.

To the North lies the town of *Perth*, with a view of part of its magnificent bridge ; which, with the fine woods called *Perth Parks*, the vast plain of *Strath-Tay*, the winding of that noble river, its islands, and the grand boundary formed by the distant highlands, finish this matchless scene. The inhabitants of *Perth* are far from being blind to the beauties of their river ; for with singular pleasure they relate the tradition of the *Roman* army, when it came in sight of the *Tay*, bursting into the exclamation of, *Ecce Tiberim*.

On approaching the town are some pretty walks handsomely planted, and at a small distance, the remains of some works of *Cromwel's*, called *Oliver's Mount*.

PERTH is large, and in general well-built ; two of the streets are remarkably fine ; in some of the lesser are yet a few wooden houses in the old style ; but as they decay, the magistrates prohibit the rebuilding them in the old way. There is but one parish, which has three churches, besides meetings for separatists, who are very numerous. One church, which belonged to a monastery, is very ancient : not a vestige of the last is now to be seen ; for the disciples of that rough apostle *Knox*, made a general desolation of every edifice that had given shelter to the worshippers of the church of *Rome* : it being one of his maxims, to pull down the nests, and then the Rooks would fly away.

The flourishing state of *Perth* is owing to two accidents ; the first, that of numbers of *Cromwel's* wounded officers and  
 soldiers

PERTH.



soldiers chusing to reside here, after he left the kingdom, who introduced a spirit of industry among the people: the other cause was the long continuance of the Earl of *Mar's* army here in 1715, which occasioned vast sums of money being spent in the place. But this town, as well as all *Scotland*, dates its prosperity from the year 1745; the government of this part of *Great Britain* having never been settled till a little after that time. The rebellion was a disorder violent in its operation, but salutary in its effects.

## TRADE.

The trade of *Pertb* is considerable. It exports annually one hundred and fifty thousand pounds worth of linnen to different places; from twenty-four to thirty thousand bolls of wheat and barley to *London* and *Edinburgh*, and about twelve or fourteen thousand pounds worth of cured salmon. That fish is taken there in vast abundance; three thousand have been caught in one morning, weighing, one with another, sixteen pounds; the whole capture, forty-eight thousand pounds. The fishery begins at St. *Andrew's* Day, and ends *August* 26th, old style. The rents of the fisheries amount to three thousand pounds *per annum*.

I was informed that smelts come up this river in *May* and *June*.

## PEARL.

There has been in these parts a very great fishery of pearl got out of the fresh-water muscles. From the year 1761 to 1764, 10,000*l.* worth were sent to *London*, and sold from 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* *per* ounce. I was told that a pearl had been taken there that weighed 33 grains. But this fishery is at present exhausted, from the avarice of the undertakers: it once extended as far as *Loch-Tay*.

Gowrie

## IN SCOTLAND.

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*Gowrie* House is shewn to all strangers ; formerly the property and residence of the Earl of *Gowrie*, whose tragical end and mysterious conspiracy (if conspiracy there was) are still fresh in the minds of the people of *Perth*. At present the house is occupied by some companies of artillery. I was shewn the staircase where the unhappy nobleman was killed, the window the frightened monarch *James* roared out of, and that he escaped through, when he was saved from the fury of the populace, by *Baily Roy*, a friend of *Gowrie's*, who was extremely beloved in the town.

GOWRIE  
CONSPIRACY.

From the little traditions preserved in the place, it seems as if *Gowrie* had not the least intent of murdering the King : on the day his Majesty came to *Perth*, the Earl was engaged to a wedding dinner with the Dean of *Guild* : when the account of the King's design reached him, he changed color, on being taken so unprovided ; but the Dean forced him to accept the nuptial feast, which was sent over to the Earl's house.

When the King fled, he passed by the seat of Sir *William Moncrief*, near *Earn-bridge*, who happening to be walking out at that time, heard from the mouth of his terrified majesty the whole relation ; but the Knight found it so marvellous and so disjointed, as plainly to tell the King, *that if it was a true story, it was a very strange one.*

*Gowrie* was a most accomplished gentleman. After he had finished his studies, he held the Professor of Philosophy's chair for two years, in one of the *Italian* universities.

Cross the *Tay* on a temporary bridge ; the stone bridge, which is to consist of nine arches, being at this time unfinished : the  
N
largest



largest arch is seventy-six feet wide; when complete, it promises to be a most magnificent structure. The river here is very violent, and admits of scarce any navigation above; but ships of a hundred and twenty tons burthen come as high as the town; and if flat-bottomed, of even two hundred tons.

## SCONE.

*Scone* lies about a mile and half higher up, on the East bank of the river. Here was once an abby of great antiquity\*, which was burnt by the reforming zealots of *Dundee*. The present palace was begun by Earl *Gowrie*; but, on his death, being granted by *James VI.* to his favorite Sir *David Murray*, of *Gospatrie*, was completed by him; who, in gratitude to the King, has, in several parts of the house put up the royal arms. The house is built round two courts; the dining-room is large and handsome, has an ancient but magnificent chimney-piece, the King's arms, with this motto,

*Nobis hæc invicta miserunt centum sex Proavi.*

Beneath are the *Murray* arms. In the drawing-room is some good old tapestry, with an excellent figure of *Mercury*. In a small bed-chamber is a medly scripture-piece in needle-work, with a border of animals, pretty well done; the work of *Mary Stuart*, during her confinement in *Loch-Leven* castle: but the house in general is in a manner unfurnished.

The gallery is about a hundred and fifty-five feet long; the top arched, divided into compartments, filled with paintings, in water

\* Founded by *Alexander I.* 1114, for canons regular of St. *Augustine*.

colors, of different sorts of huntings; and that *Nimrod*, *James VI.* and his train, appear in every piece.

Till the destruction of the abby, the Kings of *Scotland* were crowned here, sitting in the famous wooden chair, which *Edward I.* transported to *Westminster Abby*, much to the mortification of the *Scots*, who esteemed it as their palladium. *Charles II.* before the battle of *Worcester*, was crowned in the present chapel. The old Pretender resided at *Scone* for a considerable time in 1715, and his son made it a visit in 1745.

Re-passed the *Tay* at *Bullion's Boat*; visited the field of *Loncarty*, celebrated for the great victory \* obtained by the *Scots* over the *Danes*, by means of the gallant peasant *Hay*, and his two sons, who, with no other weapons than the yokes which they snatched from their oxen then at plough, first put a stop to the flight of their countrymen, and afterwards led them on to conquest. The noble families of *Hay* descend from this rustic hero, and in memory of the action, bear for their arms the instrument of their victory, with the allusive motto of *Sub jugo*. There are on the spot several *tumuli*, in which are frequently found bones deposited in loose stones, disposed in form of a coffin. Not remote is a spot which supplied me with far more agreeable ideas; a tract of ground, which in 1732 was a mere bog, but now converted into good meadows, and about fifty acres covered with linnen; several other parts with buildings, and all the apparatus of the linnen manufacture, extremely curious, and worth seeing, carried on by the industrious family of the *Sandimans*:

LONCARTY.

\* In the time of *Kenneth*, who began his reign in 976.



and in the bleachery are annually whitened, four hundred thousand yards of linnen, the manufacture of this family, and of Mr. *Marshall* and others from *Pertb.*

BIRNAM WOOD.

DUNSINANE.

The country is good, full of barley, oats, and flax in abundance; but after a few miles travelling, is succeeded by a black heath. Ride through a beautiful plantation of pines, and after descending an easy slope, the plain beneath suddenly contracts itself into a narrow glen. The prospect before me strongly marked the entrance into the *Highlands*, the hills that bounded it on each side being lofty and rude. On the left was *Birnam* Wood, which seems never to have recovered the march which its ancestors made to *Dunsinane*: I was shewn at a great distance a high ridge of hills, where some remains of that famous fortress (*Macbeth's* castle) are said yet to exist.

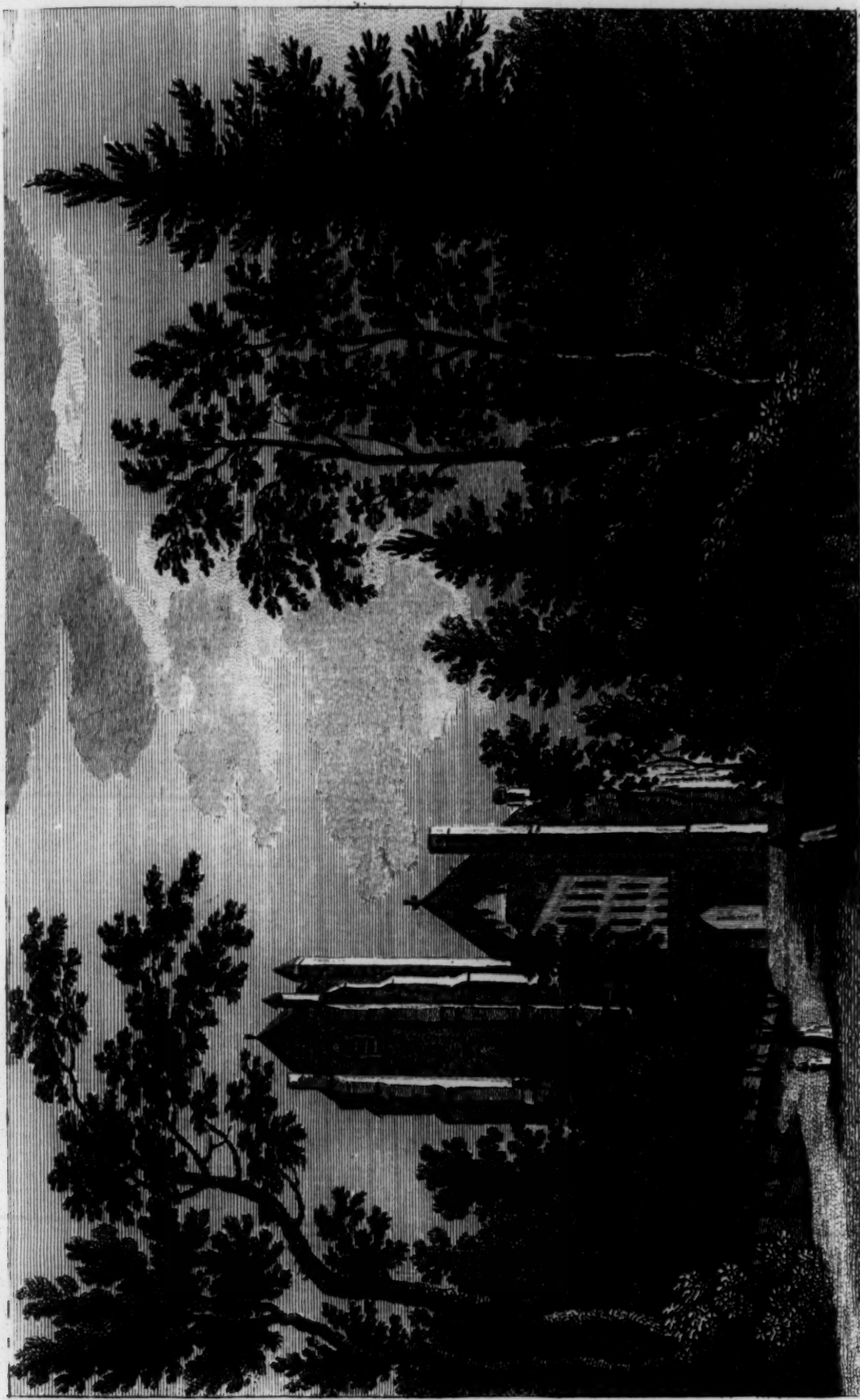
DUNKELD.

The pass into the *Highlands* is awefully magnificent; high, craggy, and often naked mountains present themselves to view, approach very near each other, and in many parts are fringed with wood, overhanging and darkening the *Tay*, that rolls with great rapidity beneath. After some advance in this hollow, a most beautiful knoll, covered with pines, appears full in view; and soon after, the town of *Dunkeld*, seated under and environed by crags, partly naked, partly wooded, with summits of a vast height. Lay at *Inver*\*, a good inn, on the West side of the river.

JULY 28.

Crossed it in a boat, attended by a tame swan, which was perpetually solliciting our favours, by putting its neck over the

\* *Inver*, a place where a lesser river runs into a greater; or a river into a lake or sea, as *Aber* signifies in the *British*.



*P. Mayall sculp.*

*Dunkeld Cathedral.*

*A. Landby pinx.*



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sides of the ferry-boat. Land in the Duke of *Atbol's* gardens, which are extremely pleasing, washed by the river, and commanding from different parts of the walks, the most beautiful and picturesque views of wild and gloomy nature that can be conceived. Trees of all kinds grow here extremely well; and even so southern a shrub as *Portugal* laurel flourishes greatly. In the garden are the ruins of the cathedral, once a magnificent edifice, as appears by the beautiful round pillars still standing; but the choir is preserved, and at present used as a church. In the burial-place of the family is a large monument of the Marquis of *Atbol*, hung with the arms of the numerous connections of the family.

On the other side of the river is a pleasing walk along the banks of the water of *Bran*\*, a great and rapid torrent, full of immense stones. On a rock at the end of the walk is a neat building, impending over a most horrible chasm, into which the river precipitates itself with great noise and fury from a considerable height. The windows of the pavillion are formed of painted glass; some of the panes are red, which makes the water resemble a fiery cataract. About a mile further is another *Rumbling Brig*, like, but inferior in grandeur, to that near *Kinrofs*.

The town of *Dunkeld* is small, and has a small linnen manufacture. Much company resorts here, in the summer months, for the benefit of drinking goats' milk and whey: I was informed here, that those animals will eat serpents; as it is well known that stags do.

\* Rivers in Scotland are very frequently called *waters*.

After



After a ride of two miles along a narrow strait, amidst trees, and often in sight of the *Tay*, was driven by rain into a fisherman's hut, who entertained me with an account of his business: said he paid ten pounds *per ann.* for the liberty of two or three miles of the river; sold the first fish of the season at three-pence a pound; after that, got three shillings *per* fish. The houses in these parts began to be covered with broom, which lasts three or four years: their insides mean, and very scantily furnished; but the owners civil, sensible, and of the quickest apprehensions.

The strait now widens into a vale plentiful in oats, barley and flax, and well peopled. On the right is the junction of the *Tay* and the *Tumel*: the channels of these rivers are wide, full of gravel, the mark of their devastation during floods. Due north is the road to *Blair* and *Fort Augustus*, through the noted pass of *Killicrankie*: turn to the left; ride opposite to *Castle Menzies*: reach *Taymouth*, the seat of the Earl of *Breadalbane*.

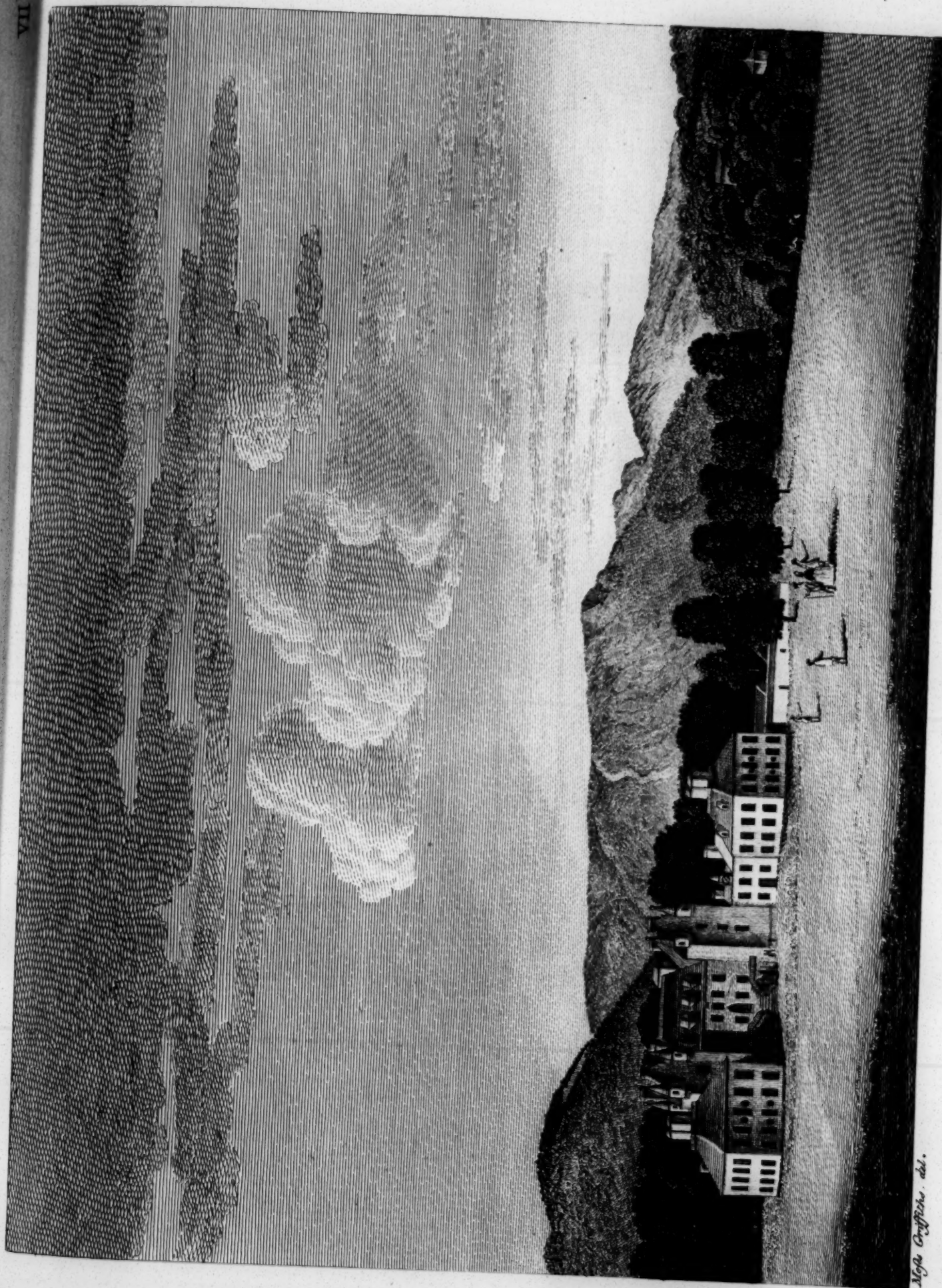
JULY 29, &c.  
TAYMOUTH.

*Taymouth* \* lies in a vale scarce a mile broad, very fertile, bounded on each side by mountains finely planted. Those on the South are covered with trees, or with corn fields far up their sides. The hills on the North are planted with pines and other trees, and vastly steep, and have a very *Alpine* look; but particularly resemble the great slope, opposite the *grande Chartreuse* in *Dauphiné*. His lordship's policy † surrounds the house,

\* Its name, in old maps, is *Balloch*; i. e. the mouth of the Loch: *Bala* in the *British* language.

† This word here signifies improvements, or demesne: when used by a merchant, or tradesman, signifies their warehouses, shops, and the like.

which



TAYMOUTH.

*P. C. Dancer sculp.*

*Wm. Gifford del.*



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which stands in the park, and is one of the few in which fallow deer are seen.

The ground is in remarkable fine order, owing to his Lordship's assiduity in clearing it from stones, with which it was once covered. A *Blafter* was in constant employ to blast the great stones with gunpowder; for, by reason of their size, there was no other method of removing them.

The *Berceau* walk is very magnificent, composed of great trees, forming a fine *gothic* arch; and probably that species of architecture owed its origin to such vaulted shades. The walk on the bank of the *Tay* is fifty feet wide, and two and twenty hundred yards long; but is to be continued as far as the junction of the *Tay* and the *Lion*, which is about as far more. The first runs on the sides of the walk with great rapidity, is clear, but not colorless, for its pellucidness is like that of brown crystal; as is the case with most of the rivers in *Scotland*, which receive their tinge from the bogs. The *Tay* has here a wooden bridge two hundred feet long, leading to a white seat on the side of the opposite hill, commanding a fine view up and down *Strath-Tay*. The rich meadows beneath, the winding of the river, the beginning of *Loch-Tay*, the discharge of the river out of it, the neat village and church of *Kinmore*, form a most pleasing and magnificent prospect.

The view from the temple of *Venus* is that of the lake, with a nearer sight of the church and village, and the discharge of the river. The lake is about one mile broad, and fifteen long, bounded on each side by lofty mountains; makes three great bends, which adds to its beauty. Those on the south are well planted, and  
finely

WALKS.

LOCH-TAY.



finely cultivated high up ; interspersed with the habitations of the *Highlanders*, not singly, but in small groupes, as if they loved society or clanship : they are very small, mean, and without windows or chimnies, and are the disgrace of *North Britain*, as its lakes and rivers are its glory. *Loch-Tay* is in many places a hundred fathoms deep, and within as many yards of the shore, fifty-four.

Till of late, this lake was supposed to be as incapable of freezing as *Loch-Nefs*, *Loch-Earn*, and *Loch-Each* ; tho' *Loch-Rannoch*, and even *Loch-Fine*, an arm of the sea, often does. But in *March 1771*, so rigorous and uncommon was the cold, that about the 20th of that month this vast body of water was frozen over, in one part, from side to side, in the space of a single night ; and so strong was the ice, as greatly to damage a boat which was caught in it.

*Loch-Tay* abounds with Pike, Perch, Eels, Salmon, Charr, and Trout ; of the last, some have been taken that weighed above thirty pounds. Of these species, the *Highlanders* abhor Eels, and also Lampreys, fancying, from the form, that they are too nearly related to Serpents.

The North side is less wooded, but more cultivated. The vast hill of *Lauris*, with beds of snow on it, through great part of the year, rises above the rest, and the still loftier mountain of *Benmor* closes the view far beyond the end of the lake. All this country abounds with game, such as Grouse, Ptarmigans\*, Stags, and a peculiar species of Hare, which is found only

\* *Br. Zool. I. No. 95.*

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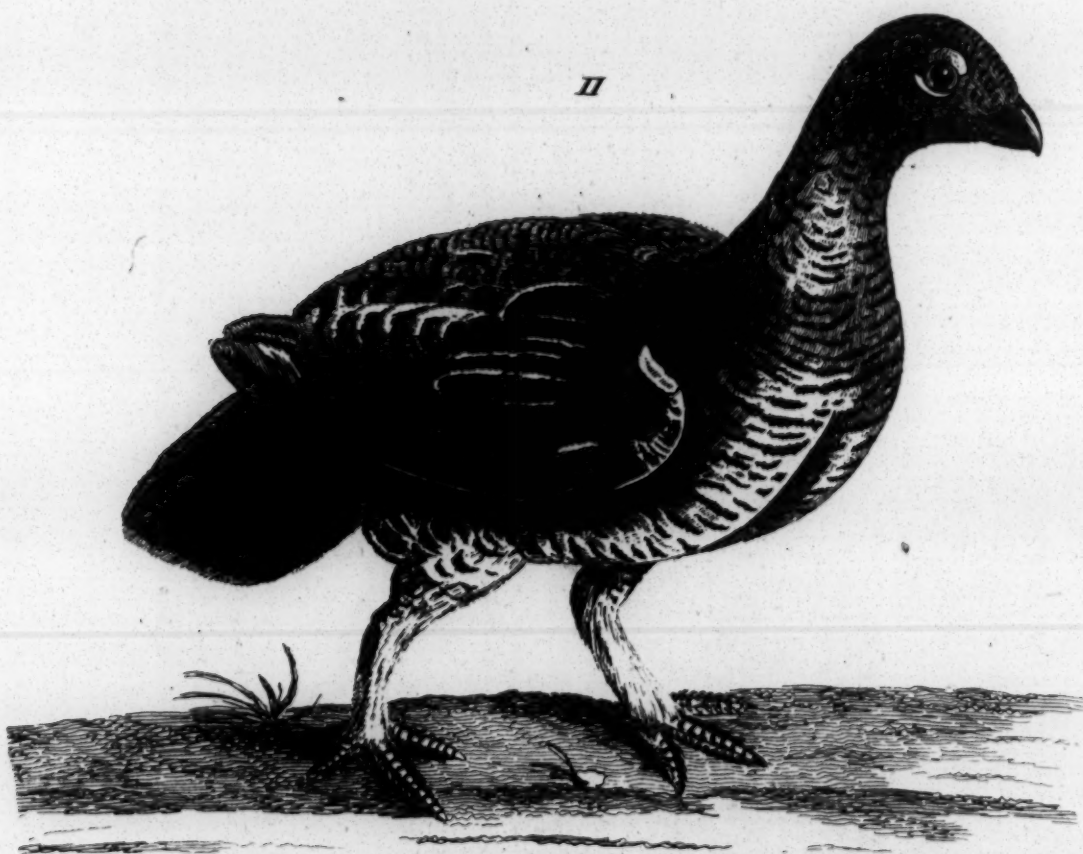
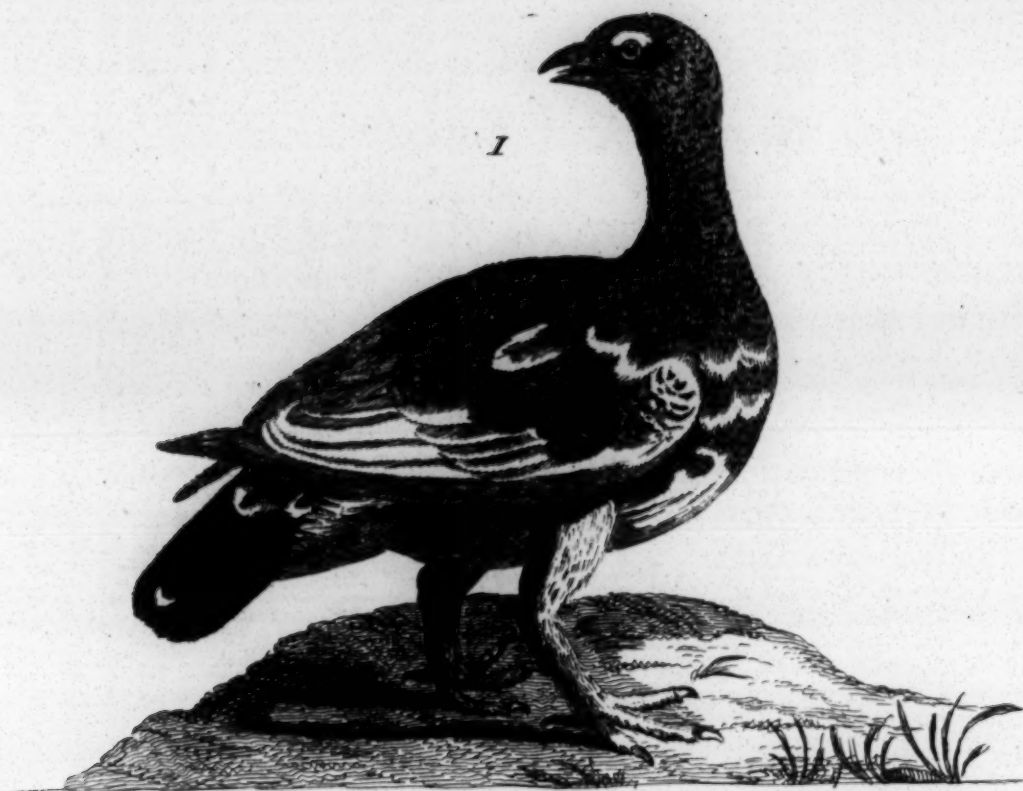
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*I. Ptarmigan. II. Hen of the Wood. P. Mayall sculp.*

on the summits of the highest hills, and never mixes with the common kind, which is frequent enough in the vales\*: is less than the common Hare; its limbs more slender; its flesh more delicate: is very agile, and full of frolick when kept tame; is fond of honey and carraway comfits, and prognosticates a storm by eating its own dung: in a wild state does not run an end, but seeks shelter under stones as soon as possible. During summer its predominant color is grey: about *September* it begins to assume a snowy whiteness, the alteration of color appearing about the neck and rump, and becomes entirely white, except the edges and tips of the ears: in *April* it again resumes its grey coat.

WHITE HARE.

The *Ptarmigans* inhabit the very summits of the highest mountains, amidst the rocks, perching among the grey stones, and during summer are scarcely to be distinguished from them, by reason of their color. They seldom take long flights, but fly about like pigeons; are silly birds, and so tame as to suffer a stone to be flung at them without rising. It is not necessary to have a dog to find them. They taste so like a Grouse, as to be scarce distinguishable. During winter, their plumage, except a few feathers on the tail, are of a pure white, the color of the snow, in which they bury themselves in heaps, as a protection from the rigorous air.

PTARMIGANS.

*Royston* Crows, called here Hooded Crows, and in the *Erse*, *Feannag*, are very common, and reside here the whole year. They

BIRDS.

\* Br. Zool. No. 21.



breed in all sorts of trees, not only in the *Highlands*, but even in the plains of *Murray*: lay six eggs; have a shriller note than the common sort; are much more mischievous; pick out the eyes of lambs, and even of horses, when engaged in bogs; but for want of other food, will eat cranberries, and other mountain berries.

Ring Ouzels breed among the hills, and in autumn descend in flocks to feed on the berries of the wicken trees.

Sea Eagles breed in ruined towers, but quit the country in winter? The Black Eagles continue there the whole year.

It is very difficult to leave the environs of this delightful place. Before I go within doors, I must recall to mind the fine winding walks on the South side of the hills, the great beech sixteen feet in girth, the picturesque birch with its long streaming branches, the hermitage, the great cataracts adjacent, and the darksome chasm beneath. I must enjoy over again the view of the fine reach of the *Tay*, and its union with the broad water of the *Lion*: I must step down to view the druidical circles of stones; and lastly, I must visit *Tay-bridge*, and, as far as my pen can contribute, extend the fame of our military countrymen, who, among other works worthy of the *Romans*, founded this bridge, and left its history inscribed in these terms:

TAY-BRIDGE.

Mirare



*Cascade near Taymouth.*

*Tomkins. pinx.*

*P. Hazell sculp.*





# IN SCOTLAND.

99

Mirare  
viam hanc militarem  
Ultra *Romanos* terminos  
M. Passuum, ccl hac illac  
extensam;  
Tefquis et paludibus insultantem  
per Montes rupeſque patefactam  
et indignanti Tavo  
ut cernis inſtratam :  
Opus hoc arduum ſuâ ſolertiâ,  
Et decennali militum operâ,  
A. Ær. X<sup>næ</sup> 1733. Poſuit G. WADE  
Copiarum in SCOTIA Præfectus.  
Ecce quantum valeant  
Regis GEORGH II. Auspicia.

*Taymouth* is a large houſe, a caſtle modernized. The moſt remarkable part of its furniture is the works of the famous *Jameson* \*, the *Scotch Vandyck*, an eleve of this family. That ſingular performance of his, the genealogical picture is in good preſervation. The chief of the *Argyle* family is placed recumbent at the foot of a tree, with a branch; on the right is a ſingle head of his eldeſt ſon, Sir *Duncan Campbell*, Laird of

JAMESON.

\* Son of an architect at *Aberdeen*; ſtudied under *Rubens*, at *Antwerp*. *Charles I.* ſat to him, and preſented him with a diamond ring. He always drew himſelf with his hat on. His prices were 20 l. *Scots*, or 1 l. 3 s. 4 d. *Engliſh*, per head: was born in 1586; died at *Edinburgh*, 1644. For a further account, conſult Mr. *Walpole's* *Anecdotes of Painting*.



*Lockou*; but on the various ramifications, are the names of his descendents, and along the body of the tree are nine small heads, in oval frames, with the names on the margins, all done with great neatness: the second son was first of the house of *Breadalbane*, which branched from the other about four hundred years ago. In a corner is inscribed, *The Geneologie of the house of Glenorquhie Qubairof is descendit sundrie nobil & worthie houses. Jameson faciebat 1635.* Its size is eight feet by five. In the same room are about twenty heads of persons of the family; among others, that of a lady, so very ugly, that a wag, on seeing it, with lifted hands pronounced, that she was *fearfully and wonderfully made*. There are in the same house, several heads by *Jameson*; but many of them unfortunately spoiled in the repairing.

In the library is a small book, called, from the binding, the *black book*, with some beautiful drawings in it, on vellum, of the *Breadalbane* family, in water colors. In the first page is old Sir *Duncan*, between two other figures; then follow several chiefs of the family, among whom is Sir *Colin*, Knight of *Rhodes*, who died 1480, aged 80. At the end is a manuscript history of the family, ending, I think, in 1633.

JULY 30.

Went to divine service at *Kinmore*\* church, which, with the village, was re-built, in the neatest manner, by the present Lord *Breadalbane*: they stand beautifully on a small headland, projecting into the lake. His Lordship permits the inhabitants to live rent-free, on condition they exercise some trade, and keep their houses

\* Or the Great Head.

clean: so that, by these terms, he not only saves the expence of sending on every trifling occasion, to *Pertb* or *Crief*, but has got some as good workmen, in common trades, as any in his Majesty's dominions.

The church is a remarkably neat plain building, with a very handsome tower steeple. The congregation was numerous, decent, attentive, still; well and neatly clad, and not a ragged or slovenly person among them. There were two services, one in *English*, the other in *Erse*. After the first, numbers of people, of both sexes, went out of church, and seating themselves in the church-yard, made, in their motly habits, a gay and picturesque appearance. The devotion of the common people of *Scotland*, on the usual days of worship, is as much to be admired, as their conduct at the sacrament in certain places is to be censured. It is celebrated but once in a year\*, when there are sometimes three thousand communicants, and as many idle spectators. Of the first, as many as possible crowd on each side of a long table, and the elements are sometimes rudely shoven from one to another; and in certain places, before the day is at an end, fighting and other indecencies ensue. It has often been made a season for debauchery; and to this day, *Jack* cannot always be persuaded to eat his meat like a christian†.

Every Sunday a collection is made for the sick or necessitous; for poor's rates are unknown in every country parish in *Scotland*. Notwithstanding the common people are but just roused from their

HIGHLAND  
CONGREGATION.

\* Formerly the sacrament was administered but once in two years.

† *Tale of a Tub*.



native indolence, very few beggars are seen in *North Britain*: either they are full masters of the lesson of being content with a very little; or, what is more probable, they are possessed of a spirit that will struggle hard with necessity before it will bend to the asking of alms.

Visited a pretty island in *Loch Tay*, tufted with trees, and not far from the shore. On it are the ruins of a priory dependent on that at *Scone*; founded in 1122, by *Alexander* the First; in which were deposited the remains of his Queen *Sybilla*, natural daughter to *Henry I.*: it was founded by *Alexander* in order for the prayers of the Monks for the repose of his soul and that of his royal consort \*. To this island the *Campbells* retreated, during the successes of the Marquis of *Montrose*, where they defended themselves against that hero, which was one cause of his violent resentment against the whole name.

JULY 31.

Rode to *Glen-Lion*; went by the side of the river † that gives name to it. It has now lost its antient title of *Duie*, or *Black*, given it on account of a great battle between the *Mackays* and the *Macgregors*; after which, the conquerors are said to have stained the waters with red, by washing in it their bloody swords and spears. On the right is a rocky hill, called *Sbi-ballen*, or the Paps. Enter *Glen-Lion* through a strait pass: the vale is narrow, but fertile; the banks of the river steep, rocky, and wooded; through which appears the rapid water of the *Lion*. On the North is a round

\* As appears from a grant made by that Monarch of the isle in *Loch-Tay*, *Ut Ecclesia DEI ibi pro me et pro Anima SYBILLÆ Reginae ibi defunctæ fabricetur, &c.*

† This river freezes; but the *Tay*, which receives it, never does.

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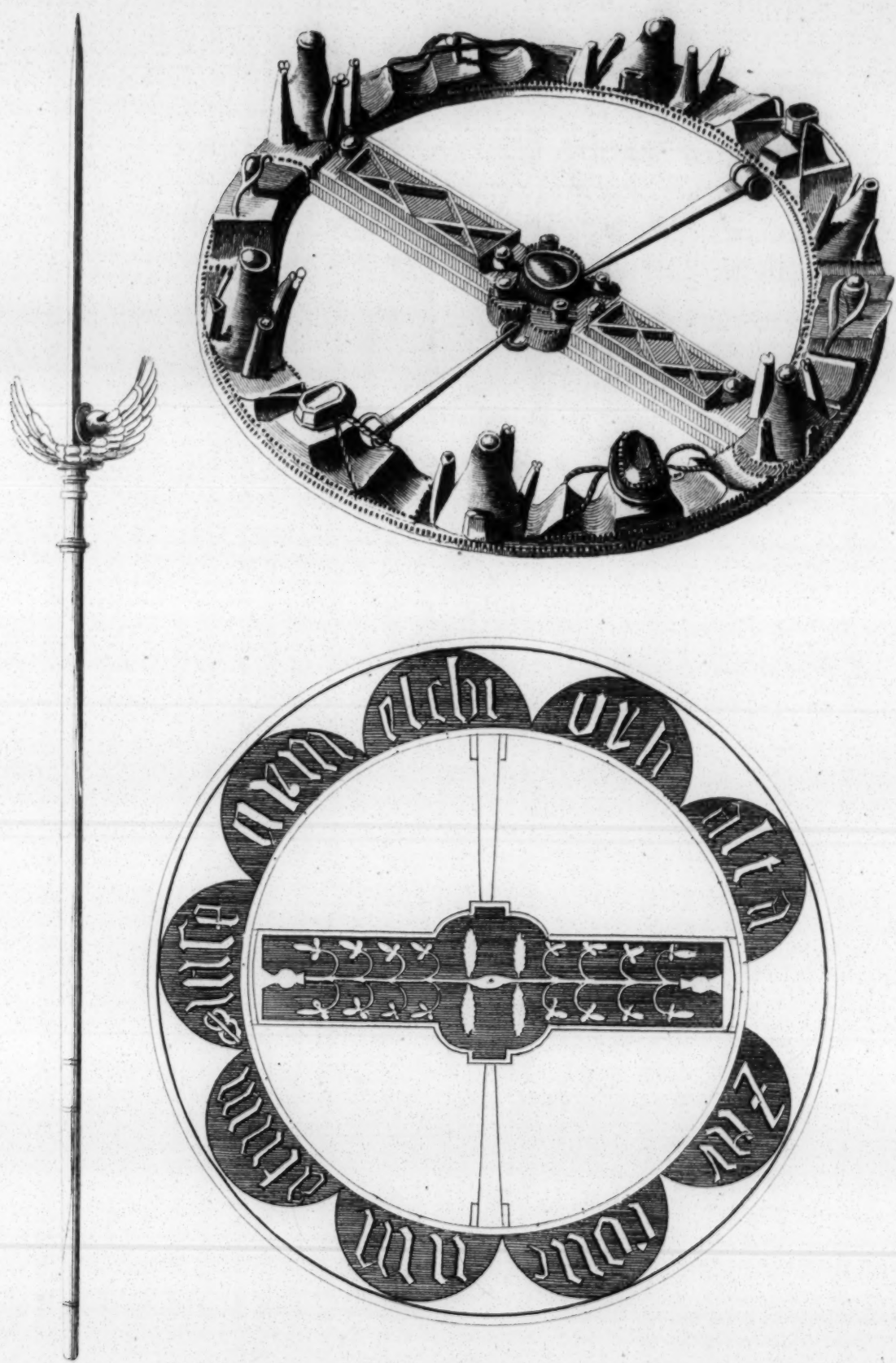
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BROTCHÉ.

Moscu Gressfiths del.

P. Mazell sculp.



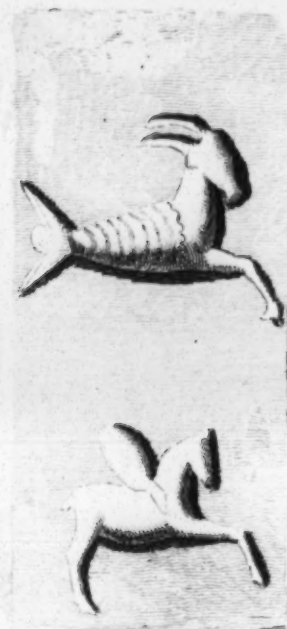




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fortrefs, on the top of the hill; to which, in old times, the natives retreated on any invasion: A little farther, on a plain, is a small Roman camp \*, called by the Highlanders *Fortingal*, or the Fort of the Strangers: themselves they stile *Na fian*, or descendents of *Fingal*. In *Fortingal* church-yard are the remains of a prodigious yew-tree, whose ruins measured fifty-six feet and a half in circumference.

GREAT YEW.

Saw at the house of Col. *Campbell* of *Glen-Lion*, a curious walking-staff, belonging to one of his ancestors: it was iron cased in leather, five feet long; at the top a neat pair of extended wings, like a *caduceus*; but, on being shaken, a poniard, two feet nine inches long, darted out.

He also favored me with the sight of a very ancient brotche, which the Highlanders use, like the *fibula* of the *Romans*, to fasten their vest: it is made of silver, is round, with a bar cross the middle, from whence are two tongues to fasten the folds of the garments: one side is studded with pearl, or coarse gems, in a very rude manner; on the other, the names of the three kings of *Cologne*, CASPAR, MELCHIOR, BALTAZAR; with the word *consummation*. It was probably a consecrated brotche, and worn not only for use, but as an amulet. *Keyser*'s account of the virtues attributed to their names confirms my opinion. He says that they were written on slips of paper in this form, and worn as preservatives against the falling-sickness:

\* It possibly might have been made during the expedition of *Severus*, who penetrated to the extremity of this island. It was the most northern work of the *Romans* of which I had any intelligence.

Gaspar



*Gaspar fert Myrrham, Thus Melchior, Balbazar Aurum;  
Solvitur a morbo Christi pietate caduco.*

## ROADS.

Return South, and come at once in sight of *Loch-Tay*. The day very fine and calm, the whole scene was most beautifully repeated in the water. I must not omit that on the North side of this lake is a most excellent road, which runs the whole length of it, leading to *Tiendrum* and *Inveraray*, in *Argyleshire*, and is the route which travellers must take, who make what I call the *petit tour*\* of *Scotland*. This whole road was made at the sole expence of the present Lord *Breadalbane*; who, to facilitate the travelling, also erected thirty-two stone bridges over the torrents that rush from the mountains into the lake. They will find the whole country excell in roads, partly military, partly done by statute labor, and much by the munificence of the great men.

I was informed, that Lord *Breadalbane*'s estate was so extensive that he could ride a hundred miles an end on it, even as far as the West Sea, where he has also some islands. These great properties are divided into districts, called *Officiaries*: a ground officer presides over each, and has three, four, or five hundred men under his care. He superintends the duties due from each

\* Which comprehends the route I have described; adding to it, from *Taymouth*, along the road, on the side of the lake, to *Killin*, 16 miles; from thence to *Tiendrum*, 20; *Glenorchie*, 12; *Inveraray*, 16; *Luss*, on the banks of *Loch-Lomond*, 30; *Dunbarton*, 12; *Glasgow*, 15; *Sterling*, 31; *Edinburgh*, by *Hopetoun House*, 35; a tract unparalleled, for the variety and frequency of fine and magnificent scenery.

to their Lord, such as fetching peat, bringing coal from *Crief*, &c. which they do, at their own expence, on horses backs, travelling in strings, the tail of one horse being fastened by a cord, which reaches to the head of the next: the horses are little, and generally white or grey; and as the farms are very small, it is common for four people to keep a plough between them, each furnishing a horse, and this is called a horse-gang.

The north side of *Loch-Tay* is very populous; for in sixteen square miles are seventeen hundred and eighty-six souls: on the other side, about twelve hundred. The country, within these thirty years, manufactures a great deal of thread. They spin with rocks\*, which they do while they attend their cattle on the hills; and, at the four fairs in the year, held at *Kinmore*, above sixteen hundred pounds worth of yarn is sold out of *Breadalbane* only: which shews the great increase of industry in these parts, for less than forty years ago there was not the least trade in this article. The yarn is bought by persons who attend the fairs for that purpose, and sell it again at *Pertb*, *Glasgow*, and other places, where it is manufactured into cloth.

Much of this may be owing to the good sense and humanity of the chieftain; but much again is owing to the abolition of the feudal tenures, or vassalage; for before that was effected, (which was done by the influence of a Chancellor †, whose memory *Scotland*

\* Their Lord gives among them annually a great number of spinning-wheels, which will soon cause the disuse of the rock.

† Earl of *Hardwick*, who may be truly said to have given to the *North Britons* their great charter of liberty.



gratefully adores for that service) the Strong oppressed the Weak; the Rich the Poor. Courts indeed were held, and juries called; but juries of vassals, too dependent and too timid to be relied on for the execution of true justice.

AUG. 1.

Leave *Taymouth*; ford the *Lion*, and ride above it thro' some woods. On the left bursts out a fine cascade, in a deep hollow, covered with trees: at a small distance to the West is *Castle Garth*, a small castle seated like *Castle Campbell*, between two deep glens. Keep ascending a steep hill, but the corn country continues for a while: the scene then changes for a wild, black,

RANNOCH.

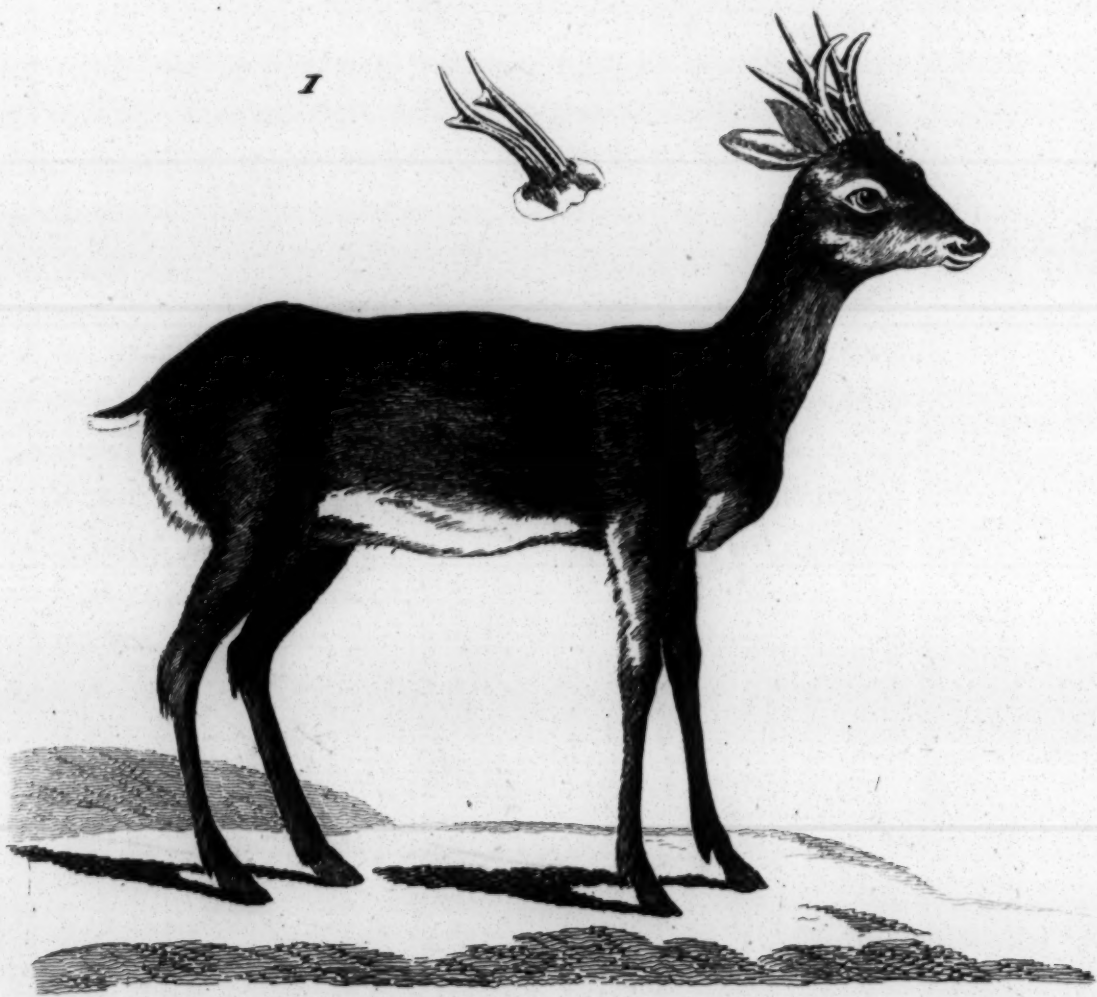
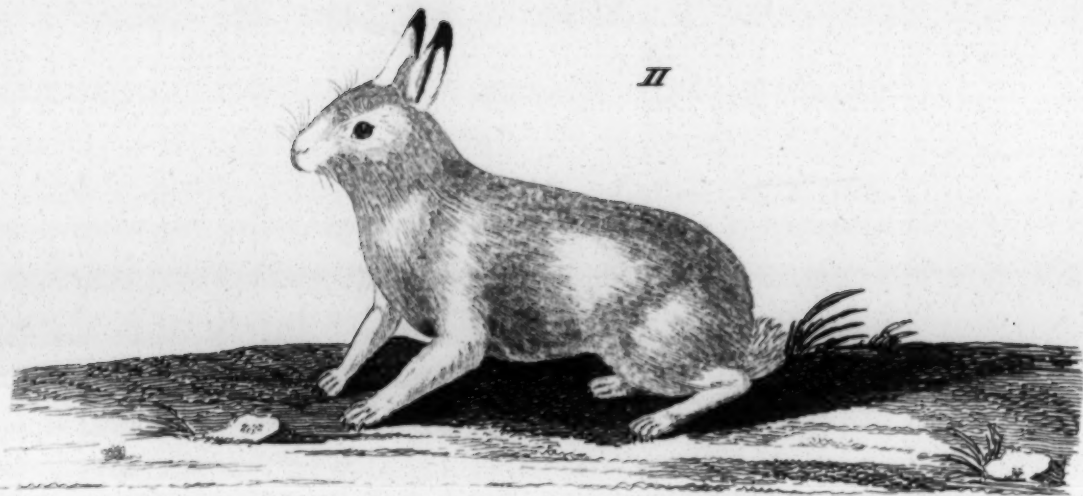
and mountainous heath. Descend into *Rannoch*, a meadowy plain, tolerably fertile: the lake of the same name extends from East to West; is about eleven miles long, and one broad: the Northern bank appears very barren; part of the Southern finely

PINE FOREST.

covered with a forest of pine and birch, the first natural woods I had seen of pines: rode a good way in it, but observed no trees of any size, except a birch sixteen feet in circumference: the ground beneath the trees is covered with heath, bilberies, and dwarf abutus, whose glossy leaves make a pretty appearance.

ROES.

This place gives shelter to black game, and Roes. These animals are found from the banks of *Loch Lomond*, as far North as the entrance into *Catbells*: in summer their hair is short, smooth, glossy, and red; at approach of winter grows long and hoary, and proves an excellent defence against the rigor of the *Highland* air. The weight of a full grown Roe is 60 lb. The horns of the second year are strait, slender, and without any branch: in the third become bifurcated: in the fourth, trifurcated, and grow more scabrous and stronger, in proportion



I. Roebuck. II. White Hare.

*Mr. Griffith pinx.*

*P. Marshall sculp.*



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to their longevity. They feed during summer on grafs, and are remarkably fond of the *Rubus Saxatilis*, called in the *Highlands*, on that account, the *Roebuck Berry*. When the ground is covered with fnow, they browse on the extreme branches of the pine and juniper. They bring two young at a time: the fawns elegantly spotted with white. It is extremely difficult to rear them; commonly eight out of ten dying in the attempt. The flesh of the Roe is by some accounted a delicacy: to me it feemed very dry. They keep in fmall families of five or fix.

Near thefe woods is a faw-mill, which is rented from the Government: and the tenant is obliged to work 150 tuns of timber annually, paying eighteen fhillings and fix-pence *per* tun. The deal, which is the red fort, is fold in plank to different parts of the country, carried on horfes backs, for the trees are now grown fo fcarce as not to admit of exportation\*.

The lake affords no other fifh than Trouts, fmall Chars, and Bull Trouts; the laft, as I was informed, are fometimes taken of the length of four feet and a half. Many water fowl breed in the birns or little fstreams that trickle into the lake; among others, different forts of Grebes and Divers: I was told of one which the inhabitants call *Fur-bbuacbaille*, that makes a great noife before ftorms, and by their defcription find it to be the fpeckled Diver, *Br. Zool.* 2d. ed. II. 414. No rats have hitherto been obferved in this country.

This country was once the property of *Robertfon* of *Struan*, and

\* Some Pot-Afh is alfo made of the Birch Wood.



THE POET  
STRUAN.

was granted to an ancestor of his, as a reward for taking *Robert Graham*, the ruffian who murdered *James I.* It was then valued at a hundred marks. He was likewise permitted to bear in his coat of arms a *Graham* bound in chains. A descendent of his, styled *Mac-Robert*, was the most potent plunderer of his days, and, at the head of eight hundred men, for a long time ravaged *Athol* and the adjoining countries, in the beginning of the reign of *James V.* but at length was surprized and slain\*. The late *Struan* seemed to inherit his turbulent disposition. He had been in the rebellion of 1715; had his estate restored, but in 1745 rebelling a second time, the country was burnt, and the estate annexed to the crown. He returned a few years after, and died as he lived, a most abandoned sot; notwithstanding which, he had a genius for poetry, and left behind him a volume of elegies and other pieces, in some of which he elegantly laments the ravages of war among his vassals, and the loss of his favorite scenes, and in particular his fountain *Argentine*.

## SUPERSTITIONS.

The country is perfectly highland; and in spite of the intercourse this and the neighboring parts have of late years had with the rest of the world, it still retains some of its antient customs and superstitions: they decline daily, but lest their memory should be lost, I shall mention several that are still practised, or but very lately disused in the tract I had passed over. Such a record will have this advantage, when the follies are quite extinct, in teaching the unshackled and enlightened mind the difference between the pure ceremonies of religion, and the wild and anile flights of superstition.

\* *Buchanan*, lib. xiii. c. 47.

The belief in spectres still exists; of which I had a remarkable proof while I was in the county of *Breadalbane*. A poor visionary, who had been working in his cabbage garden, imagined that he was raised suddenly into the air, and conveyed over a wall into an adjacent corn-field\*; that he found himself surrounded by a crowd of men and women, many of whom he knew to have been dead some years, and who appeared to him skimming over the tops of the unbended corn, and mingling together like bees going to hive: that they spoke an unknown language, and with a hollow sound: that they very roughly pushed him to and fro; but on his uttering the name of God, all vanished but a female sprite, who seizing him by the shoulder, obliged him to promise an assignation, at that very hour, that day sevennight: that he then found that his hair was all tied in double knots, and that he had almost lost the use of his speech: that he kept his word with the spectre, whom he soon saw come floating thro' the air towards him: that he spoke to her, but she told him at that time she was in too much haste to attend to him, but bid him go away, and no harm should befall him; and so the affair rested when I left the country. But it is incredible the mischief these *Ægri Somnia* did in the neighborhood: the friends and relations of the deceased, whom the old Dreamer had named, were in the utmost anxiety at finding them in such bad company in the other world: the almost extinct belief of the old idle tales began again to gain ground, and the good minister will have many a weary

\* These tales of spectral transportations are far from being new; Mr. *Aubrey*, in his *Miscellanies*, p. 13, gives two ridiculous relations of almost similar facts, one in *Devonshire*, the other in the shire of *Murray*.



discourse and exhortation before he can eradicate the absurd ideas this idle story has revived.

In this part of the country the notion of witchcraft is quite lost: it was observed to cease almost immediately on the repeal of the witch act\*; a proof what a dangerous instrument it was in the hands of the vindictive, or of the credulous.

UNLUCKY DAY.

Among the superstitious customs these are the most singular. A *Higblander* never begins any thing of consequence on the day of the week on which the 3d of *May* falls, which he styles *La Sheach-anna na bleanagh*, or the dismal day.

BEL-TEIN.

On the 1st of *May*, the herdsmen of every village hold their *Bel-tein*†, a rural sacrifice. They cut a square trench on the ground, leaving the turf in the middle; on that they make a fire of wood, on which they dress a large caudle of eggs, butter, oatmeal and milk; and bring, besides the ingredients of the caudle, plenty of beer and whisky; for each of the company must contribute something. The rites begin with spilling some of the caudle on the ground, by way of libation: on that every one takes a cake of oatmeal, upon which are raised nine square knobs, each dedicated to some particular being, the supposed preserver of their flocks and herds, or to some particular animal, the real destroyer of them: each person then turns his face to the fire, breaks off a knob, and flinging it over his

\* Which was not till the year 1736.

† My account of this, and every other ceremony mentioned in this Journal, was communicated to me by a gentleman resident on the spot where they were performed.

shoulders,

shoulders, says, *This I give to thee, preserve thou my horses ; this to thee, preserve thou my sheep ;* and so on. After that, they use the same ceremony to the noxious animals : *This I give to thee, O Fox ! spare thou my lambs ; this to thee, O hooded Crow ! this to thee, O Eagle !*

When the ceremony is over, they dine on the caudle ; and after the feast is finished, what is left is hid by two persons deputed for that purpose ; but on the next *Sunday* they reassemble, and finish the reliques of the first entertainment \*.

On the death of a Highlander, the corps being stretched on a board, and covered with a coarse linnen wrapper, the friends lay on the breast of the deceased a wooden platter, containing a small quantity of salt and earth, separate and unmixed ; the earth, an emblem of the corruptible body ; the salt, an emblem of the immortal spirit. All fire is extinguished where a corps is kept ; and it is reckoned so ominous for a dog or cat to pass over it, that the poor animal is killed without mercy.

FUNERAL  
CUSTOMS.

\* A custom, favoring of the *Scotch Bel-tein*, prevales in *Gloucestershire*, particularly about *Nerwent* and the neighboring parishes, on the twelfth day, or on the *Epiphany*, in the evening. All the servants of every particular farmer assemble together in one of the fields that has been sown with wheat ; on the border of which, in the most conspicuous or most elevated place, they make twelve fires of straw, in a row ; around one of which, made larger than the rest, they drink a chearful glass of cyder to their master's health, success to the future harvest, and then returning home, they feast on cakes made of carraways, &c. soaked in cyder, which they clame as a reward for their past labors in sowing the grain. This seems to resemble a custom of the antient *Danes*, who, in their addresses to their deities, emptied, on every invocation, a cup in honor of them. NIORDI et FREJÆ memoria poculis replebatur, annua ut ipsis contingerent felicitas, frugumque et reliquæ annonæ uberrimus proventus. Worm. Monum. Dan. lib. 1. p. 28.

The



## A T O U R

### LATE-WAKE.

The *Late-wake* is a ceremony used at funerals. The evening after the death of any person, the relations and friends of the deceased meet at the house, attended by bagpipe or fiddle; the nearest of kin, be it wife, son, or daughter, opens a melancholy ball, dancing and greeting, *i. e.* crying violently at the same time; and this continues till day-light; but with such gambols and frolicks among the younger part of the company, that the loss which occasioned them is often more than supplied by the consequences of that night\*. If the corps remains unburied for two nights, the same rites are renewed. Thus, *Scythian*-like, they rejoice at the deliverance of their friends out of this life of misery.

This custom is an antient *English* one, perhaps a *Saxon*. *Chaucer* mentions it in his *Knight's Tale*.

Ne how the *liche-wake* was yhold  
All thilke night.

It was not alone in *Scotland* that these watchings degenerated into excess. Such indecencies we find long ago forbidden by the church. *In vigiliis circa corpora mortuorum vetantur choreæ et cantilenæ, seculares ludi et alii turpes & fatui* †.

### CORANICH.

The *Coranich*, or singing at funerals, is still in use in some places: the songs are generally in praise of the deceased; or a recital of the valiant deeds of him or his ancestors. I had not the fortune to be

\* This custom was derived from their Northern ancestors. *Longè securius moriendum esse arbitrantur, quam vivendum: puerperia luctu, funeraque festivo cantu, ut in plurimum concelebantes.* OLAUS MAGNUS. 116.

† *Synod. Wigorn. An. 1240. c. 5.* as quoted in Mr. *Tyrwhit's Chaucer*, IV. 234.

present at any in *North Britain*, but formerly assisted at one in the South of *Ireland*, where it was performed in the fullness of horror. The cries are called by the *Irish* the 'Ulogobne and Húllulu, two words extremely expressive of the sound uttered on these occasions, and being of *Celtic* stock, Etymologists would swear to be the origin of the ολολυγον of the *Greeks*, and Ululatus of the *Latins*. *Virgil* is very fond of using the last, whenever any of his females are distressed; as are others of the *Roman* Poets, and generally on occasions similar to this.

It was my fortune to arrive at a certain town in *Kerry*, at the time that a person of some distinction departed this life: my curiosity led me to the house, where the funeral seemed conducted in the purest classical form.

*Quodcunque aspicerem luctus gemitusque sonabant,  
Formaque non taciti funeris intus erat.*

In short, the *conclamatio* was set up by the friends in the same manner as *Virgil* describes that consequential of *Dido's* death.

*Lamentis gemituque et fæmineo ululatu  
Tecta fremunt.*

Immediately after this followed another ceremony, fully described by *Camden*, in his account of the manners of the antient *Irish*; the earnest expostulations and reproaches given to the deceased, for quitting this world, where she enjoyed so many blessings, so good a husband, such fine children. This custom is also of great antiquity, for *Euryalus's* mother makes the same pathetic address to her dead son.

Q

Tune



*Tune illa seneſtæ*

*Sera meæ requies ? potuiſti relinquere ſolam  
Crudelis ?*

But when the time approached for carrying out the corps, the cry was redoubled,

*Tremulis ululatibus æthera complent ;*

a numerous band of females waiting in the outer court, to attend the hearſe, and to pay (in chorus) the laſt tribute of their voices. The habit of this ſorrowing train, and the neglect of their perſons, were admirably ſuited to the occaſion : their robes were black and flowing, reſembling the antient *Palla* ; their feet naked, their hair long and diſheveled : I might truly ſay,

*Vidi egomet nigrâ ſuccinctam vadere pallâ  
CANIDIAM ; pedibus nudis, paſſoque capillo,  
Cum SAGANA majore ululantem.*

Among theſe mourners were diſperſed the females who ſung the praiſes of the deceaſed, and were in the place of the *Mulieres Præſicæ* of the *Romans*, and like them, a mercenary tribe. I could not but obſerve that they over-did their parts, as *Horace* acquaints us the hireling mourners of his days did.

*Ut qui conduſti plorant in funere, dicunt  
Et faciunt prope plura dolentibus ex animo.*

The corps was carried ſlowly along the verge of a moſt beautiful lake, the *ululatus* was continued, and the whole proceſſion ended  
among

among the venerable ruins of an old abby. But to return to *North Britain*.

Midwives give new-born babes a small spoonfull of earth and whisky, as the first food they taste.

Before women bake their bannocks, or oatmeal cakes, they form a cross on the last they make.

The notion of second-sight still prevales in a few places : as does the belief of Fairies ; and children are watched till the christening is over, lest they should be stole, or changed.

FAIRIES.

*Elf-shots*, i. e. the stone arrow-heads of the old inhabitants of this island, are supposed to be weapons shot by Fairies at cattle, to which are attributed any disorders they have : in order to effect a cure, the cow is to be touched by an elf-shot, or made to drink the water in which one has been dipped. The same virtue is said to be found in the crystal gems \*, and in the adder-stone, our *Glein Naidr* ; and it is also believed that good fortune must attend the owner ; so, for that reason, the first is called *Clack Bhui*, or the powerful stone. Captain *Archibald Campbell* shewed me one, a spheroid set in silver, for the use of which, people came above a hundred miles, and brought the water it was to be dipt in with them ; for without that, in human cases, it was believed to have no effect.

These have been supposed to be *magical* stones or gems used by the *Druids*, to be inspected by a chaste boy, who was to see in them an apparition informing him of future events. This imposture, as

\* *Woodward's Method of Fossils*, p. 30. See also Mr. *Aubrey's Miscellanies*, p. 128.



we are told by Doctor *Woodward*, was revived in the last century by the famous Doctor *Dee*, who called it his *shew stone* and *holy stone*, and pretended, by its means, to foretell events. I find in *Mont-faucon*\*, that it was customary in early times to deposite Balls of this kind in urns or sepulchers: thus twenty were found at *Rome* in an alabastrine urn: and one was discovered in 1653, in the tomb of *Childeric* at *Tournai*; he was King of *France*, and died A. D. 480.

Aug. 2.

Left *Carrie*, the house of Mr. *Campbell*, factor for the *Struan* estate, where I had a very hospitable reception the preceding night. Went due East; passed over a bridge cross the *Tumel*, which discharges itself out of *Loch-Rannoch*. Not far off were some neat small houses, inhabited by veteran soldiers, who were settled here after the peace of 1748; had land, and three pounds in money given, and nine pounds lent to begin the world with. In some few places this plan succeeded; but in general was frustrated by the dissipation of these new colonists, who could by no means relish an industrious life; but as soon as the money was spent, which seldom lasted long, left their tenements to be possessed by the next comer.

Saw a stamping-mill, calculated to reduce lime-stone to a fine powder, in order to save the expence of burning, for manure. The stampers beat it into small pieces in a trough, which a stream of water passed through, carrying off the finer parts into a proper receptacle, the gross ones being stopped by a grate. I did not find that this project answered; but was told, that the benefit

\* *Les Monumens de la Monarchie Francoise.*

the land was to receive from it, would not appear till the third year.

On going up a steep hill, have a fine view of the lake. Where the mountains almost close is *Mount Alexander*, where *Struan* once resided, and which he called his hermitage: it is a most romantic situation, prettily wooded, impending over a fine basin, formed by the *Tumel*, in a deep hollow beneath. At the bottom of this hill is *Argentine*, a little fountain; to which he gave that name from the silvery *mica* it flings up: near this are several rude but beautiful walks amidst the rocks and trees, among which, in clefts and chasms, I was shewn the hard bed of the poor poet, when his disloyalty had made it penal for him to shew his head. Near this the rocks almost meet, and the river rushes with vast violence between. Some outlawed *M'Gregors* were once surprized on the precipice, and all killed; one, who made a desperate leap upon a stone in the middle of the water, and another to the opposite side, had the hard fate to be shot in climbing the rocky steep.

ARGENTINE.

A mile lower are the falls of the *Tumel*: I have seen higher; but, except that of the *Rhine*, never saw one with more water.

Ascend a very steep and high hill, through a great birch wood; a most picturesque scene, from the pendent form of the boughs waving with the wind from the bottom to the utmost summits of the mountain. On attaining the top, had a view of the beautiful little *Straitb*, fertile and prettily wooded, with the river in the middle, forming numbers of quick meanders, then suddenly swelling into a lake, that fills the vale from side to side; is about three miles long, and retains the name of the river.



river. After riding along a black moor, in sight of vast mountains, arrive at

*Blair* \*, or *Athol* House, seated on an eminence above a plain, watered by the *Gary*, an outrageous stream, whose ravages have greatly deformed the vally, by the vast beds of gravel which it has left behind. The house was once fortified, and held a siege against the Rebels in 1746; but at present is much reduced in height, and the inside highly finished by the noble owner. The most singular piece of furniture is a chest of drawers made of broom, most elegantly striped in veins of white and brown. This plant grows to a great size in *Scotland*, and furnishes pieces of the breadth of six inches.

GREAT  
BROOM-TREES.

HANG-NEST.

PARR.

Near the house is a fine walk, furrounding a very deep glen finely wooded, but in dry weather deficient in water at the bottom; but on the side of the walk on the rock is a small crystalline fountain, inhabited at that time by a pair of *Naiads*, in form of golden fish. In a spruce fir was a hang-nest of some unknown bird, suspended at the four corners to the boughs; it was open at top, an inch and a half in diameter, and two deep; the sides and bottom thick, the materials moss, worsted, and birch bark, lined with hair and feathers. The streams afford the *Parr*, a small species of Trout, seldom exceeding eight inches in length, marked on the sides with nine large bluish spots, and on the lateral line with small red ones †.

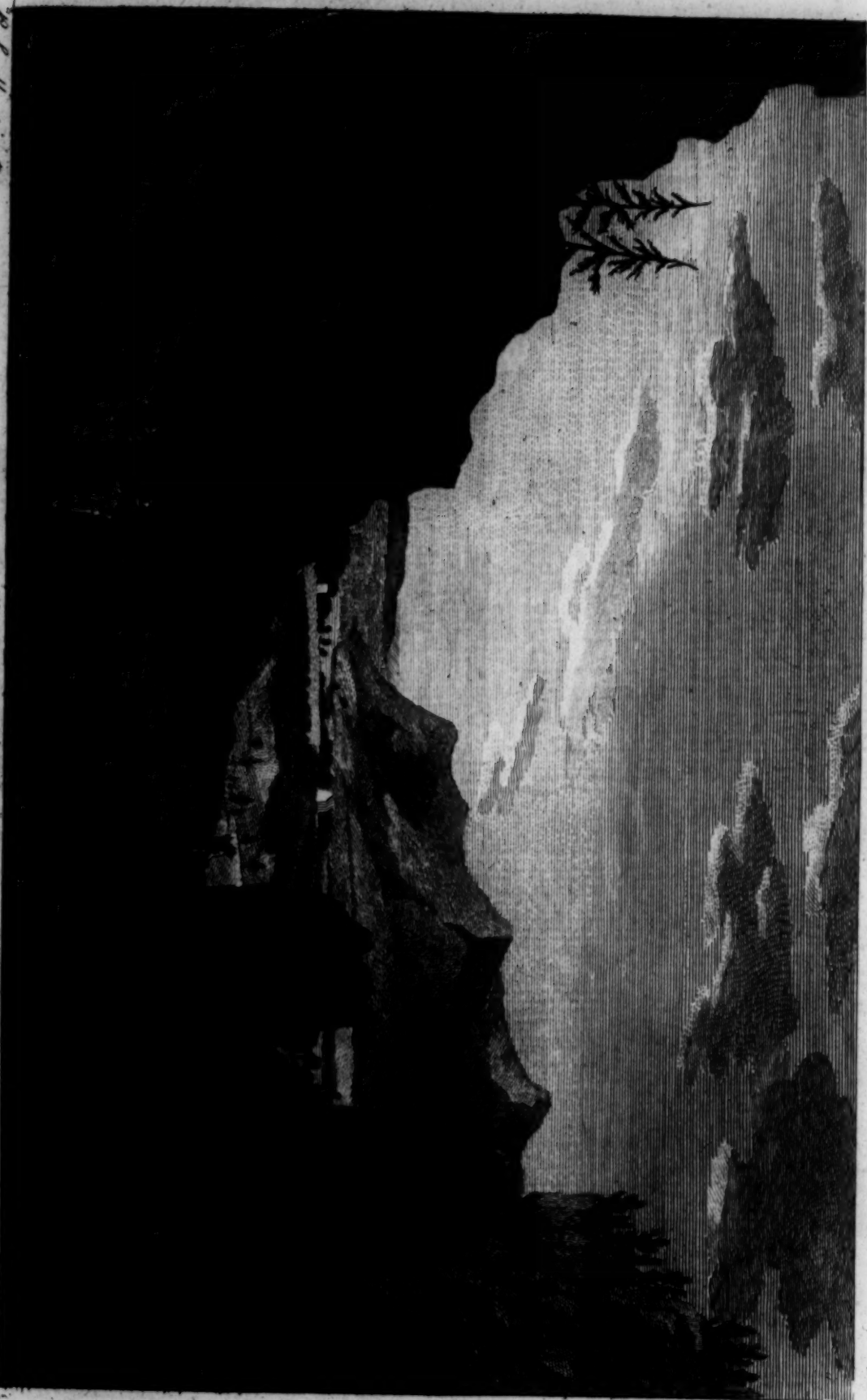
No traveller should omit visiting *Yorke Cascade*, a magnificent

\* Or a level clear spot of ground, a fit place for an engagement.

† The Samlet. *Br. Zool.* III. No. 148.

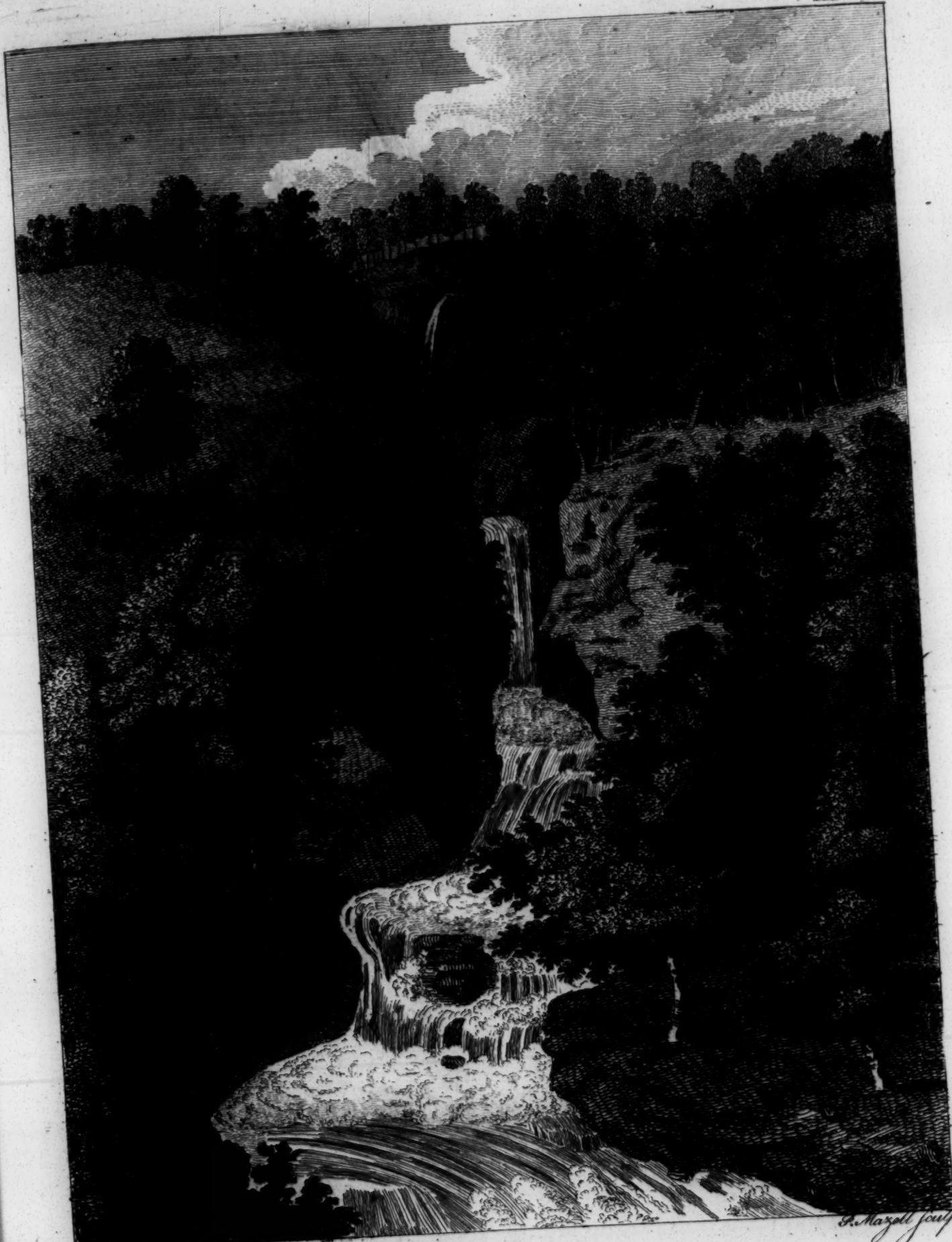
cataract,

*J. Mayall senjor*









*P. Landry del.*

*G. Maxwell sculp.*

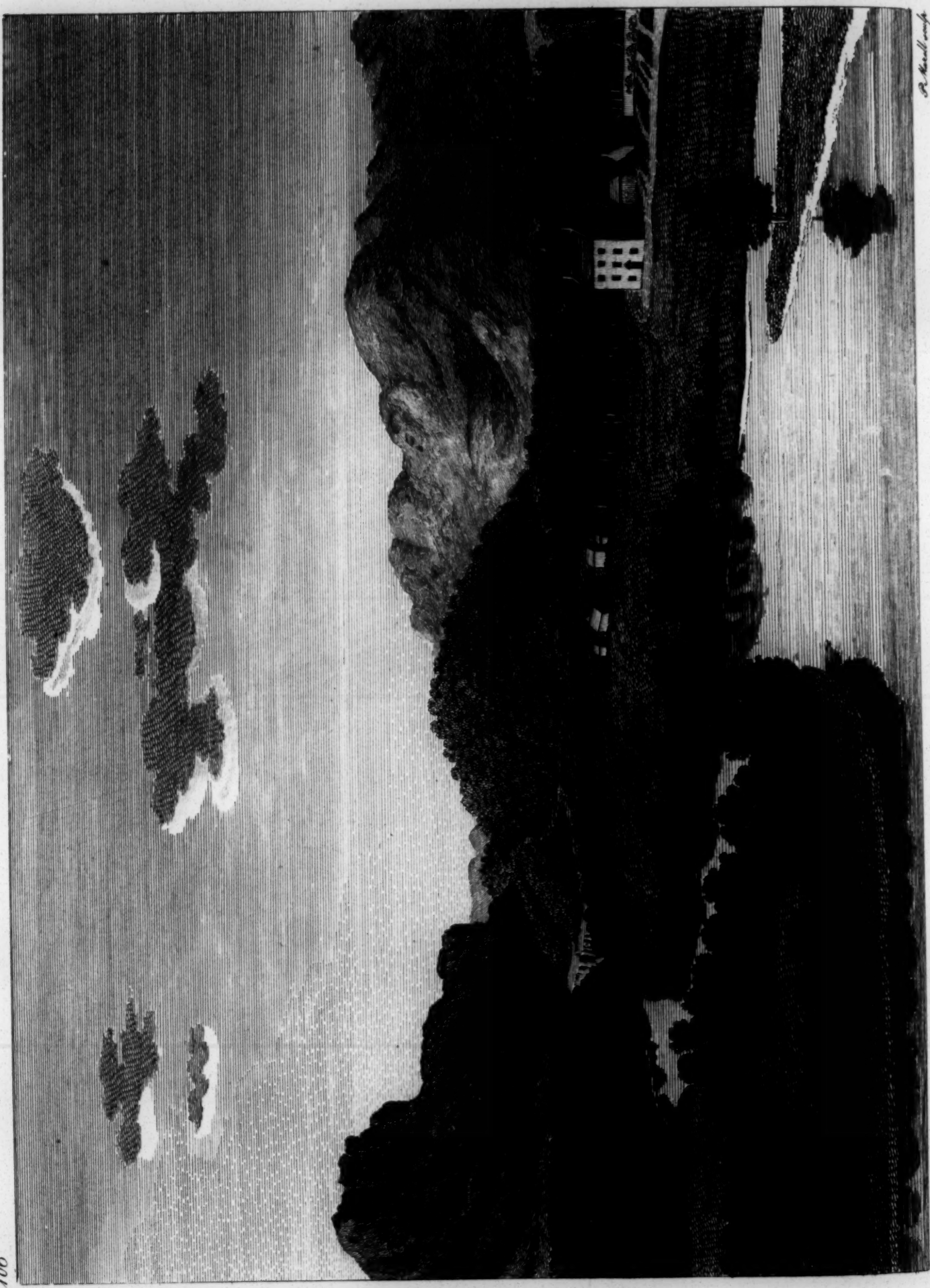
YORKE CASCADE.





B 100 L





*R. M. Wall*

*M. W. Griffiths del.*

FA S K A L L Y .

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cataraft, amidst most fuitable fcenery, about a mile diftant from the houfe.

This country is very mountainous, has no natural woods, except of birch; but the vaft plantations that begin to cloath the hills will amply fupply thefe defects. There is a great quantity of oats raifed in this neighborhood, and numbers of black cattle reared, the refources of the exhausted parts of *South Britain*.

Vifit the pafs of *Killicrankie*, about five miles South of *Blair*: near the Northern entrance was fought the battle between the Vifcount *Dundee* and General *Mackay*, in which the firft was killed in the moment of victory. The pafs is extremely narrow between high mountains, with the *Gary* running beneath in a deep, dark-fome, and rocky channel, over-hung with trees, forming a fcene of horrible grandeur. The road through this ftrait is very fine, formed by the foldiery lent by the Government, who have fix-pence *per* day from the country, befides their pay. About a mile beyond the pafs, Mr. *Robertfon's*, of *Faskally*, appears like fairy ground, amidst thefe wild rocks, feated in a moft beautiful meadow, watered by the river *Tumel*, furrounded with pretty hills, finely wooded.

KILLICRANKIE.

The Duke of *Athol's* eftate is very extenfive, and the country populous: while vaffalage exifted, the chieftain could raife two or three thoufand fighting men, and leave fufficient at home to take care of the ground. The forests, or rather chafes, (for they are quite naked) are very extenfive, and feed vaft numbers of Stags, which range at certain times of the year, in herds of five hundred. Some grow to a great fize: I have heard of one that weighed 18 ftone, *Scots*, or 314 lb. exclusive of head, entrails and fkin. The hunting



GREAT  
HUNTINGS.

hunting of these animals was formerly after the manner of an *Eastern* monarch. Thousands of vassals surrounded a great tract of country, and drove the Deer to the spot where the Chieftains were stationed, who shot them at their leisure. The magnificent hunt, made by an Earl of *Atbol*, near this place, for the amusement of *James V.* and the Queen-mother, is too remarkable to be omitted; the relation is therefore given as described by Sir *David Lindsay* of the *Mount* \*, who, in all probability, assisted at it.

“ The Earl of *Atbole*, hearing of the King’s coming, made  
 “ great provision for him in all things pertaining to a prince,  
 “ that he was as well served and eased, with all things necessary  
 “ to his estate, as he had been in his own palace of *Edinburgh*.  
 “ For I heard say, this noble Earl gart make a curious  
 “ palace to the King, to his Mother, and to the Embassador,  
 “ where they were so honourably eased and lodged as they had  
 “ been in *England, France, Italy, or Spain*, concerning the time  
 “ and equivalent, for their hunting and pastime; which was  
 “ builded in the midst of a fair meadow, a fair palace of  
 “ green timber, wind with green birks, that were green both  
 “ under and above, which was fashioned in four quarters, and  
 “ in every quarter and nuik thereof a great round, as it had  
 “ been a block-house, which was lofted and gested the space  
 “ of three house height; the floors laid with green scarlets  
 “ spreets, medwarts and flowers, that no man knew where-  
 “ on he zeid, but as he had been in a garden. Further, there

\* *Hist. Scotland*, 146.

“ were

" were two great rounds in ilk side of the gate, and a great  
 " portculleis of tree, falling down with the manner of a bar-  
 " race, with a draw-bridge, and a great stank of water of six-  
 " teen foot deep, and thirty foot of breadth. And also this  
 " palace within was hung with fine tapestry and arraffes of silk,  
 " and lighted with fine glafs windows in all airths; that this  
 " palace was as pleasantly decored, with all necessaries per-  
 " taining to a prince, as it had been his own palace-royal at  
 " home. Further, this Earl gart make such provision for the  
 " King, and his Mother, and the Embassador, that they had  
 " all manner of meats, drinks, and delicates that were to be  
 " gotten, at that time, in all *Scotland*, either in burgh or land;  
 " that is to say, all kind of drink, as ale, beer, wine, both  
 " white and claret, *malvery*, *muskadel*, *Hippocras*, *aquavitæ*. Fur-  
 " ther, there was of meats, wheat-bread, main-bread and ginge-  
 " bread; with fleshes, beef, mutton, lamb, veal, venison, goose,  
 " grice, capon, coney, cran, swan, partridge, plover, duck,  
 " drake, brissel-cock and pawnes, black-cock and muir-fowl,  
 " cappercaillies: and also the stanks, that were round about  
 " the palace, were full of all delicate fishes, as salmonds, trouts,  
 " pearches, pikes, eels, and all other kind of delicate fishes,  
 " that could be gotten in fresh waters; and all ready for the  
 " banquet. Syne were there proper stewards, cunning baxters,  
 " excellent cooks and potingars, with confections and drugs for  
 " their deserts; and the halls and chambers were prepared with  
 " costly bedding, vessel and napery, according for a king, so that  
 " he wanted none of his orders more than he had been at home  
 " in his own palace. The King remained in this wilderiness,

R

" at



“ at the hunting, the space of three days and three nights,  
 “ and his company, as I have shewn. I heard men say, it  
 “ cost the Earl of *Atbole*, every day, in expences, a thousand  
 “ pounds.”

But hunting meetings, among the great men, were often the preludes to rebellion; for under that pretence they collected great bodies of men without suspicion, which at length occasioned an act of parlement prohibiting such dangerous assemblies.

AUG. 3.  
 GLEN-TILT.

Set out for the county of *Aberdeen*; ride Eastward over a hill into *Glen-Tilt*, famous in old times for producing the most hardy warriors, is a narrow glen, several miles in length, bounded on each side by mountains of an amazing height; on the South is the great hill of *Ben y glo*, whose base is thirty-five miles in circumference, and whose summit towers far above the others. The sides of many of these mountains is covered with fine verdure, and are excellent sheep-walks: but entirely woodless. The road is the most dangerous and the most horrible I ever travelled: a narrow path, so rugged, that our horses often were obliged to cross their legs, in order to pick a secure place for their feet; while, at a considerable and precipitous depth beneath, roared a black torrent, rolling through a bed of rock, solid in every part, but where the *Tilt* had worn its antient way. Salmon force their passage even as high as this dreary stream, in spite of the distance from the sea, and the difficulties they have to encounter.

Ascend a steep hill, and find ourselves on an *Arrie*, or tract of mountain which the families of one or two hamlets retire to with their flocks for pasture in summer. Here we refreshed ourselves  
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W. Tomkins Pinx.

Brae-mar Castle.

P. Mayall. sculp.

with some goats' whey, at a *Sheelin*, or *Bothay*, a cottage made of turf, the dairy-house, where the Highland shepherds, or graziers, live with their herds and flocks, and during the fine season make butter and cheese. Their whole furniture consists of a few horn-spoons, their milking utensils, a couch formed of fods to lie on, and a rug to cover them. Their food oat-cakes, butter or cheese, and often the coagulated blood of their cattle spread on their bannocks. Their drink, milk, whey, and sometimes, by way of indulgence, whisky. Such dairy-houses are common to most mountainous countries; those in *Wales* are called *Hafodtai*, or Summer-houses; those on the *Swiss Alps*, *Sennes*.

Dined on the side of *Loch-Tilt*, a small piece of water, swarming with Trouts. Continued our journey over a wild, black, moory, melancholy tract. Reached *Brae-mar*†; the country almost instantly changed, and in lieu of dreary wastes, a rich vale, plenteous in corn and grass, succeeded. Cross the *Dee* near its head, which, from an insignificant stream, in the course of a very few miles, increases to the size of a great river, from the influx of numbers of other waters; and is remarkable for continuing near fifty miles of its course, from *Invercauld* to within six miles of *Aberdeen*, without any sensible augmentation. The rocks of *Brae-mar*, on the East, are exceedingly romantic, finely wooded with pine. The cliffs are very lofty, and their front most rugged and broken, with vast pines growing out of their fissures.

On the North side of the river lies *Dalmore*, distinguished by the finest natural pines in *Europe*, both in respect to the size of the trees,

SHEELING.

BRAE-MAR.

FOREST OF  
DALMORE.

\* *Brae* signifies a steep face of any hill.



and the quality of the timber. Single trees have been sold out of it for six guineas: they were from eighty to ninety feet high, without a lateral branch, and four feet and a half in diameter at the lower end. The wood is very resinous, of a dark red color, and very weighty. It is preferable to any brought from *Norway*, and being sawn into plank on the spot, brings annually to the proprietor a large revenue. On the opposite side of the river is the estate of *Inverey*, noted also for its pines, but of a size inferior to those of *Dalmore*. When the river is swelled with rains, great floats of timber from both these estates, are sent down into the Low Countries.

This tract, abounding with game, was, in old times, the annual resort of numbers of nobility, who assembled here to pass a month or two in the amusements of the chace. Their huntings resembled campaigns; they lived in temporary cottages, called *Lonquibards*, were all dressed in an uniform habit conformable to that of the country, and passed their time with jollity and good cheer most admirably described by *John Taylor*, the water poet, who, in 1618, made there his *Pennileffe Pilgrimage*, and describes, in page 135, the rural luxury with all the glee of a *Sancho Pança*.

“ I thank my good Lord *Erskin*,” (says the Poet) “ hee commanded that I should alwayes bee lodged in his lodging, the kitchen being alwayes on the side of a banke, many kettles and pots boyling, and many spits turning and winding, with great variety of cheere: as venison bak’d, foddren, rost and stu’d beefe, mutton, goates, kid, hares, fresh salmon, pidgeons, hens, capons, chickens, partridge, moore-coots, heath-cocks, caperkellies, and  
“ termagants :

“termagants; good ale, sacke, white and claret, tent or (Allegant)

“and most potent *aquavitæ* \*.

“All

\* The *French*, during the reign of *Charles IX.* seemed not only to have made full as large sacrifices to *Diana* and *Bacchus*, but even thought their entertainment incomplete without the presence of *Venus*. *Jacques du Fouilloux*, a celebrated writer on hunting of that age, with much seriousness describes all the requisites for the chase, and thus places and equips the jovial crew:—‘*L’Assemblée* se doit faire ‘en quelque beau lieu sous des arbres auprès d’une fontaine ou Ruisseau, là ‘ou les veneurs se doivent tous rendre pour faire leur rapport. Ce pendant le ‘Sommelier doit venir avec trois bons chevaux chargez d’instrumens pour arroser ‘le gosier, comme coutrets, barreaux, barils, flacons et bouteilles: lesquelles doivent ‘estre pleines de bon vin d’*Arbois*, de *Beaume*, de *Chaloce* et de *Graue*: luy estant ‘descendu du cheval, les metra rafraîchir en l’eau, ou biens les pourra faire refroidir avec du Canfre: apres il estranda la nappe sur la verdure. Ce fait, le cuisinier s’en viendra chargé de plusieurs bons harnois de gueule, comme jambons, langues de bœuf fumées, groins, oreilles de pourceau, cervelats, eschinées, pieces de bœuf de Saison, carbonnades, jambons de *Mayence*, pasteys, longues de veau froides couvertes de poudre blanche, et autres menus suffrages pur remplir le boudin lequel il metra sur la nappe.

‘Lors le Roy ou le Seigneur avec ceux de sa table estendront leurs manteaux sur l’herbe, et se coucheront de costé dessus, beuvans, mangeans, rians et ‘faisans grand chere;’ and that nothing might be wanting to render the entertainment of such a set of merry men complete, honest *Jacques* adds, ‘et s’il y a ‘quelque femme de reputation en ce pays qui fasse plaisir aux compagnons, elle ‘doit estre alleguée, et ses passages et remuemens de fesses, attendant le rapport a ‘venir.’

But when the great man sallies out to the chase of foxes and badgers, he seems not to leave so important an affair to chance, so sets off thus amply provided in his triumphal car; ‘Le Seigneur,’ (says *Fouilloux*) ‘doit avoir sa petite charrette, ‘là où il fera dedans, avec la Fillette agée de seize a dix sept ans, laquelle luy ‘frotera la teste par les chemins. Toutes les chevilles et paux de la charrette, ‘doivent



" All these, and more than these, we had continually, in super-  
 " fluous abundance, caught by faulconers, fowlers, fishers, and  
 " brought by my Lord's (*Mar*) tenants and purveyors, to victual  
 " our campe, which consisted of fourteen or fifteen hundred men,  
 " and horses. The manner of the hunting is this : five or six hun-  
 " dred men doe rise early in the morning, and they doe disperse  
 " themselves divers wayes, and seven, eight, or ten miles compasse,  
 " they doe bring or chase in the deer in many heards (two, three,  
 " or four hundred in a heard) to such or such a place, as the noble-  
 " men shall appoint them ; then when day is come, the lords and  
 " gentlemen of their companies doe ride or goe to the said places,  
 " sometimes wading up to the middles through bournes and rivers ;  
 " and then they being come to the place, doe lie down on the  
 " ground till those foresaid scouts, which are called the *Tinckbell*,  
 " doe bring down the deer ; but, as the proverb says of a bad  
 " cooke, so these *Tinckbell* men doe lick their own fingers ; for,  
 " besides their bowes and arrows which they carry with them, wee  
 " can heare now and then a harguebuse, or a musquet, goe off,  
 " which doe seldom discharge in vaine : then after we had staid  
 " three houres, or thereabouts, we might perceive the deer appeare  
 " on the hills round about us, (their heads making a shew like a  
 " wood) which being followed close by the *Tinckbell*, are chased

' doiuent estre garnis de flacons et bouteilles, et doit avoir au bout de la charrette  
 ' un coffre de bois, plein de coqs d'inde froide, jambons, langues de Bœufs et  
 ' autre bons harnois de guelle. Et si c'est en temps d'hiver, il pourra faire porter  
 ' son petit pavillon, et faire du feu dedans pour se chauffer, ou bien donner un  
 ' coup en robbe a la nymphe.' p. 35, 75.

" down

“ down into the valley where we lay ; then all the valley on each  
 “ side being way-laid with a hundred couple of strong Irish grey-  
 “ hounds, they are let loose, as occasion serves, upon the heard of  
 “ deere, that with dogs, gunnes, arrows, durks and daggers, in  
 “ the space of two houres, fourscore fat deere were flaine, which  
 “ after are disposed of some one way and some another, twenty or  
 “ thirty miles, and more than enough left for us to make merry  
 “ withall at our rendevouze. Being come to our lodgings, there  
 “ was such baking, boyling, roasting and stewing, as if Cook Ruf-  
 “ fian had been there to have scalded the Devil in his feathers.”  
 But to proceed.

Pass by the castle of *Brae-mar*, a square tower, the seat of the an-  
 cient Earls of *Mar* : in later times a garrison to curb the discontented  
 chieftains ; but at present unnecessarily occupied by a company of  
 foot, being rented by the Government from Mr. *Farquharson*, of *In-*  
*vercauld*, whose house I reach in less than half an hour.

*Invercauld* is seated in the centre of the *Grampian* hills, in a fertile  
 vale, washed by the *Dee*, a large and rapid river : nothing can be  
 more beautiful than the different views from the several parts of it.  
 On the Northern entrance, immense ragged and broken crags bound  
 one side of the prospect ; over whose grey sides and summits is scat-  
 tered the melancholy green of the picturesque pine, which grows  
 out of the naked rock, where one would think nature would have  
 denied vegetation.

A little lower down is the castle above-mentioned ; formerly a  
 necessary curb on the little kings of the country ; but at present  
 serves scarce any purpose, but to adorn the landscape.

The



The views from the skirts of the plain near *Invercauld*, are very great; the hills that immediately bound it are cloathed with trees, particularly with birch, whose long and pendent boughs, waving a vast height above the head, surpass the beauties of the weeping willow.

The Southern extremity is pre-eminently magnificent; the mountains form there a vast theatre, the bosom of which is covered with extensive forests of pines: above, the trees grow scarcer and scarcer, and then seem only to sprinkle the surface; after which vegetation ceases, and naked summits \* of a surprising height succeed, many of them topped with perpetual snow; and, as a fine contrast to the scene, the great cataract of *Garval-bourn*, which seems at a distance to divide the whole, foams amidst the dark forest, rushing from rock to rock to a vast distance.

Some of these hills are supposed to be the highest part of *Great Britain*: their height has not yet been taken, but the conjecture is made from the descent of the *Dee*, which runs from *Brae-mar* † to the sea, above seventy miles, with a most rapid course.

In this vale the Earl of *Mar* first set up the Pretender's standard on the 6th of *September* 1715; and in consequence drew to destruction his own, and several of the most noble families of *North Britain*.

Rode to take a nearer view of the environs; crossed the *Dee* on a good stone-bridge, built by the Government, and entered on

\* The highest is called *Ben y bourd*, under which is a small *Loch*, which I was told had ice the latter end of *July*.

† The most distant from the sea of any place in *North Britain*.

## PINE FOREST.

excellent roads into a magnificent forest of pines of many miles extent. Some of the trees are of a vast size; I measured several that were ten, eleven, and even twelve feet in circumference, and near sixty feet high, forming a most beautiful column, with a fine verdant capital. These trees are of a great age, having, as is supposed, seen two centuries. Their value is considerable; Mr. *Farquharson* informed me, that by sawing and retailing them, he has got for eight hundred trees five-and-twenty shillings each: they are sawed in an adjacent saw-mill, into plank ten feet long, eleven inches broad, and three thick, and sold for two shillings apiece.

Near this antient forest is another, consisting of smaller trees, almost as high, but very slender; one grows in a singular manner out of the top of a great stone, and notwithstanding it seems to have no other nourishment than what it gets from the dews, is above thirty feet high.

The prospect above these forests is very extraordinary, a distant view of hills over a surface of verdant pyramids of pines.

I must not omit, that there are in the moors of these parts, what I may call subterraneous forests, of the same species of trees, overthrown by the rage of tempests, and covered with vegetable mould. These are dug up, and used for several mechanical purposes. The finer and more resinous parts are split into slender pieces, and serve the purposes of torches. *Ceres* made use of no other in her search after her lost daughter.

*Illa duabus*

*Flammifera PINUS manibus succendit ab Ætna.*

OVID. Met. lib. v. 7.

S

At



At Ætna's flaming mouth two pitchy pines  
To light her in her search at length she tines.

STAGS.

ROES.

BIRDS.

This whole tract abounds with game: the Stags at this time were ranging in the mountains; but the little Roebucks \* were perpetually bounding before us; and the black game often sprung under our feet. The tops of the hills swarmed with *Grouse* and *Ptarmigans*. Green Plovers, Whimbrels, and Snow-flecks †, breed here: the last assemble in great flocks during winter, and collect so closely in their eddying flight, as to give the sportsman opportunity of killing numbers at a shot. Eagles ‡, Peregrine Falcons, and Goshawks breed here: the Falcons in rocks, the Goshawks in trees: the last pursues its prey an end, and dashes through every thing in pursuit; but if it misses its quarry, desists from following it after two or three hundred yards flight. These birds are proscribed; half a crown is given for an eagle, a shilling for a hawk, or hooded crow.

Foxes are in these parts very ravenous, feeding on roes, sheep, and even the goats.

Rooks visit these vales in autumn, to feed on the different sort of berries; but neither winter nor breed here.

\* These animals are reared with great difficulty; even when taken young, eight out of ten generally die.

† *Br. Zool. I. N° 122.*

‡ The Ring-tail Eagle, called here the Black Eagle. I suspect, from the description, that the Dotrel breeds here. I heard also of a bird, called here *Snatach na cuirn*, but could not procure it.

I saw

I saw flying in the forests, the greater Bulfinch of Mr. *Edwards*, tab. 123. 124. the *Loxia enucleator* of *Linnaeus*, whose food is the seed of pine cones; a bird common to the north of *Europe* and *America*.

On our return passed under some high cliffs; with large woods of birch intermixed. This tree is used for all sorts of implements of husbandry, roofing of small houses, wheels, fuel; the Highlanders also tan their own leather with the bark; and a great deal of excellent wine is extracted from the live tree. Observed among these rocks a sort of projecting shelf on which had been a hut, accessible only by the help of some thongs, fastened by some very expert climbers, to which the family got, in time of danger, in former days, with their most valuable moveables.

BIRCH WOODS.

The houses of the common people in these parts are shocking to humanity, formed with loose stones, and covered with clods, which they call *devots*, or with heath, broom, or branches of fir: they look, at a distance, like so many black mole-hills. The inhabitants live very poorly, on oatmeal, barley-cakes and potatoes; their drink whisky, sweetened with honey. The men are thin, but strong; idle and lazy, except employed in the chase, or any thing that looks like amusement; are content with their hard fare, and will not exert themselves farther than to get what they deem necessities. The women are more industrious, spin their own husbands' cloaths, and get money by knitting stockings, the great trade of the country. The common women are in general most remarkably plain, and soon acquire an old look, and by being much exposed to the weather without

COTTAGES.



hats, such a grin, and contraction of the muscles, as heightens greatly their natural hardness of features: I never saw so much plainness among the lower rank of females: but the *ne plus ultra* of hard features is not found till you arrive among the fish-women of *Aberdeen*.

Tenants pay their rent generally in this country in money, except what they pay in poultry, which is done to promote the breed, as the gentry are so remote from any market. Those that rent a mill pay a hog or two; an animal so detested by the Highlanders, that very few can be prevailed on to taste it, in any shape. Labor is here very cheap, the usual pay being fifty shillings a year, and two pecks of oatmeal a week.

Pursued my journey East, along a beautiful road by the river side, in sight of the pine forests. The vale now grows narrow, and is filled with woods of birch and alder. Saw on the road side the seats of gentlemen, high built, and once defensible. The peasants cultivate their little land with great care to the very edge of the stony hills. All the way are vast masses of granite, the same which is called in *Cornwall*, Moor-stone.

The Glen contracts, and the mountains approach each other. Quit the *Highlands*, passing, between two great rocks, called the Pass of *Bollitir*, a very narrow strait, whose bottom is covered with the tremendous ruins of the precipices that bound the road. I was informed, that here the wind rages with great fury during winter, and catching up the snow in eddies, whirls it about with such impetuosity, as makes it dangerous for man or beast to be out at that time. Rain also pours down sometimes in deluges, and carries with it stone and gravel from the hills in such quantity,

PASS OF  
BOLLITIR.

tity, that I have seen the effects of these *spates*, as they are called, lie cross the roads, as the *aveleunnches*, or snow-falls, do those of the *Alps*. In many parts of the *Highlands* were *hospitia* for the reception of travellers, called by the *Scotch*, *Spittles*, or hospitals: the same were usual in *Wales*, where they are styled *Ysphytty*; and, in both places, were maintained by the religious houses: as similar *Afylums* are to this day supported, in many parts of the *Alps*.

This pass is the Eastern entrance into the Highlands. The country now assumes a new face: the hills grow less; but the land more barren, and is chiefly covered with heath and rock. The edges of the *Dee* are cultivated, but the rest only in patches, among which is generally a groupe of small houses. There is also a change of trees, oak being the principal wood, but even that is scarce.

On the South side of the river is *Glen-Muik*, remarkable for a fine cataract formed by the river *Muik*, which after running for a considerable way along a level moor, at once falls down a perpendicular rock of a semicircular form, called the *Lin of Muik*, into a hole of so great a depth worn by the weight of water, as to be supposed by the vulgar to be bottomless.

LIN OF MUIK.

Refreshed my horses at a hamlet called *Tullich*, and looking West, saw the great mountain *Lagbin y gair*, which is always covered with snow.

Almost opposite to the village of *Tullich* is *Pananich*, noted for the mineral water discovered a few years ago, and found to be very beneficial in rheumatic and scrophulous cases, and complaints of the gravel. During summer great numbers of people afflicted

PANANICH SPAW.



afflicted with those disorders resort there to drink the waters; and for their reception several commodious houses have already been built.

HILL OF  
CULBLEEN.

A little below *Tullich* ride over the South corner of the hill of *Culbleen*, where, soon after the Revolution, a bloodless battle was fought between King *William's* forces under the command of General *Mackay*, and some gentlemen of the country, with their dependents. The last made such an expeditious retreat, that in derision it was called *the race of Tullich*.

The Hill of *Culbleen* is the South-West extremity of a range of mountains which form a deep semicircle, and enclose on all sides, except the South, a very fruitful bottom, and five parishes, called *Cromar*. The soil, excepting some moors and little hills, is good to the foot of the mountains, and produces the best barley in the county of *Aberdeen*. *Cromar* is the entrance into the Low Countries; the *Erse* language has been disused in it for many ages, yet is spoken at this time six miles West in *Glen gairn*.

HILL OF  
MORVERN.

One of the mountains to the West is styled the Hill of *Morvern*, of a stupendous height, and on the side next to *Cromar*, almost perpendicular. From the top, the whole country as far as *Aberdeen*, thirty computed miles, seems from this height as a plain; and the prospect terminates in the *German* ocean. The other great mountains appear to sink to a common size; and even *Lagbin y gair* abates of its grandeur. About four miles below *Culbleen*, at *Charles-Town*, ride on a line with the Hill of *Coul*, the South-East extremity of the *Cromar* mountains.

A little North of *Charles-Town* stands *Aboyne* Castle, the seat of the

the Earl of *Aboyne*, amidst large plantations ; but his Lordship's pines in the forest of *Glen-Tanner*, yield to none in *Scotland*, excepting those of *Dalmore*.

Observed several vast plantations of pines, planted by gentlemen near their seats : such a laudable spirit prevales in this respect, that in another half-century, it never shall be said, that to spy the nakedness of the land you are come.

Dine at the little village of *Kincairn Oneil*. Hereabouts the common people cultivate a great deal of cabbage. The oat-fields are inclosed with rude low mounds of stone.

It gives me real concern to find any historical authority for overthrowing the beautiful relation that the powerful genius of *Shakespeare* has formed out of *Boethius's* tale of *Macbeth*. If we may credit *Fordun*, that usurper was slain in his retreat at *Lunfanan*, two miles North-West of this place. To Sir *David Dalrymple's* \* accurate investigation of a dark period of the *Scottish* history, I am obliged for this discovery. "Near the church of *Lunfanan*," adds that gentleman, "is the vestige of an antient fortress once surrounded by "a brook that runs by." This he conjectures to have been the retreat of *Macbeth*.

Lay at a mean house at *Banchorie*. The country, from *Bollitir* to this place, dull, unless where varied by the windings of the river, or with the plantations.

The nearer to *Aberdeen*, the lower the country grows, and the greater the quantity of corn : in general, oats and barley ; for there is very little wheat sown in those parts. Reach

AUG. 7.

\* *Annals of Scotland*, p. 2.



## ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a fine city, lying on a small bay, formed by the *Dee*, deep enough for ships of two hundred tons. The town is about two miles in circumference, and contains thirteen thousand souls, and about three thousand in the suburbs; but the whole number of inhabitants between the bridges *Dee* and *Don*, which includes both the *Aberdeens*, and the interjacent houses or hamlets, is estimated at twenty thousand. It once enjoyed a good share of the tobacco trade, but was at length forced to resign it to *Glasgow*, which was so much more conveniently situated for it. At present, its imports are from the *Baltic*, and a few merchants trade to the *West Indies* and *North America*. Its exports

## STOCKING TRADE.

are, stockings, thread, salmon, and oatmeal: the first is a most important article, as appears by the following state of it. For this manufacture, 20,800 pounds worth of wool is annually imported, and 1600 pounds worth of oil. Of this wool is annually made 69,333 dozen pairs of stockings, worth, at an average 1 l. 10 s. *per* dozen. These are made by the country people, in almost all parts of this great county, who get 4 s. *per* dozen for spinning, and 14 s. *per* dozen for knitting, so that there is annually paid them 62,329 l. 14 s. And besides, there is about 2000 l. value of stockings manufactured from the wool of the county, which encourages the breed of sheep much; for even as high as *Invercauld*, the farmer sells his sheep at twelve shillings apiece, and keeps them till they are four or five years old, for the sake of the wool. About 200 combers are also employed constantly. The thread manufacture is another considerable article, tho' trifling in comparison of the woollen.

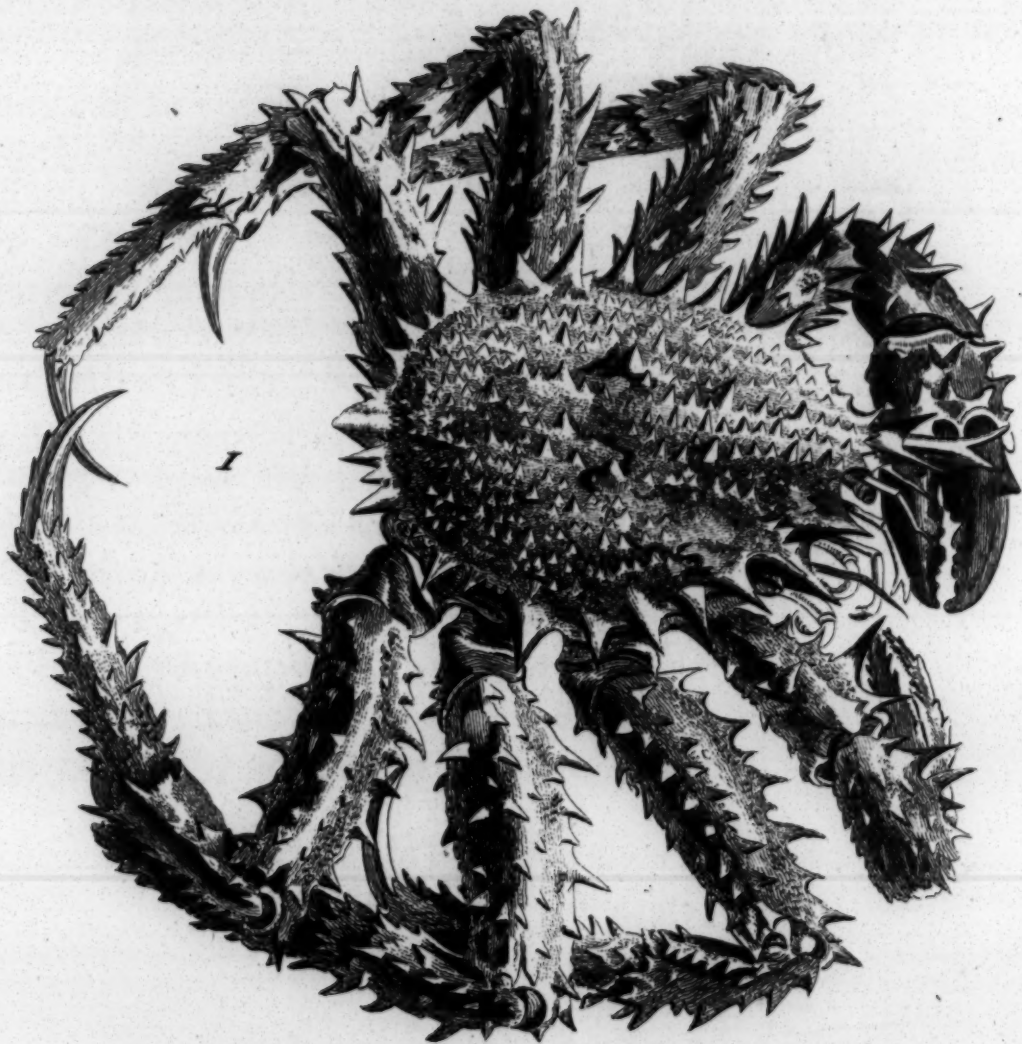
## SALMON.

The salmon fisheries on the *Dee* and the *Don*, are a good branch  
of

II



I



*I Thorney Crab. II. Cordated Crab.*

*P. Mazell sculp.*



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77



of trade : about 46 boats, and 130 men are employed on the fish ; and in some years 167,000 lb. of fish have been sent pickled to *London*, and about 930 barrels of salted fish exported to *France*, *Italy*, &c. The fishery on the *Don* is far less considerable. About the time of *Henry VIII.* this place was noted for a considerable trade in dried cod-fish, at that period known by the name of *Habberdyn* fish.

The town of *Aberdeen* is in general well built, with granite from the neighboring quarries. The best street, or rather *place*, is the *Castle-street* : in the middle is an octagon building, with neat bas-relievs of the Kings of *Scotland*, from *James I.* to *James VII.* The *Town-house* makes a good figure, and has a handsome spire in the centre.

The East and West churches are under the same roof ; for the *North Britons* observe œconomy, even in their religion : in one I observed a small ship hung up ; a votive offering frequent enough in *Papish* churches, but appeared very unexpectedly here. But I am now satisfied that the ship only denotes the right the mariners have to a sitting place beneath.

In the church-yard lies *Andrew Cant*, minister of *Aberdeen*, from whom the Spectator derives the word to *cant* ; but in all probability, *Andrew* canted no more than the rest of his brethren, for he lived in a whining age\* ; the word therefore seems to be derived from *canto*, from their singing out their discourses. The inscription on his monument speaks of him in very high terms, styles him *vir suo seculo summus, qui orbi huic et urbi ecclesiastes, voce et vita*

ANDREW CANT.

\* In *Charles* the First's time.

T

*inclinatam*



*inclinatam religionem sustinuit, degeneres mundi mores refrenavit, ardens et amans, BOANERGES et BARNABAS, MAGNES et ADAMUS, &c. &c.*

In the same place are multitudes of long-winded epitaphs ; but the following, though short, has a most elegant turn :

*Si fides, si humanitas, multoque gratus lepore candor ;  
Si suorum amor, amicorum charitas, omniumque Bene-  
volentia spiritum reducere possent,  
Haud heic situs esset Johannes Burnet a Elrick. 1747.*

**COLLEGE.**

The college is a large old building, founded by George Earl of *Marechal*, 1593. On one side is this strange inscription ; probably alluding to some scoffers at that time :

They have seid,  
Quhat say thay ?  
Let Yame say.

In the great room are several good pictures. A head of the Founder. The present Lord *Marechal* when young, and General *Keith*, his brother. Bishop *Burnet* in his robes, as Chancellor of the Garter. A head of *Mary Stuart*, in black, with a crown in one hand, a crucifix in the other. *Arthur Jonston*, a fine head, by *Jameson*. *Andrew Cant*, by the same. *Gordon*, of *Strachlock*, publisher of the maps ; Doctor *Gregory*, author of the reflecting telescope ; and several others, by *Jameson*.

In the library is the alcoran on vellum, finely illuminated.

A *Hebrew Bible*, Manuscript, with Rabbinical notes, on vellum.

*Isidori excerpta ex libro* : a great curiosity, being a complete natural history,

history, with figures, richly illuminated on squares of plated gold, on vellum.

A Paraphrase on the Revelation, by *James VI.* with notes, in the King's own hand.

A fine missal.

There are about a hundred and forty students belonging to this college.

The convents in *Aberdeen* were; one of *Mathurines*, or of the order of the Trinity, founded by *William the Lion*, who died in 1214: another of *Dominicans*, by *Alexander II.*: a third of *Observantines*, a building of great length in the middle of the city, founded by the citizens, and Mr. *Richard Vaus*, &c.: and a fourth of *Carmelites*, or White Friars, founded by *Philip de Arbutnot*, in 1350. In the ruins of this was discovered a very curious silver chain, six feet long, with a round plate at one end, and at the other a pear-shaped appendage; which is still preserved in the library.

The grammar-school is a low but neat building. *Gordon's* hospital is handsome; in front is a good statue of the founder: it maintains forty boys, children of the inhabitants of *Aberdeen*, who are apprenticed at proper ages.

The infirmary is a large plain building, and sends out between eight and nine hundred cured patients annually.

On the side of the Great Bleachery, which is common to the town, are the public walks. Over a road, between the Castle-street and the Harbour, is a very handsome arch, which must attract the attention of the traveller.

On the East of the town is a work begun by *Cromwel*, from  
T 2 whence

SCHOOL.  
HOSPITAL.



whence is a fine view of the sea: beneath is a small patch of ground, noted for producing very early barley, which was then reaping.

PROVISIONS.

Prices of provisions in this town were these: Beef, (16 ounces to the pound) 2 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . to 5d.; mutton the same; butter, (28 ounces to the pound) 6d. to 8d.; cheese, ditto, 4d. to 4d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .; a large pullet, 6d. or 10d. duck, the same; goose, 2s. 3d.

GRANITE  
QUARRY.

Cross the harbour to the granite quarries that contribute to supply *London* with paving stones. The stone lies either in large nodules or in shattery beds; are cut into shape, and the small pieces for the middle of the streets are put on board for seven shillings *per* tun, the long stones at ten-pence *per* foot.

The bridge of *Dee* lies about two miles S. of the town, and consists of seven neat arches: before the building of that of *Perth*, it was esteemed the finest structure of the kind in *North Britain*. It was founded, and is still supported by funds destined for that purpose by Bishop *Elphinston*. The following inscription the buttress of a ruinous isle in the cathedral of old *Aberdeen* informs us of the architect:—‘*Thomas*, the son of *Thomas French*, master mason, who built the bridge of *Dee* and this isle, is entered at the foot hereof, who died *Anno* 1530.’

AUG. 8.  
OLD ABERDEEN.

Visited old *Aberdeen*, about a mile North of the new; a poor town, seated not far from the *Don*. The college is built round a square, with cloisters on the South side. The chapel is very ruinous within; but there still remains some wood-work of exquisite workmanship. This was preserved by the spirit of the Principal at the time of the reformation, who armed his people and checked the blind zeal of the Barons of the *Mearns*, who after stripping the cathedral

cathedral of its roof, and robbing it of the bells, were going to violate this seat of learning. They shipped their sacrilegious booty with an intention of exposing it to sale in *Holland* \*; but the vessel had scarcely gone out of port, but it perished in a storm with all its ill gained lading.

The college was founded in 1494 by *William Elphinston*, Bishop of this place, and Lord Chancellor of *Scotland* in the reign of *James III.*; and Lord Privy Seal in that of *James IV.* He was a person of such eminence, that his cotemporaries firmly believed that his death was presaged by various prodigies, and that supernatural voices were heard at his interment, as if Heaven more peculiarly interested itself in the departure of so great a character †.

The library is large. The most remarkable things are; *John Trevisa's* translation of *Higden's Polychronicon*, in 1387; the manuscript excellently wrote, and the language very good, for that time. A very neat *Dutch* missal, with elegant paintings on the margin. Another, of the angels appearing to the shepherds, with one of the men playing on the bagpipes. A manuscript catalogue of the old treasury of the college.

*Hector Boethius* was the first Principal of the college, and sent for from *Paris* for that purpose, on an annual salary of forty marks *Scots*, at thirteen-pence each. The square tower on the side of the college was built by contributions from General *Monk* and the

\* *Spotswood's Hist. Church of Scotland.* 6.

† *Boethius's Hist. of the Bishops of Aberdeen.*



Officers under him, then quartered at *Aberdeen*, for the reception of students; of which there are about a hundred belonging to the college, who lie in it.

In Bishop *Elphinston's* hall is a picture of Bishop *Dunbar*, who finished the bridge of *Dee*, and completed every thing else that the other worthy Prelate had begun. Besides this are portraits of *Forbes*, Bishop of *Aberdeen*, and Professors *Sandiland* and *Gordon*, by *Jameson*. The *Sybils*: said to be done by the same hand, but seemed to me in too different a style to be his; but the *Sybilla Ægyptiaca* and *Erythraea* are in good attitudes.

The cathedral is very antient; no more than the two very antique spires and one isle, which is used as a church, are now remaining. This Bishoprick was founded in the time of *David I.* who translated it from *Mortlick* in *Bamffshire* to this place.

From a *tumulus*, called *Tillie dron*, now covered with trees, is a fine view of an extensive and rich country; once a most barren spot, but by the industry of the inhabitants brought to its present state. A pretty vale bordered with wood, the cathedral soaring above the trees, and the river *Don*, form all together a most agreeable prospect. These are comprehended in the pleasure grounds of *Seaton*, the house of *George Middleton*, Esq; which lies well sheltered in the North-West corner of the valley, and was probably the first villa built in the North of *Scotland* according to the present idea of elegance.

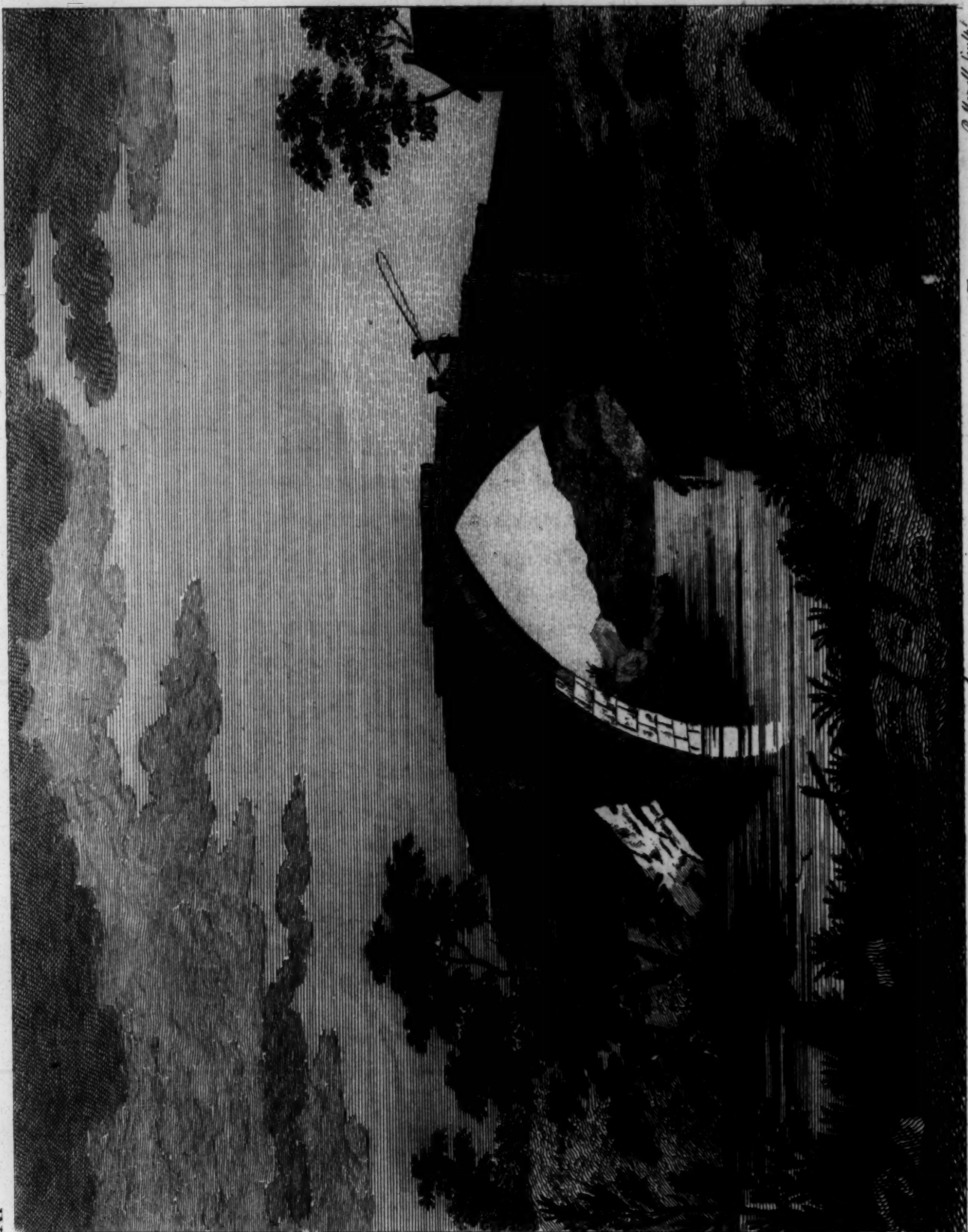
Beneath are some cruives, or wears, to take salmon in. The owners are obliged by law to make the rails of the cruives \* of a

\* Cruives, &c. shall have their heeke two inches wide, that the fry may pass.  
*Rob. I.*

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C. Mayall Sculp.

THE BRIDGE OF DON.

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certain width, to permit fish of a certain size to pass up the river; but as that is neglected, they pay an annual sum to the owners of the fisheries which lie above, to compensate the loss.

In the *Regiam Majestatem* are preserved several antient laws relating to the salmon fisheries, couched in terms expressive of the simplicity of the times.

From *Saturday* night till *Monday* morning, they were obliged to leave a free passage for the fish, which is styled the *Saterdayes Sloppe* \*.

*Alexander* I. enacted, ' That the streame of the water sal be in  
' all parts swa free, that ane swine of the age of three zeares, well  
' feed, may turne himself within the streame round about, swa  
' that his snout nor taill sall not touch the bank of the water.

' Slayers of reide fish or smoltes of salmond, the third time are  
' punished with death. And sic like he quha commands the  
' famine to be done.' *Jac.* IV. *parl.* 6. *stat.* *Rob.* III.

Continue my journey: pass over the bridge of *Don*; a fine gothic arch flung over that fine river, from one rock to the other; the height from the top of the arch to the water is sixty feet; its width seventy-two. It was built by *Henry de Cheyn*, Bishop of *Aberdeen* and nephew to *John Cummin* Lord of *Badenoch*, who suffering exile for his attachment to the faction of the *Cummins*, on his being restored to his see, applied all the profits that had accumulated during his absence, towards this magnificent work †.

Aug. 9.

\* *Alex.* I.

† *Keith's Scotch Bishops.* 65. This Prelate was living in 1333.



INUNDATION  
OF SAND.

Ride for some miles on the sea sands; pass through *Newburgh*, a small village, and at low water ford the *Yiben*, a river productive of the pearl muscle: go through the parish of *Furvie*, now entirely overwhelmed with sand, (except two farms) and about 500*l.* *per ann.* lost to the *Errol* family, as appears by the oath of the factor, made before the court of sessions in 1600, to ascertain the minister's salary. It was at that time all arable land, now covered with shifting sands, like the deserts of *Arabia*, and no vestiges remain of any buildings, except a small fragment of the church.

The country now grows very flat; produces oats; but the crops are considerably worse than in the preceding country. Reach

*Bowness*, or *Buchaness*, the seat of the Earl of *Errol*, perched, like a Falcon's nest, on the edge of a vast cliff above the sea. The drawing-room, a large and very elegant apartment, hangs over it; the waves run in wild eddies round the rocks beneath, and the sea fowl clamor above and below, forming a strange prospect and singular chorus. The place was once defensible, there having been a ditch and draw-bridge on the accessible side; but now both are destroyed.

Above five miles South is *Slains*, the remains of the old family castle, seated strongly on a peninsulated rock; but demolished in 1594, by *James VI.* on the rebellion of the Earl of *Huntly*. Near this place are some vast caverns, once filled with curious stalactical incrustations, now destroyed, in order to be burnt into lime; for there is none in this country, that useful commodity being imported from the Earl of *Elgin's* works on the *Firth of Forth*.

Here

Here the shore begins to grow bold and rocky, and indented in a strange manner with small and deep creeks, or rather immense and horrible chasms. The famous *Bullers* of *Buchan* lie about a mile North of *Bowness*, are a vast hollow in a rock, projecting into the sea, open at top, with a communication to the sea through a noble natural arch, through which boats can pass, and lie secure in this natural harbour. There is a path round the top, but in some parts too narrow to walk on with satisfaction, as the depth is about thirty fathom, with water on both sides, being bounded on the North and South by small creeks.

BULLERS OF  
BUCHAN.

Near this is a great insulated rock, divided by a narrow and very deep chasm from the land. This rock is pierced through midway between the water and the top, and in violent storms the waves rush through it with great noise and impetuosity. On the sides, as well as those of the adjacent cliffs, breed multitudes of *Kittiwakes* \*. The young are a favourite dish in *North Britain*, being served up a little before dinner, as a whet for the appetite; but, from the rank smell and taste, seem as if they were more likely to have a contrary effect. I was told of an honest gentleman who was set down for the first time to this kind of whet, as he supposed; but after demolishing half a dozen, with much impatience declared, that he had eaten *sax*, and did not find himself a bit *more* hungry than before he began.

KITTIWAKES.

On this coast is a great fishery of Sea dogs †, which begins the last week of *July*, and ends the first in *September*. The livers are boiled for oil; the bodies split, dried, and sold to the common

FISHERY OF  
SEA DOGS.

\* *Er. Zool.* No. 250.

† The picked Shark. *Br. Zool.* III. No. 40.



people, who come from great distances for them. Very fine Turbots are taken on this coast; and towards *Peterhead* are good fisheries of Cod and Ling. The Lord of the Manor has 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per annum* from every boat, (a six man boat) but if a new crew sets up, the Lord, by way of encouragement, finds them a boat. Besides these, they have little yawls for catching bait at the foot of the rocks. Muscles are also much used for bait, and many boats loads are brought for that purpose from the mouth of the *2then*. Of late years, a very successful salmon fishery has been set up in the sandy bays below *Slains*. This is performed by long nets, carried out to sea by boats, a great compass taken, and then hawled on shore. It is remarked, these fish swim against the wind, and are much better tasted than those taken in fresh waters.

Most of the labor on shore is performed here by the women: they will carry as much fish as two men can lift on their shoulders, and when they have sold their cargo and emptied their basket, will re-place part of it with stones: they go sixteen miles to sell or barter their fish; are very fond of finery, and will load their fingers with trumpery rings, when they want both shoes and stockings. The fleet was the last war supplied with great numbers of men from this and other parts of *Scotland*, as well as the army: I think near 70,000 engaged in the general cause, and assisted in carrying our glory through all parts of the globe: of the former, numbers returned; of the latter, very few.

#### HOUSES.

The houses in this country are built with clay, tempered in the same manner as the *Israelites* made their bricks in the land of *Ægypt*: after dressing the clay, and working it up with water, the laborers place on it a large stratum of straw, which is trampled into

into it and made small by horses : then more is added, till it arrives at a proper consistency, when it is used as a plaister, and makes the houses very warm. The roofs are *sarked*, *i. e.* covered with inch-and-half deal, sawed into three planks, and then nailed to the joists, on which the slates are pinned.

The land prospect is extremely unpleasant ; for no trees will grow here, in spite of all the pains that have been taken : not but in former times it must have been well wooded, as is evident from the number of trees dug up in all the bogs. The same nakedness prevails over great part of this coast, even far beyond *Bamff*, except in a few warm bottoms.

The corn of this tract is oats and barley ; of the last I have seen very good close to the edges of the cliffs. Rents are paid here partly in cash, partly in kind ; the last is commonly sold to a contractor. The land here being poor, is set cheap. The people live hardly : a common food with them is *sowens*, or the grosser part of the oatmeal with the husks, first put into a barrel with water, in order to grow sour, and then boiled into a sort of pudding, or flummery.

Crossed the country towards *Bamff*, over oatlands, a coarse sort of downs, and several black heathy moors, without a single tree for numbers of miles. See *Craigston* castle, a good house, once defensible, seated in a snug bottom, where the plantations thrive greatly. Saw here a head of *David Lesly*, an eleve of *Gustavus Adolphus* : a successful General against the royal cause : unfortunate when he attempted to support it ; lost the battle of *Dunbar*, being forced to engage contrary to his judgment by the enthusiasm of the Preachers : marched with an unwilling army to the fatal battle

AUG. 11.

CRAIGSTON  
CASTLE.



of *Worcester*; conscious of its disaffection or its fears, he sunk beneath his apprehensions; was dispirited and confounded: after the fight, lost his liberty and reputation; but was restored to both at the restoration by *Charles II.* who created him Baron of *Newark*. Another head, Sir *Alexander Fraser*, the Knight of *Dores*; both by *Jameson*. Passed by a small ruined castle, in the parish of *Kinedward*, seated on a round hill in a deep glen, and scarce accessible; the antient name of this castle was *Kin*, or *Kyn-Eden*, and said to have been one of the seats of the *Cummins*, Earls of *Buchan*. Ford the *Devron*, a fine river, over which had been a beautiful bridge, now washed away by the floods. Enter *Bamffshire*, and reach its capital

## BAMFF.

*Bamff*, pleasantly seated on the side of a hill; has several streets; but that with the town-house in it, adorned with a new spire, is very handsome. This place was erected into a borough by virtue of a charter from *Robert II.* dated Octob. 7. 1372, endowing it with the same privileges, and putting it on the same footing with the burgh of *Aberdeen*; but tradition says it was founded in the reign of *Malcolm Canmore*. The harbour is very bad, as the entrance at the mouth of the *Devron* is very uncertain, being often stopped by the shifting of the sands, which are continually changing, in great storms; the pier is therefore placed on the outside. Much salmon is exported from hence. About *Troop* head, some kelp is made; and the adventurers pay the Lord of the Manor 50 l. *per ann.* for the liberty of collecting the materials.

*Bamff* had only one monastery, that of the *Carmelites*, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*: whose rents, place and lands were bestowed on *King's College* in *Aberdeen* in 1617 by *James VI.*

The

The Earl of *Finlater* has a house, prettily seated on an eminence near the town, with some plantations of shrubs and small trees, which have a good effect in so bare a country. The prospect is very fine, commanding the rich meadows near the town, *Down* a small but well-built fishing town, the great promontory of *Troop-head*, and to the North the hills of *Rossbire*, *Sutherland*, and *Catbnefs*.

The house once belonged to the *Sharps*; and the violent Archbishop of that name was born here. In one of the apartments is a picture of *Jameson* by himself, sitting in his painting-room, dressed like *Rubens*, and with his hat on, and his pallet in his hand. On the walls are represented hung up, the pictures of *Charles I.* and his Queen; a head of his own wife; another head; two sea views, and *Perseus* and *Andromeda*, the productions of his various pencil.

*Duff House*, a vast pile of building, a little way from the town, is a square, with a square tower at each end; the front richly ornamented with carving, but, for want of wings, has a naked look: the rooms within are very small, and by no means answer the magnificence of the case. DUFF HOUSE.

In the apartments are these pictures: *Frances*, Dutchess of *Richmond*, full length, in black, with a little picture at her breast, *Æt.* 57, 1633, by *Vandyck*: was grand-daughter by the father to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*; to *Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham*, by the mother. A Lady who attempted the very *climax* of matrimony: first married the son of a rich vintner; gave hopes after his death to a Knight, *Sir G. Rodney*, who on being jilted by her for an Earl, *Edward Earl of Hertford*, wrote to her in  
his



his own blood a well-composed copy of verses, and then fell on his sword: having buried the Earl, gave her hand to *Ludovic* Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, and on his decease spread her nets for the old monarch *James I.* Her avarice kept pace with her vanity: when visited by the great, she had all the parade of officers, and gentlemen who attended: tables were spread, as if there had been ample provision; but the moment her visitors were gone, the cloths were taken off, and her train fed with a most scanty fare. Her pride induced her to draw up an inventory of most magnificent presents, she wished the world to believe she had given to the Queen of *Bohemia*; presents of massy plate that existed only on paper\*. Besides this singular character, are two fine heads of *Charles I.* and his Queen. A head of a *Duff* of *Corsenday*, with short grey hair, by *Cosmo Alexander*, descendent of the famous *Jameson*. Near the house is a shrubbery, with a walk two miles long, leading to the river.

AUG. 12.

About two miles West of *Bamff*, not far from the sea, is a great stratum of sand and shells, used with success as a manure. Sea tang is also much used for corn lands, sometimes by itself, sometimes mixed with earth, and left to rot; it is besides often laid fresh on grass, and answers very well. Passed by the house of *Boyne*, a ruined castle on the edge of a deep glen, filled with some good ash and maples.

Near *Portsoy*, a small town in the parish of *Fordyce*, is a large stratum of marble, in which *asbestos* has been sometimes found:

\* Vide *Wilson's Life of James I.* 258, 259.

it is a coarse sort of *Verd di Corsica*, and used in some houses for chimney-pieces. *Portsoy* is the principal place in this parish, and contains about six hundred inhabitants, who carry on a considerable thread manufacture, and one of snuff: there also belong to the town twelve ships, from forty to a hundred tuns burden; and there are in the parish six fishing boats, each of whose crew consists of six men and a boy. Reach

*Cullen House*, seated at the edge of a deep glen full of very large trees, which being out of the reach of the sea winds, prosper greatly. This spot is very prettily laid out in walks, and over the entrance is a magnificent arch sixty feet high, and eighty-two in width. The house is large, but irregular. The most remarkable pictures are, a full length of *James VI.* by *Mytens*: at the time of the revolution, the mob had taken it out of *Holy-Rood House*, and were kicking it about the streets, when the Chancellor, the Earl of *Finlater*, happening to pass by, redeemed it out of their hands. A portrait of *James*, Duke of *Hamilton*, beheaded in 1649, in a large black cloak, with a star, by *Vandyck*. A half-length of his brother, by the same, killed at the battle of *Worcester*. *William*, Duke of *Hamilton*, president of the revolution parlement, by *Kneller*. Old Lord *Bamff*, aged 90, with a long white square beard, who is said to have incurred the censure of the church, at that age, for his gallantries\*.

CULLEN HOUSE.

\* Among other pictures of persons of merit, that of the admirable *Crichton* must not be overlooked. I was informed, that there is one of that extraordinary person in the possession of *Alexander Morrison*, Esq; of *Bagnie*, in the county of *Bamff*; it is in the same apartment with some of *Jameson's*, but seems done by a superior hand: came into Mr. *Morrison's* possession from the family of *Crichton*, Viscount *Frendraught*, to whom *Crichton* probably, sent it from *Italy*, where he spent the last years of his short, but glorious life. Vide Appendix.

Not



Not far from *Cullen* House are the ruins of the castle of *Finlater*, situated on a high rock, projecting into the sea. It was strengthened in 1455 by Sir *Walter Ogilvie*, who had licence from *James II.* to build a tower and fortalice at his castle of *Finlater*. It continued in possession of the family till it was usurped by the family of the *Gordons*; but was restored to the right heirs about the year 1562, by Queen *Mary*, who for that purpose caused it to be invested both by sea and land.

The country round *Cullen* has all the marks of improvement, owing to the \* indefatigable pains of the late noble owner, in advancing the art of agriculture and planting, and every other useful business, as far as the nature of the soil would admit. His success in the first was very great; the crops of beans, peas, oats, and barley, were excellent; the wheat very good, but, through the fault of the climate, will not ripen till it is late, the harvest in these parts being in *October*. The plantations are very extensive, and reach to the top of *Binn* hill; but the farther they extend from the bottoms, the worse they succeed.

The town of *Cullen* is mean; yet has about a hundred looms in it, there being a flourishing manufacture of linnen and thread, of which near fifty thousand pounds worth is annually made there and in the neighborhood. Upwards of two thousand bolls of wheat, barley, oats and meal are paid annually by the tenants to their landlords, and by them sold to the merchants and exported: and

\* His Lordship collected together near 2000 souls, to his new town at *Keith*, by *feuing*, i. e. giving in perpetuity, on payment of a slight acknowledgement, land sufficient to build a house on, with gardens and back-yard.

besides,

besides, the upper parts of the parish yield peas, and great quantities of oats, which are sold by those tenants who pay their rents in cash.

Near this town, the Duke of *Cumberland*, after his march from *Bamff*, joined the rest of his forces from *Strath-Bogie*, and encamped at *Cullen*.

In a small sandy bay are three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, cemented together very differently from any stratum in the country. These are called the three Kings of *Cullen*. A little farther is another vast rock, pierced quite through, formed of pebbly concretions lodged in clay, which had subsided in thick but regular layers.

In this country are several *Cairns* or Barrows, the places of interment of the antient *Caledonians*, or of the *Danes*, for the method was common to both nations. At *Craig Mills* near *Glassfaugh* was a very remarkable one demolished about fourteen years ago. The diameter was sixty feet, the height sixteen; formed entirely of stones brought from the shore, as appears by the limpets, muscles, and other shells mixed with them. The whole was covered with a layer of earth four feet thick, and that finished with a very nice coat of green sod, inclosing the whole. It seems to have been originally formed by making a deep trench round the spot, and flinging the earth inwards: then other materials brought to complete the work, which must have been that of an whole army. On breaking open this *Cairn*, on the summit of the stony heap beneath the integument of earth was found a stone coffin formed of long flags, and in it the complete skeleton of a human body, lain at full length with every bone in its proper place: and with

CAIRNS.

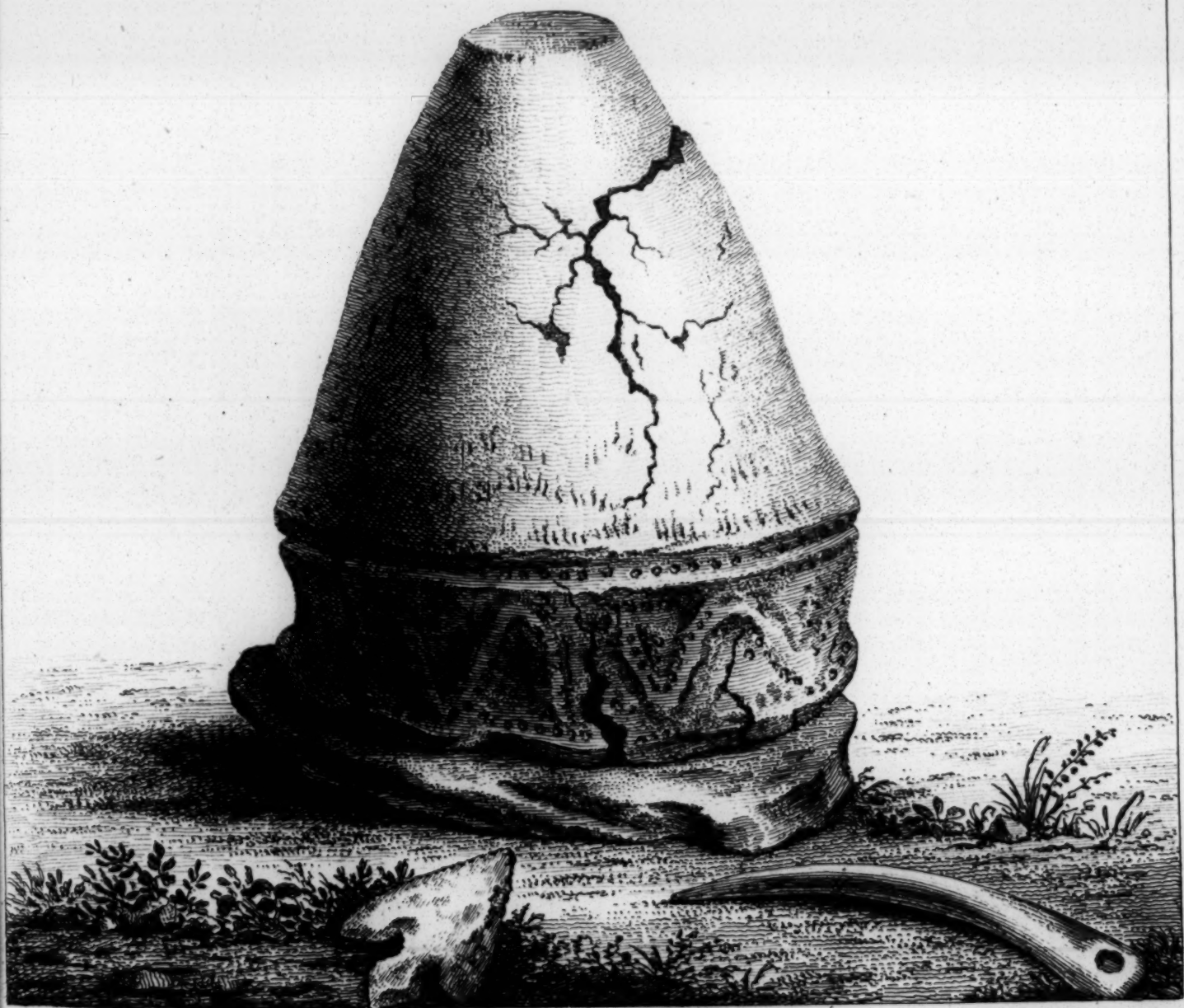


them a deer's horn, the symbol of the favorite amusement of the deceased.

About five years ago another *Cairn* was broke open at *Kil-billock*, or the hill of Burial, and in it was found another coffin about six feet long with a skeleton, an urn, and some charcoal : a considerable deal of charcoal was also met with intermixed every where among the stones of the *Cairn*. By this it appears that the mode of interment was various at the same period ; for one of these bodies must have been placed entirely in its cæmety, the other burnt and the ashes collected in the urn.

A third *Cairn* on the farm of *Brankanentim* near *Kil-billock*, was opened very lately ; and in the middle was found a coffin only two feet square, made of flag-stones set on their edge, and another by way of cover. The urn was seated on the ground, filled with ashes, and was surrounded in the coffin with charcoal and bones, probably bones belonging to the same body, which had not been reduced to ashes like the contents of the urn.

A fourth urn was discovered in a *Cairn* on the hill of *Down*, overlooking the river *Devron*, and town of *Bamff*. This was also placed in a coffin of flat stones, with the mouth downwards standing on another stone. The urn was ornamented ; but round it were placed three others, smaller and quite plain. The contents of each were the same ; ashes, burnt bones, flint arrow heads with almost vitrified surfaces, and a piece of flint of an oval shape flattened, two inches long, and an inch and a half thick. There was also in the larger urn, and one of the lesser, a small slender bone four inches long, and somewhat incurvated and perforated at the thicker end :  
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*Urn found near Bamff.*



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it is apparently not human ; but the animal it belonged to, and the use, are unknown.

The materials of the urns appear to have been found in the neighborhood ; and consist of a coarse clay mixed with small stones and sand, and evidently have been only dried, and not burnt. By the appearance of the inside of the larger urn, it is probable that it was placed over the bones while they were hot and full of oil ; the whole inside being blackened with the steam ; and where it may have been supposed to have been in contact with them, the stain pervades the entire thickness. The urn was thirteen inches high.

The urn in the manner it was found ; the small bones ; and one of the arrow heads (of which no less than thirteen were found in the greatest urn) are engraven from a fine drawing communicated to me by the Rev. Mr. *Laulie*, Minister of *Fordyce*.

Besides is a numerous assemblage of *Cairns* on the *Cotton* hill, a mile South of *Birkenbog*, probably in memory of the slain in the victory obtained in 988, by *Indulphus*, over the *Danes*. The battle chiefly raged on a moor near *Cullen*, where there are similar barrows ; but as it extended far by reason of the \* retreat of the vanquished, these seem to be flung together with the same design.

Not far from these are two circles of long stones, called *Gael-crofs* : perhaps they might have been erected after that battle ; and as *Gaul* is the *Erse* word for a stranger or enemy †, as the *Danes* were, I am the more inclined to suppose that to have been the fact.

\* *Buchanan*, lib. vi. c. 19.

† *Doctor Macpherson*, p. 240.



Nor is there wanting a retreat of the inhabitants in time of war; for round the top of the hill of *Durn* is a triple entrenchment still very distinct; the middle of stone, and very strong in the most accessible place: and such fastnesses were far from being unnecessary in a tract continually exposed to the ravages of the *Danes*.

The vault of the family of *Abercrombies* in this parish must not be passed over in silence: it is lodged in the wall of the church, and is only the repository of the skulls. The bodies are deposited in the earth beneath; and when the Laird dies, the skull of his predecessor is taken up and flung into this *Golgotha*, which at present is in possession of nineteen.

#### SUPERSTITIONS.

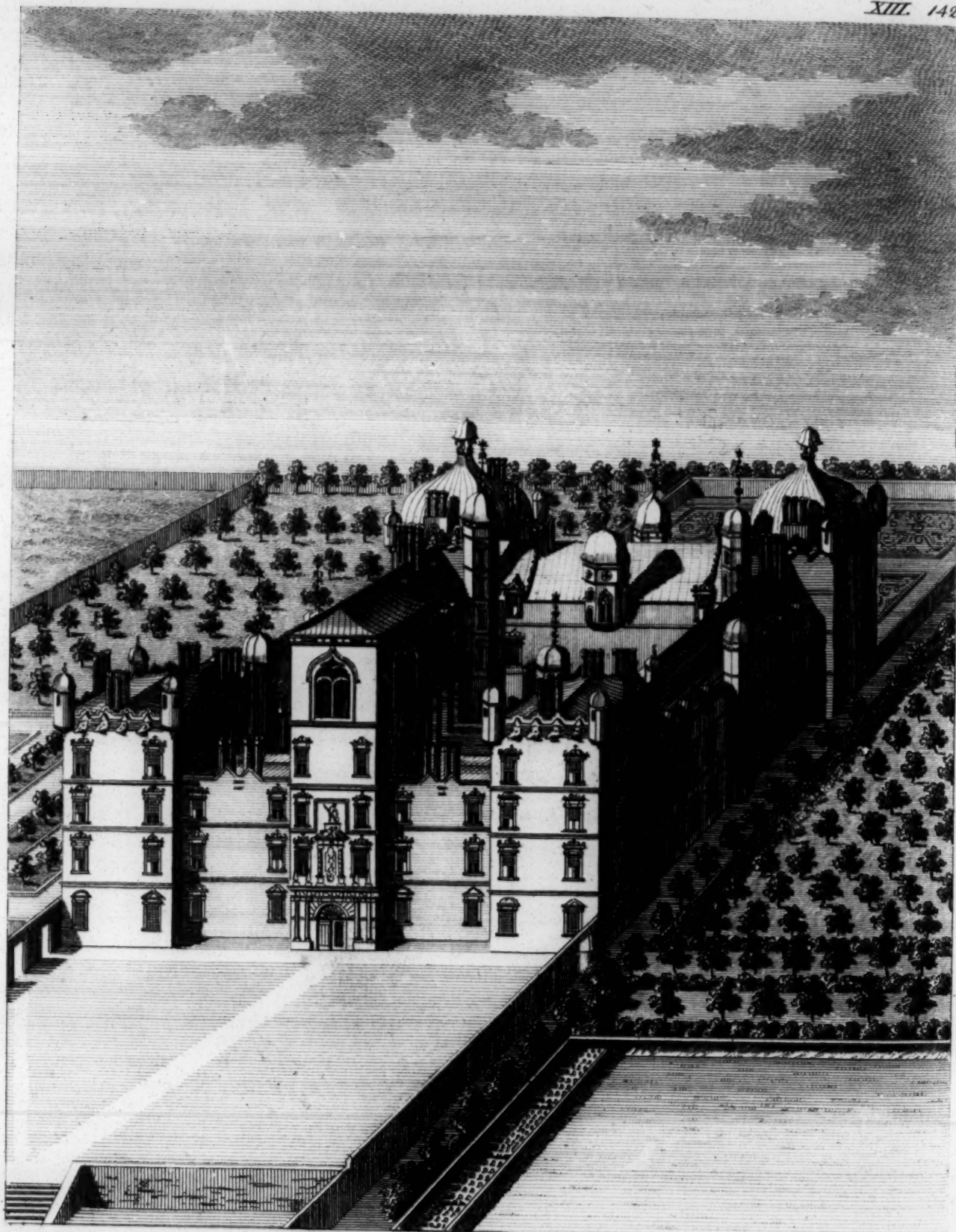
Some superstitions still lurk even in this cultivated country. The farmers carefully preserve their cattle against witchcraft by placing boughs of the mountain ash and honeysuckle in their cow houses on the 2d of *May*. They hope to preserve the milk of their cows, and their wives from miscarriage by tying red threads about them: they bleed the supposed witch to preserve themselves from her charms: they visit the well of *Spey* for many distempers, and the well of *Drachaldy* for as many, offering small pieces of money and bits of rags. The young people determine the figure and size of their husbands by drawing cabbages blindfold on All-Hallows even; and like the *English* fling nuts into the fire; and in *February* draw *Valentines*, and from them collect their future fortune in the nuptial state.

Every great family had in former times its DÆMON, or GENIUS, with its peculiar attributes. Thus the family of *Rothemurchus* had the *Bodach an dun*, or ghost of the hill. *Kinchardine's*, the spectre of the

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OLD CASTLE GORDON?

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the bloody hand. *Gartinbeg* house was haunted by *Bodach Gartin*; and *Tulloch Gorms* by *Maug Moulach*, or the girl with the hairy left hand. The synod gave frequent orders that enquiry should be made into the truth of this apparition: and one or two declared that they had seen one that answered the description\*.

The little spectres called *Tarans*†, or the souls of unbaptized infants, were often seen flitting among the woods and secret places, bewailing in soft voices their hard fate. Could not superstition have likewise limited their sufferings; and like the wandering ghosts of the unburied, at length given them an *Elysium*?

Centum errant annos, volitant hæc littora circum:  
Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt.

Passed through a fine open country, full of gentle risings, and rich in corn, with a few clumps of trees, sparingly scattered over it. Great use is made here of stone marle, a gritty indurated marle, found in vast strata, dipping pretty much: it is of different colors, blue, pale brown, and reddish; is cut out of the quarry, and laid very thick on the ground in lumps, but will not wholly dissolve under three or four years. In the quarry is a great deal of sparry matter, which is laid apart, and burnt for lime. Arrive at

*Castle Gordon*, a large old house, the seat of the Duke of *Gordon*, lying in a low wet country, near some large well-grown woods, and a considerable one of great hollies. It was founded by *George* second Earl of *Huntly*, who died in 1501, and was originally called the castle of the bog of *Gight*. It inherited, till of late, very little of its antient splendor: but the present Duke has made

CASTLE  
GORDON

\* Shaw's History of Moray, 306.

† Idem, 307.

considerable



considerable additions in a very elegant style. By accident I met with an old print that shews it in all the magnificence described by a singular traveller of the middle of the last century. ‘*Boga-gieth,*’ (says he) ‘the Marquis of *Huntley*’s palace, all built of stone facing the ocean, whose fair front (set prejudice aside) worthily deserves an *Englishman*’s applause for her lofty and majestick towers and turrets, that storm the air; and seemingly make dents in the very clouds. At first sight I must confess, it struck me with admiration to gaze on so gaudy and regular a frontispiece; more especially to consider it in the nook of a nation \*.’

The principal pictures in *Castle Gordon* are, the first Marquis of *Huntly*; who on his first arrival at court forgetting the usual obedience, was asked why he did not bow: he begged his Majesty’s pardon, and excused his want of respect by saying he was just come from a place where every body bowed to him. Second Marquis of *Huntly*, beheaded by the Covenanters. His son, the gallant Lord *Gordon*, *Montrose*’s friend, killed at the battle of *Auldsford*. Lord *Lewis Gordon*, a less generous warrior; the plague † of

\* *Northern Memoirs, &c.* by RICHARD FRANKS, *Philanthropus*. London 1694. 12mo. This Gentleman made his journey in 1658, and went through *Scotland* as far as the water of *Brora* in *Sutherland* to enjoy as he traveled, the amusement of angling.

† Whence this proverb,

‘The Guil, the *Gordon*, and the Hooded Crow,  
Were the three worst things *Murray* ever saw.’

*Guil* is a weed that infests corn. It was from the castle of *Roths*, on the *Spey*, that Lord *Lewis* made his plundering excursions into *Murray*.

the

the people of *Murray*, (then the feat of the Covenanters) whose character, with that of the brave *Montrose*, is well contrasted in these old lines :

If ye with *Montrose* gae, ye'l get sic and wae enough ;  
If ye with Lord *Lewis* gae, ye'l get rob and rave enough.

The head of the second Countess of *Huntly*, daughter of *James I.* Sir *Peter Frazer*, a full length in armour. A fine small portrait of the *Abbé de Aubigné*, sitting in his study. A very fine head of *St. John* receiving the revelation ; a beautiful expression of attention and devotion.

The Duke of *Gordon* still keeps up the diversion of falconry, and had several fine Hawks, of the Peregrine and gentle Falcon species, which breed in the rocks of *Glenmore*. I saw also here a true Highland gre-hound, which is now become very scarce : it was of a very large size, strong, deep chested, and covered with very long and rough hair. This kind was in great vogue in former days, and used in vast numbers at the magnificent stag-chases, by the powerful Chieftains.

FALCONRY.

I also saw here a dog the offspring of a Wolf and *Pomeranian* bitch. It had much the appearance of the first, was very good-natured and sportive ; but being slipped at a weak Deer it instantly brought the animal down and tore out its throat. This dog was bred by Mr. *Brook*, animal-merchant in *London*, who told me that the congress between the wolf and the bitch was immediate, and the produce at the litter was ten.

The *Spey* is a dangerous neighbor to *Castle Gordon* ; a large and furious river, overflowing very frequently in a dreadful manner,

THE SPEY.

as



as appears by its ravages far beyond its banks. The bed of the river is wide and full of gravel, and the channel very shifting.

The Duke of *Cumberland* passed this water at *Belly* church, near this place, when the channel was so deep as to take an officer, from whom I had the relation, and who was six feet four inches high, up to the breast. The banks are very high and steep; so that, had not the Rebels been providentially so infatuated as to neglect opposition, the passage must have been attended with considerable loss.

The salmon fishery on this river is very great: about seventeen hundred barrels full are caught in the season, and the shore is rented for about 1200 l. *per annum*.

AUG. 14.  
FOCHABERS.

Passed through *Fochabers*, a wretched town, close to the castle. Crossed the *Spey* in a boat, and landed in the county of *Murray*.

The peasants' houses, which, throughout the shire of *Bamff*, were very decent, were now become very miserable, being entirely made of turf: the country partly moor, partly cultivated, but in a very slovenly manner.

Between *Fochabers* and *Elgin* on the right lies *Innes*, once the seat of the very antient family of that name, whose annals are marked with great calamities. I shall recite two which strongly paint the manners of the times, and one of them also the manners of that abandoned Statesman the Regent Earl of *Morton*. I shall deliver the tales in the simple manner they are told by the historian of the house.

' This man *Alexander Innes* 20<sup>th</sup> heir of the house (though very gallant) had something of particularity in his temper, was proud  
' and

' and positive in his deportment, and had his lawfuits with  
 ' severall of his friends, amongst the rest with *Innes of Petb-*  
 ' *nock*, which had brought them both to *Edinburgh* in the yeir  
 ' 1576, as I take it, q<sup>n</sup> the laird haveing met his kinsman at the  
 ' cross, fell in words with him for dareing to give him a citation;  
 ' in choller either stabled the Gentleman with a degger or pistoled  
 ' him (for it was variously reported). when he had done, his  
 ' stomach would not let him fly but he walked up and down on  
 ' the spott as if he had done nothing that could be quareled,  
 ' his friends lyfe being a thing that he could dispose of without  
 ' being bound to count for it to any oyn. and y<sup>n</sup> stayed till  
 ' the Earle of *Mortune* who was Regent sent a gaurd and caried  
 ' him away to the castell, but q<sup>n</sup> he found truely the danger  
 ' of his circumstance and y<sup>t</sup> his proud rash action behooved  
 ' to cost him his lyfe, he was then free to redeem that at any  
 ' rate and made ane agreement for a remissione with the regent  
 ' at the pryce of the barrony of *Kilmalemnock* which this day  
 ' extends to 24 thousand marks rent yeirly. the evening after  
 ' the agreement was made and writt, being merry with his friends  
 ' at a collatione and talking anent the deirness of the ransome  
 ' the regent hade made him pay for his lyfe, he waunted that  
 ' hade his foot once loos he would faine see q<sup>t</sup> the Earle of *Mor-*  
 ' *tune* durst come and possess his lands: q<sup>ch</sup> being told to the  
 ' regent that night, he resolved to play fuir game with him,  
 ' and therefore though q<sup>t</sup> he spoke was in drink, the very next  
 ' day he put the sentence of death in executione agt him by  
 ' causing his head to be struck of in the castle and y<sup>a</sup> posselt  
 ' his estate.'

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The other relation, still more extraordinary, is given in the Appendix.

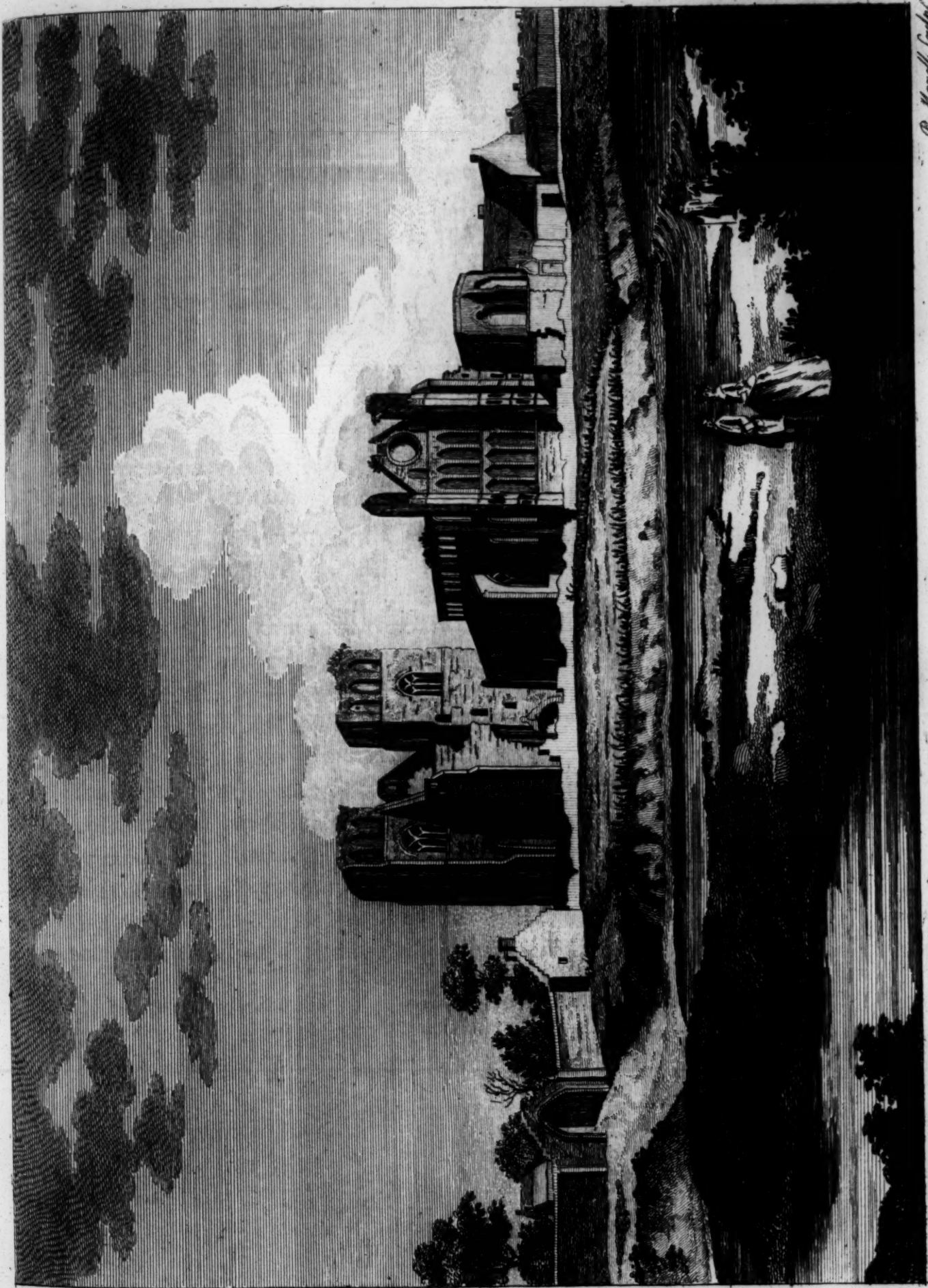
## ELGIN.

Dine at *Elgin*\*, a good town, with many of the houses built over piazzas : excepting its great cattle fairs, has little trade ; but is remarkable for its ecclesiastical antiquities. The cathedral had been a magnificent pile, but is now in ruins : it was destroyed by reason of the sale of the lead that covered the roof, which was done in 1567, by order of council, to support the soldiery of the regent *Murray*. *Jonston*, in his *Encomia Urbium*, celebrates the beauty of *Elgin*, and laments the fate of this noble building.

*Arcibus heroum nitidis urbs cingitur, intus  
Plebei radiant, nobiliumque Lares :  
Omnia delectant, veteris sed rudera templi  
Dum spectas, lacrymis, Scotia tinge genas.*

The West door is very elegant, and richly ornamented. The choir very beautiful, and has a fine and light gallery running round it ; and at the East end are two rows of narrow windows in an excellent gothic taste. The chapter-house is an octagon, the roof supported by a fine single column, with neat carvings of coats of arms round the capital. There is still a great tower on each side of this cathedral ; but that in the centre, with the spire and whole roof, are fallen in, and form most awful frag-

\* *Celticè* Belle ville. In the Appendix is a full and accurate account not only of *Elgin*, but of several parts of the county of *Murray*, by the venerable Mr. *Shaw*, Minister of *Elgin*, aged ninety, and eminent for his knowlege of the antiquities of his country.



*P. Marshall fecit*

ELGIN.





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ments, mixed with the battered monuments of Knights and Prelates. *Boethius* says that *Duncan*, who was killed by *Macbeth* at *Inverness*, lies buried here. Numbers of modern tomb-stones also crowd the place; a proof how difficult it is to eradicate the opinion of local sanctity, even in a religion that affects to despise it.

The cathedral was founded by *Andrew de Moray*\* in 1224, on a piece of land granted by *Alexander* the II.: and his remains were deposited in the choir under a tomb of blue marble in 1244. The great tower was built principally by *John Innes*, Bishop of this See, as appears by the inscription cut on one of the great pillars: *Hic jacet in Xto Pater et Dominus, Dominus Johannes de Innes hujus ecclesiæ episcopus—qui hoc notabile opus incepit et per septennium edificavit* †.

This town had two convents; one of *Dominicans*, founded in 1233 or 1244, by *Alexander* II.; another of *Observantines*, in 1479, by *John Innes*.

About a mile from hence is the castle of *Spinie*; a large square tower, and a vast quantity of other ruined buildings, still remain, which shews its antient magnificence whilst the residence of the Bishops of *Murray*: the lake of *Spinie* almost washes the walls; is about five miles long, and half a mile broad, situated in a flat country. During winter, great numbers of wild swans migrate hither; and I have been told that some have bred here. *Boethius* ‡ says they resort here for the sake of a certain herb called after their name.

SPINIE.

\* *Keith's Bishops of Scotland*. 81.† *M. S. Hist. of the Innes family*.‡ *Scotorum Regni Descr.* ix.



Not far from *Elgin* is a ruined Chapel and Preceptory, called *Maison Dieu*. Near it is a large gravelly cliff, from whence is a beautiful view of the town, cathedral, a round hill with the remains of a castle, and beneath is the gentle stream of the *Loffie*, the *Loxia* of *Ptolemy*.

**PLUSCAIRDIN  
PRIORY.**

Three miles south is the Priory of *Pluscairdin*, in a most sequestered place; a beautiful ruin, the arches elegant, the pillars well turned, and the capitals rich \*.

Cross the *Loffie*, ride along the edge of a vale, which has a strange mixture of good corn, and black turberies: on the road-side is a mill-stone quarry.

Arrive in the rich plain of *Murray*, fertile in corn. The upper parts of the country produce great numbers of cattle. The view of the *Firth* of *Murray*, with a full prospect of the high mountains of *Rossshire* and *Sutherland*, and the magnificent entrance into the bay of *Cromartie* between two lofty hills, form a fine piece of scenery.

**KINLOSS ABBY.**

Turn about half a mile out of the road to the north, to see *Kinloss*, an abby of *Cistercians*, founded by *David I.* in 1150. Near this place was murdered by thieves *Duffus*, King of *Scotland*: on the discovery of his concealed body it was removed to *Jona*, and interred there with the respect due to his merit. The Prior's chamber, two semicircular arches, the pillars, the couples of several of the roofs afford specimens of the most beautiful gothic architecture, in all the elegance of simplicity, without any of its fantastic ornaments. Near the abby is an orchard of apple and

\* As I was informed, for I did not see this celebrated abby.

pear trees, at least coeval with the last Monks; numbers lie prostrate; their venerable branches seem to have taken fresh roots, and were laden with fruit, beyond what could be expected from their antique look.

Near *Forres*, on the road-side, is a vast column, three feet ten inches broad, and one foot three inches thick: the height above ground is twenty-three feet; below, as it is said, twelve or fifteen. On one side are numbers of rude figures of animals and armed men, with colors flying: some of the men seemed bound like captives. On the opposite side was a cross, included in a circle, and raised a little above the surface of the stone. At the foot of the cross are two gigantic figures, and on one of the sides is some elegant fret-work.

GREAT COLUMN.

This is called King *Sueno's* stone; and seems to be, as Mr. *Gordon* \* conjectures, erected by the *Scots*, in memory of the final retreat of the *Danes*: it is evidently not *Danish*, as some have asserted; the cross disproves the opinion, for that nation had not then received the light of christianity.

On a moor not far from *Forres*, *Boethius*, and *Shakespeare* from him, places the rencountre of *Macheth* and the three wayward sisters or witches. It was my fortune to meet with but one, which was somewhere not remote from the ruins of *Kyn-Eden*: she was of a species far more dangerous than these, but neither *withered*, nor *wild in her attire*, but so fair,

She look'd not like an inhabitant o' th' Earth!

\* *Itin. Septentr.* 158.



*Boethius* tells his story admirably well: but entirely confines it to the predictions of the three fatal sisters, which *Shakespeare* has so finely copied in the IVth scene of the 1st act. The Poet, in conformity to the belief of the times, calls them witches; in fact they were the *Fates*, the *Valkyriæ*\* of the northern nations, *Gunna*, *Rota*, and *Skulda*, the handmaids of *Odin*, the arctic *Mars*, and styled the *Chusers of the slain*, it being their office in battle to mark those devoted to death.

We the reins to slaughter give,  
Ours to kill, and ours to spare:  
Spite of danger he shall live,  
(Weave the crimson web of war). †

*Boethius*, sensible of part of their business, calls them *Parcæ*: and *Shakespeare* introduces them just going upon their employ,

When shall we three meet again  
In thunder, lightning, or in rain?  
*When the burly-burly's done,*  
*When the battle's lost or won.*

But all the fine incantations that succeed, are borrowed from the fanciful *Diableries* of old times, but sublimed, and purged from all

\* From *Walur*, signifying the slaughter in battle, and *Kyria* to obtain by choice: for their office, besides selecting out those that were to die in battle, was to conduct them to *Valhalla*, the Paradise of the brave, the Hall of *Odin*. Their numbers are different, some make them three, others twelve, others fourteen; are described as being very beautiful, covered with the feathers of swans, and armed with spear and helmet. *Vide Bartholinus de caus. contempt. mortis. 553, 554, & notæ vet. Stephani in Sax. Gramm. 88. & Torfæus. p. 36.*

† Gray.

that

that is ridiculous by the creative genius of the inimitable Poet, of whom *Dryden* so justly speaks :

But SHAKESPEAR's magic cou'd not copied be,  
Within that circle none durst walk but he.

We laugh at the magic of others; but *Shakespear's* makes us tremble. The windy caps \* of King *Eric*, and the vendible knots of wind of the *Finland* † magicians appear infinitely ridiculous; but when our Poet dresses up the same idea, how horrible is the storm he creates !

Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight  
Against the churches ; though the yesty waves  
Confound and swallow navigation up ;  
Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down ;  
Though castles topple on their warder's heads ;  
Though palaces and pyramids do slope  
Their heads to their foundations ; though the treasure  
Of nature's germins tumble all together,  
Even till destruction sicken, answer me  
To what I ask.

Lay at *Forres*, a very neat town, seated under some little hills,

FORRES.

\* King *Eric* was a great magician, who by turning his cap, caused the wind to blow according to his mind.

† Solebant aliquando *Finni*, negotiatoribus in eorum littoribus contraria ventorum tempestate impeditis, ventum venalem exhibere, mercedeque oblata, tres nodos magicos non cassioticos loro constrictos eisdem reddere, eo servato modamine et ubi primum *dissolverint*, ventos haberent placidos ; ubi alterum, vehementiores ; at ubi tertium *laxaverint* ita sævas tempestates se passuros, &c. *Olaus Magnus* de Gent. Sept. 97.

which



INUNDATION OF  
SAND.

which are prettily divided. In the great street is the town-house with a handsome cupolo, and at the end is an arched gateway, which has a good effect. On a hill West of the town are the poor remains of the castle, from whence is a fine view of a rich country, interspersed with groves, the bay of *Findorn*, a fine bason, almost round, with a narrow strait into it from the sea, and a melancholy prospect of the estate of *Cowbin*, in the parish of *Dyke*, now nearly overwhelmed with sand. This strange inundation is still in motion, but mostly in the time of a west wind. It moves along the surface with an even progression, but is stopped by water, after which it forms little hills: its motion is so quick, that a gentleman assured me he had seen an apple-tree so covered with it, in one season, as to leave only a few of the green leaves of the upper branches appearing above the surface. An estate of about 300 l. *per ann.* has been thus overwhelmed; and it is not long since the chimnies of the principal houses were to be seen: it began about eighty years ago, occasioned by the cutting down the trees, and pulling up the bent, or starwort, which gave occasion at last to the act 15th G. II. to prevent its farther ravages, by prohibiting the destruction of that plant.

A little N. E. of the Bay of *Findorn*, is a piece of land projecting into the sea, called *Brugh* or *Burgh*. It appears to have been the landing place of the *Danes* in their destructive descents on the rich plains of *Murray*: it is fortified with fosses; and was well adapted to secure either their landing or their retreat.

AUG. 15.

Cross the *Findorn*; land near a friable rock of whitish stone, much tinged with green, an indication of copper. The stone is burnt for lime. From an adjacent eminence is a picturesque view

of

of *Forres*. About three miles farther is *Tarnaway* Castle, the antient seat of the Earls of *Murray*. The hall, called *Randolph's* Hall, from its founder Earl *Randolph*, one of the great supporters of *Robert Bruce*, is timbered at top like *Westminster Hall*: its dimensions are 79 feet by 35, 10 inches, and seems a fit resort for Barons and their vassals. In the rooms are some good heads: one of a youth, with a ribband of some order hanging from his neck. Sir *William Balfour*, with a black body to his vest, and brown sleeves, a gallant commander on the parlement's side in the civil wars; celebrated for his retreat with the body of horse from *Leith* in face of the King's army: but justly branded with ingratitude to his master, who by his favor to Sir *William* in the beginning of his reign, added to the popular discontents then arising. The Fair, or *Bonny* Earl of *Murray*, as he is commonly called, who was murdered, as supposed, on account of a jealousy *James VI.* entertained of a passion the Queen had for him: at least such was the popular opinion, as appears from the old ballad on the occasion:

TARNAWAY  
CASTLE.

He was a braw Gallant,  
And he played at the Gluve;\*  
And the bonny Earl of *Murray*,  
Oh! he was the Queen's Love.

\* For *Glaiue*, an old word for a sword.

' Then furth he drew his trusty *Glaiue*,  
Quhyle thousands all arround,  
Drawn frae their sheaths glanst in the sun,  
And loud the Bougills sound.'

*Hardyknute.*

Z

There



There are besides, the heads of his lady and daughter; all on wood, except that of the Earl. To the south side of the castle are large birch woods, abounding with Stags and Roes.

## AULDEARNE.

Continued my journey west to *Auldearne*. Am now arrived again in the country where the *Erse* service is performed. Just beneath the church is the place where *Montrose* obtained a signal victory over the Covenanters, many of whose bodies lie in the church, with an inscription, importing, according to the cant of the time, that they died fighting for their religion and their king. I was told this anecdote of that hero: That he always carried with him a *Cæsar's* Commentaries, on whose margins were written, in *Montrose's* own hand, the generous sentiments of his heart, verses out of the *Italian* Poets, expressing his contempt of every thing but glory.

Have a distant view of *Nairn*, a small town near the sea, on a river of the same name, the supposed *Tuaefis* of *Ptolemy*. Ride through a rich corn country, mixed with deep and black turberies, which shew the original state of the land, before the recent introduction of the improved method of agriculture. Reach *Calder* Castle, or *Cawdor*, as *Shakespear* calls it, long the property of its *Thanes*. The antient part is a great square tower; but there is a large and more modern building annexed, with a drawbridge.

## CAWDOR.

This Thanedom was transferred into the house of the *Campbels* by the theft of the heiress of *Calder*, when she was an infant, by the second Earl of *Argyle*. The *Calders* raised their clan, and endeavoured to bring back the child, but were defeated with great loss. The Earl carried off his prize, and married her to

Sir

Sir *John Campbel*, his second son, sometime before the year 1510.

All the houses in these parts are castles, or at least defensible; for till the year 1745, the *Highlanders* made their inroads, and drove away the cattle of their defenceless neighbors. There are said to exist some very old marriage articles of the daughter of a chieftain, in which the father promises for her portion, 200 *Scots* marks, and the half of a *Michaelmas moon*, i. e. half the plunder, when the nights grew dark enough to make their excursions. There is likewise in being a letter from Sir *Erwin Cameron* to a chief in the neighborhood of the county of *Murray*, wherein he regrets the mischief that had happened between their people (many having been killed on both sides) as his clan had no intention of falling on the *Grants* when it left *Lochaber*, but only to make an incursion into MURRAY-LAND, where every man was free to take his prey. This strange notion seems to have arisen from the county having been for so many ages a *Pictish* country, and after that under the dominion of the *Danes*, and during both periods in a state of perpetual warfare with the *Scots* and western *Highlanders*, who (long after the change of circumstances) seem quite to have forgot that it was any crime to rob their neighbors of *Murray*.

Rode into the woods of *Calder*, in which were very fine birch trees and alders, some oak, great broom, and juniper, which gave shelter to the Roes. Deep rocky glens, darkened with trees, bound each side of the wood: one has a great torrent roaring at its distant bottom, called the Brook of *Achnecm*: it well merits the name of



*Acheron*, being a most fit scene for witches to celebrate their nocturnal rites in.

A Jouv.

Observed on a pillar of the door of *Calder* church, a *joug*, i. e. an iron yoke, or ring, fastened to a chain; which was, in former times, put round the necks of delinquents against the rules of the church, who were left there exposed to shame during the time of divine service; and was also used as a punishment for defamation, small thefts, &c.: but these penalties are now happily abolished.

SCOTCH CLERGY.

The clergy of *Scotland*, the most decent and consistent in their conduct of any set of men I ever met with of their order, are at present much changed from the furious, illiterate, and enthusiastic teachers of the old times, and have taken up the mild method of persuasion, instead of the cruel discipline of corporal punishments. Science almost universally flourishes among them; and their discourse is not less improving than the table they entertain the stranger at is decent and hospitable. Few, very few of them, permit the bewitchery of dissipation to lay hold of them, notwithstanding they allow all the innocent pleasures of others, which, though not criminal in the layman, they know, must bring the taint of levity on the churchman. They never sink their characters by midnight brawls, by mixing with the gaming world, either in cards, cocking, or horse-races, but preserve with a narrow income, a dignity too often lost among their brethren south of the *Tweed* \*.

The

\* THE APOLOGY.

FRIEND. ' YOU, you in fiery purgat'ry must stay,  
' Till gall and ink and dirt of scribbling day  
' In purifying flames are purg'd away.

TRAVELLER.

The *Scotch* livings are from 40 l. *per annum* to 150 l. *per annum*; SCOTCH LIVINGS.  
 a decent house is built for the minister on the glebe, and about six  
 acres

TRAVELLER. ' O trust me dear D \* \* \* I ne'er would offend  
 ' One pious divine, one virtuous friend,  
 ' From nature alone are my characters drawn,  
 ' From little *Bob Jerom* to bishops in lawn;  
 O trust me dear Friend I never did think on  
 The Holies who dwell near th' O'erlooker of *Lincoln*.  
 Not a prelate or priest did e'er haunt my slumber,  
 Who instructively teach betwixt *Tweed* and *Humber*;  
 Nor in South, East, or West do I stigmatise any  
 Who stick to their texts, and those are the MANY.  
 But when crossing and jostling come queer men of G-d,  
 In rusty brown coats and waistcoats of plaid;  
 With greasy cropt hair, and hats cut to the quick,  
 Tight white leathern breeches, and smart little stick;  
 Clear of all that is sacred from bowsprit to poop, fir;  
 Who prophane like a pagan, and swear like a trooper;  
 Who shine in the cock-pit, on turf and in stable,  
 And are the prime bucks and arch wags of each table;  
 Who if they e'er deign to thump drum ecclesiastic,  
 Spout new fangled doctrine enough to make man sick;  
 And lay down as gospel, but not from their Bibles,  
 That good-natur'd vices are nothing but foibles;  
 And vice are refining till vice is no more,  
 From taking a bottle to taking a \* \* \* \* \*  
 Then if in these days such apostates appear,  
 (For such I am told are found there and here)  
 O pardon dear Friend a well-meaning zeal,  
 Too unguardedly telling the scandal I feel:  
 It touches not you, let the galled jades winch,  
 Sound in morals and doctrine you never will flinch.

O Friend



acres of land annexed. The church allows no curate, except in case of sickness or age, when one, under the title of helper, is appointed; or, where the livings are very extensive, a missionary, or assistant is allotted; but sine-cures, or sine-cured preferments, never disgrace the church of our sister kingdom. The widows and children are of late provided for out of a fund established by two acts, 17th and 22d G. II.\* This fund, amounting now to 66,000 l. was formed by the contributions of the clergy, whose widows receive annuities from 10 l. to 25 l. according to what their husbands had advanced.

Cross the *Nairn*; the bridge large, but the stream inconsiderable, except in floods. On the West is *Kilravoch* Castle, and that of *Dalcrofs*. Keep due North, along the military road from *Perth*; pass along a narrow low piece of land, projecting far into the *Firth*, called *Ardersier*, forming a strait scarce a mile over, between this county and that of *Cromartie*†. At the end of this point is *Fort George*, a small but strong and regular fortress, built since 1745, as a *place d'armes*: it is kept in excellent order, but, by reason of the happy change of the times, seemed

FORT GEORGE.

O Friend of past youth, let me think of the fable  
Oft told with chaste mirth at your innocent table,  
When instructively kind, wisdom's rules you run o'er,  
Reluctant I leave you, insatiate for more;  
So, blest be the day, that my joys will restore.'

\* An account of the government of the church of *Scotland* was communicated to me by the Reverend Mr. *Brodie*, the late worthy minister of *Calder*. Vide Appendix.

† Between which plies a ferry-boat.

almost

almost deserted: the barracks are very handsome, and form several regular and good streets.

Lay at *Campbeltown*, a place consisting of numbers of very mean houses, owing its rise and support to the neighboring fort.

Passed over *Culloden Moor*, the place that *North Britain* owes its present prosperity to, by the victory of *April 16, 1746*. On the side of the *Moor*, are the great plantations of *Culloden House*, the seat of the late *Duncan Forbes*, a warm and active friend to the house of *Hanover*, who spent great sums in its service, and by his influence, and by his persuasions, diverted numbers from joining in rebellion; at length he met with a cool return, for his attempt to sheath, after victory, the unsatiated sword. But let a veil be flung over a few excesses consequential of a day, productive of so much benefit to the united kingdoms.

The young adventurer lodged here the evening preceding the battle; distracted with the aversion of the common men to discipline, and the dissentions among his officers, even when they were at the brink of destruction, he seemed incapable of acting, could be scarcely persuaded to mount his horse, never came into the action, as might have been expected from a prince who had his last stake to play, but fled ingloriously to the old traitor *Lovat* \*, who, I was told, did execrate him to the person who informed him that

\* His Lordship was at that time expecting the event of the battle, when a person came in and informed him, that he saw the Prince riding full speed, and alone.

AUG. 16.  
CULLODEN.

he



he was approaching as a fugitive: foreseeing his own ruin as the consequence \*.

The Duke of *Cumberland*, when he found that the barges of the fleet attended near the shore for the safety of his person, in case of a defeat, immediately ordered them away, to convince his men of the resolution he had taken of either conquering or perishing with them.

The battle was fought contrary to the advice of some of the most sensible men in the rebel army, who advised the retiring into the fastnesses beyond the *Ness*, the breaking down the bridge of *Inverness*, and defending themselves amidst the mountains. They politically urged that *England* was engaged in bloody wars foreign and domestic, that it could at that time ill spare its troops; and that the Government might from that consideration, be induced to grant to the insurgents their lives and fortunes, on condition they laid down their arms. They were sensible that their cause was desperate, and that their ally was faithless; yet knew it might be long before they could be entirely subdued;

\* Regard to impartiality obliges me to give the following account very recently communicated to me, relating to the station of the chief on this important day; and that by an eye-witness.

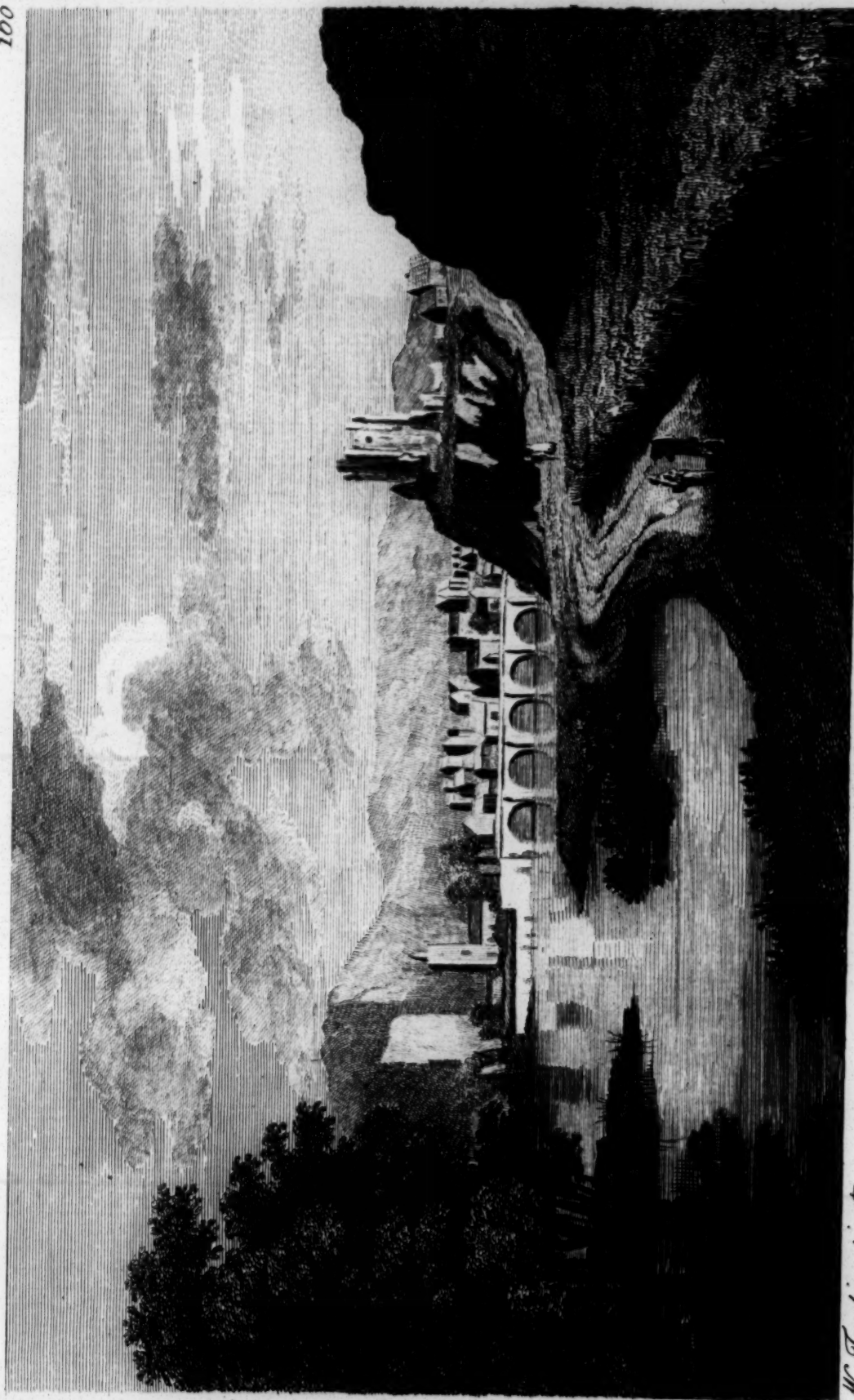
The *Scotch* army was drawn up in a single line; behind, at about 500 paces distance, was a *corps de reserve*, with which was the Adventurer, a place of seeming security, from whence he issued his orders. His usual dress was that of the Highlands, but this day he appeared in a brown coat, with a loose great coat over it, and an ordinary hat, such as countrymen wear, on his head. Remote as this place was from the spot where the trifling action was, a servant of his was killed by an accidental shot. It is well known how short the conflict was: and the moment he saw his right wing give way, he fled with the utmost precipitation, and without a single attendant, till he was joined by a few other fugitives.

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*B. Magill sculp.*

*Inverness.*

*W. Tomkins pin.*

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therefore drew hopes from the sad necessity of our affairs at that season : but this rational plan was superseded by the favorite faction in the army, to whose guidance the unfortunate adventurer had resigned himself.

After descending from the Moor, got into a well-cultivated country ; and after riding some time under low but pleasant hills, not far from the sea, reach

INVERNESS, finely seated on a plain, between the Firth of *Murray*, and the river *Nefs* : the first, from the narrow strait of *Ardsfier*, instantly widens into a fine bay, and again as suddenly contracts opposite *Inverness*, at the ferry of *Kessock*, the pass into *Rossbire*. The town is large and well built, very populous, and contains about eleven thousand inhabitants. This being the last of any note in *North Britain*, is the winter residence of many of the neighboring gentry : and the present *emporium*, as it was the antient, of the north of *Scotland*. Ships of five or six hundred tons can ride at the lowest ebb within a mile of the town ; and at high tides vessels of 200 tons can come up to the quay. The present imports are chiefly groceries, haberdasheries, hardware, and other necessaries from *London* : and of late from six to eight hundred hogsheads of porter are annually brought in. The exports are chiefly salmon, those of the *Nefs* being esteemed of more exquisite flavor than any other. Herrings, of an inferior kind, taken in the Firth from *August* to *March*. The manufactured exports are considerable in cordage and sacking. Of late years, the linnen manufacture of the place saves it above three thousand pounds a year, which used to go into *Holland* for that article. The commerce of this place was at its height a

INVERNESS.

A a

century



century or two ago, when it engrossed the exports of corn, salmon, and herrings, and had besides a great trade in cured codfish now lost; and in those times very large fortunes were made here.

The opulence of this town has often made it the object of plunder to the Lords of the Isles and their dependents. It suffered in particular in 1222, from one *Gillispie*; in 1429, from *Alexander*, Lord of the Isles; and, even so late did the antient manners prevale, that a head of a western clan, in the latter end of the last century, threatened the place with fire and sword, if they did not pay a large contribution, and present him with a scarlet suit laced; all which was complied with.

On the North stood *Oliver's* fort, a pentagon, whose form remains to be traced only by the ditches and banks. He formed it with stones purloined from the neighboring religious houses. At present there is a very considerable rope-walk near it.

#### CASTLE.

On an eminence south of the town is old *Fort St. George*, which was taken and blown up by the rebels in 1746. It had been the antient castle converted by General *Wade* into barracks. According to *Boethius*, *Duncan* was murdered here by *Macbeth*; but according to *Fordun*, near *Elgin* \*. This castle used to be the residence of the court, whenever the *Scottish* Princes were called to quell the insurrections of the turbulent clans. Old people still remember magnificent apartments embellished with stucco busts and paintings. The view from hence is charming of the *Firth*, the passage of *Kessock*, the river *Ness*, the strange-shaped hill of *Tomman beurich*, and various groupes of distant mountains.

\* *Annals of Scotland*. I.

The *Tomman* is of an oblong form, broad at the base, and sloping on all sides towards the top; so that it looks like a ship with its keel upwards. Its sides, and part of the neighboring plains are planted, so it is both an agreeable walk and a fine object. It is perfectly detached from any other hill; and if it was not for its great size might pass\* for a work of art. The view from it is such, that no traveller will think his labor lost, after gaining the summit.

TOMMAN.

At *Inverness*, and I believe at other towns in *Scotland*, is an officer, called *Dean* of the *Guild*, who, assisted by a council, superintends the markets, regulates the price† of provisions; and if any house falls down, and the owner lets it lie in ruins for three years, the *Dean* can absolutely dispose of the ground to the best bidder.

DEAN OF GUILD.

In this town was a house of *Dominicans*, founded in 1233 by *Alexander II.*: and in *Dalrymple's* collection there is mention of a nunnery.

In the Church Street is a hospital with a capital of 3000 l. the interest of which is distributed among the indigent inhabitants of the town. In this house is a library of 1400 volumes of both antient and modern books. The founder was Mr. *Robert Baillie*, a

HOSPITAL.

\* Its length at top about 300 yards; I neglected measuring the base or the height, which are both considerable; the breadth of the top only 20 yards.

† Beef, (22 ounces to the pound) 2 d. to 4 d. Mutton, 2 d. to 3 d. Veal, 3 d. to 5 d. Pork, 2 d. to 3 d. Chickens, 3 d. to 4 d. a couple. Fowl, 4 d. to 6 d. apiece. Goose, 12 d. to 14 d. Ducks, 1 s. a couple. Eggs, seven a penny. Salmon, of which there are several great fisheries, 1 d. and 1 d. halfpenny per pound.



minister in this town: but the principal benefactor was Doctor *James Frazer*, secretary to the *Chelfea* hospital.

Cross the *Nefs* on a bridge of seven arches, above which the tide flows for about a mile. A small toll is collected here, which brings to the town about 60 l. a year.

Proceed North; have a fine view of the Firth, which now widens again from *Keffock* into a large bay some miles in length. The hills slope down to the water-side, and are finely cultivated; but the distant prospect is of rugged mountains of a stupendous height; as if created as guards to the rest of the island from the fury of the boisterous North.

Ride close to the water-edge thro' woods of alder: pass near several houses of the *Frasers*, and reach

#### CASTLE DUNIE.

*Castle Dunie*, the site of the house of their chieftain Lord *Lovat*. The barony from which he took his title came into the family by the marriage of Sir *Simon Frazer*, a little before the year 1300, with the heiress of Lord *Bisset*, a nobleman of great possession in these parts.

The old house, which was very mean, was burnt down in 1746; but a neat box, the residence of the hospitable factor, is built in its stead on a high bank well wooded, over the pretty river *Bewley*, or *Beaulieu*. The country, for a certain circuit, is fertile, well cultivated, and smiling. The bulk of Lord *Lovat's* estate was in these parts; the rest, to the amount of 500 l. *per annum*, in *Stratherick*. He was a potent chieftain, and could raise about 1000 men: but I found his neighbors spoke as unfavorably of him, as his enemies did in the most distant parts of the kingdom. Legislature has given the most honorable testimony to the merit of the son, by restoring, in

1774,

1774, the forfeited fortunes of the father. No patent for nobility conveyed greater glory to any one, than the preamble to the act has done to this gentleman. His father's property had been one of the annexed estates, *i. e.* settled unalienably on the crown, as all the forfeited fortunes in the Highlands are: the whole value of which brought in at that time about 6000 l. *per annum*, and those in the Lowlands about the same sum; so that the power and interest of a poor twelve thousand *per annum*, terrified and nearly subverted the constitution of these powerful kingdoms.

FORFEITED  
ESTATES.

The profits of these estates are lodged in the hands of Trustees, who apply their revenue for the founding of schools for the instruction of children in spinning; wheels are given away to poor families, and flax-seed to farmers. Some money is given in aid of the roads, and towards building bridges over the torrents; by which means a ready intercourse is made to parts before inaccessible to strangers\*. And in 1753, a large sum was spent on an *Utopian* project of establishing colonies (on the forfeited estates) of disbanded soldiers and sailors: comfortable houses were built for them, land and money given, and some lent; but the success by no means answered the intentions of the projectors.

Ford the *Bewley*, where a salmon fishery, belonging to the *Lovat* estate, rents at 120 l. *per annum*. The *Erse* name of this river is *Farar*, and the vale it runs through, *Glen-strath-farar*. It is probable that this was its antient name, and that the *Varar Æstuarium* of *Ptolemy* was derived from it, the *F* being changed into *V*. The

AUG. 17:

\* The factors, or agents of these estates, are also allowed all the money they expend in planting.

country



**LEIRNAMONACH.** country on this side the river is called *Leirnamonach* \*, or the Monk's land, having formerly been the property of the priory of *Bewley*; and the opposite side bears the name of *Airds*, or the Heights. Pass by some excellent farms, well inclosed, improved, and planted: the land produces wheat and other corn. Much cattle are bred in these parts, and there are several linnen manufactures.

**CASTLE-BRAAN.** Ford the *Conan* to *Castle Braan*, the seat of the Earl of *Seaforth*; a good house, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill; commands a view of a large plain, and to the West a wild prospect of broken and lofty mountains.

There is here a fine full length of *Mary Stuart*, with this inscription: *Maria D. G. Scotiæ piissima regina. Franciæ Dotaria. Anno Ætatis Regni 38. 1580.* Her dress is black, with a ruff, cap, handkerchief, and a white veil down to the ground, beads and prayer-book, and a cross hanging from her neck; her hair dark brown, her face handsome, and considering the difference of years, so much resembling her portrait by *Zuccherò*, in *Chiswick House*, as to leave little doubt as to the originality of the last.

A small half-length on wood, of *Henry Darnly*, inscribed *Henricus Stuardus Dominus Darnly, Æt. IX. M.D.LV.* dressed in black, with a sword. It is the figure of a pretty boy.

A fine portrait of Cardinal *Richlieu*. General *Monk*, in a buff coat. Head of Sir *George Mackenzie*. The Earl of *Seaforth*, called

† *Lèir*, or *Lether*, land that lies on the side of a river or branch of the sea, and *Monach*, a monk.

from his size, *Kenneth More*. *Frances* Countess of *Seafortb*, daughter of *William* Marquis of *Powis*, in her robes, with a tawny moor offering her a coronet. *Roger Palmer* Earl of *Castlemaine*; distinguished by his lady, *Barbara* Dutchess of *Cleveland*; and by his simple embassy to a discerning Pope from that bigotted Prince *James II*.

Near the house are some very fine oaks and horse-chestnuts: in the garden, *Turkey* apricots, orange nectarines, and a small soft peach, ripe; other peaches, nectarines, and green gages, far from ripe.

Pass through *Dingwall*, a small town, the capital of *Ross-shire*, situated near the head of the Firth of *Cromartie*: the Highlanders call it *Inner-Feorain*, *Feoran* being the name of the river that runs near it into the Firth. An antient cross, and an obelisk over the burying-place of the Earls of *Cromartie*'s family, were all I saw remarkable in it. In the year 1400, *Dingwall* had its castle, subject to *Donald*, Lord of the Isles, and Earl of *Ross*. After that *regulus* was weakened by the battle of *Harlaw*, his territories were invaded; and this castle reduced to the power of the crown of *Scotland*, by the Duke of *Albany*.

Ride along a very good road cut on the side of a hill, with the country very well cultivated above and below, with several small woods interspersed near the water's edge. There is a fine view of almost the whole bay, the most capacious and secure of any in *Great Britain*; its whole navy might lay there with ease, and ships of two hundred tons may sail up above two-thirds of its length, which extends near thirty *English* miles from the  
Sutters

DINGWALL.

FIRTH OF  
CROMARTIE.



*Sutters* \* of *Cromartie* to a small distance beyond *Dingwall*: the entrance is narrow; the projecting hills defend this fine bay from all winds; so it justly merits the name given it of *Portus salutis*.

## FOULES.

FOULES, the seat of Sir *Henry Monro*, lies about a mile from the *Firth*, near vast plantations on the flats, as well as on the hills. Those on the hills are six miles in length, and in a very flourishing state. On the back of these are extensive vallies full of oats, bounded by mountains, which here, as well as in the Highlands in general, run from East to West. Sir *Henry* holds a forest from the crown by a very whimsical tenure, that of delivering a snow-ball on any day of the year that it is demanded; and he seems to be in no danger of forfeiting his right by failure of the quit-rent: for snow lies in form of a *glaciere* in the chasms of *Benwewissh*, a neighboring mountain, throughout the year.

SINGULAR  
TENURE.

## Aug. 18.

Continue my journey along the low country, which is rich and well cultivated.

Pass near *Invergordon* \*, a handsome house, amidst fine plantations. Near it is the narrowest part of the *Firth*, and a ferry into the shire of *Cromartie*, now a country almost destitute of trees; yet,

\* *Sutters*, or Shooters, two hills that form its entrance, projecting considerably into the water.

† At *Culraen*, three miles from this place, is found, two feet beneath the surface, a stratum of white soapy marl filled with shells, and is much used as a manure.

in

in the time of *James V.* was covered with timber, and over-run with wolves\*.

Near the summit of the hill, between the Firths of *Cromartie* and *Dornock*, is *Ballinagouan*, the seat of a Gentleman, who has most successfully converted his sword into a ploughshare; who, after a series of disinterested services to his country, by clearing the seas of privateers, the most unprofitable of captures, has applied himself to arts not less deserving of its thanks. He is the best farmer and the greatest planter in the country: his wheat and his turneps shew the one, his plantations of a million of pines each year the other†. It was with great satisfaction that I observed characters of this kind very frequent in *North Britain*; for during the interval of peace, every officer of any patrimony was fond of retiring to it, assumed the farmer without flinging off the gentleman, enjoyed rural quiet; yet ready to undergo the fatigues of war the moment his country claimed his services.

BALLINAGOUAN.

About two miles below *Ballinagouan* is a melancholy instance

\* These animals have been long extinct in *North Britain*, notwithstanding *M. de Buffon* asserts the contrary. There are many antient laws for their extirpation: that of *James I. parlem. 7.* is the most remarkable: "The Schiriffs & Barons shuld hunt the wolf four or thrie times in the Zear, betwixt *St. Marks* day & *Lambes*, quhich is the time of their quhelpes, and all tenents fall rise with them under paine of ane wadder."

† Pine, or *Scotch fir* seed, as it is called, sells from four to six shillings per pound. Rents are payed here in kind: the landlord either contracts to supply the forts with the produce of the land, or sells it to the merchant, who comes for it. The price of labor is 6 d. per day to the men, 3 d. to the women.



## NEW TARBAT.

of a reverse of conduct: the ruins of *New Tarbat*, once the magnificent seat of an unhappy nobleman, who plunged into a most ungrateful rebellion, destructive to himself and family. The tenants, who seem to inhabit it *gratis*, are forced to shelter themselves from the weather in the very lowest apartments, while swallows make their nests in the bold stucco of some of the upper.

While I was in this county, I heard a singular but well-attested relation of a woman disordered in her health, who fasted for a supernatural space of time; but the length of the narrative obliges me to fling it into the Appendix.

Ride along a tedious black moor to *Tain*, a small town on the Firth of *Dornoch*; distinguished for nothing but its large square tower, decorated with five small spires. Here was also a collegiate church, founded in 1481 by *Thomas*, Bishop of *Ross*. Captain *Richard Franks*, an honest *Cavalier*, who during the usurpation made an angling peregrination from the banks of the *Trent* to *John a Groat's* house, calls *Tain* 'as exemplary' as any place for justice, that never uses gibbet or halter to 'hang a man, but sacks all their malefactors, so swims them to their graves.'\* The place appeared very gay at this time; for all the gaudy finery of a little fair was displayed in the shew of hard ware, printed linnens, and ribbands. Kept along the shore for about two miles through an open corn country; and crossing the great ferry, in breadth near two miles, thro' a rapid tide, and in a bad boat, land in the county of *Sutber-*

\* Northern Memoirs, &c. by *Richard Franks*, *Philanthropus*. London, 1694.

land, *Cattu* of the Highlanders; and in less than an hour reach its capital

DORNOCH, a small town, half in ruins; once the residence of the Bishops of *Cathness*, and, like *Durham*, the seat of Ecclesiastics: many of the houses still are called after the titles of those that inhabited them: the Bishop lodged in the castle: the Dean's house is at present the inn. The cathedral was in form of a cross; built by *Gilbert Moray*, who died Bishop of *Cathness* in 1245: it is now a ruin, except part, which is the present church.\* On the doors and window-shutters were painted (as is common in many parts of *North Britain*) white tadpole-like figures on a black ground, designed to express the tears of the country for the loss of any person of distinction. These were occasioned by the affecting end of that amiable pair, the young Earl and Countess of *Sutherland*, who were lovely in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided, for their happiness was interrupted by a very short separation: *sanè ubi idem et maximus et honestissimus amor est, aliquando præstat morte jungi, quam vita distrabi* †.

Ride on a plain not far from the sea; pass by a small cross, called the *Thane's*, erected in memory of the battle of *Embo* in 1259, between *William* Earl of *Sutherland* and the *Danes*, who were overthrown, and their General slain, at this place; and not far from thence the spot where an unhappy creature had been burnt,

\* Sir *Patrick Murray* founded here in 1271 a convent of *Mathurines*.

† Where a mutual and most ardent and most virtuous affection reigns, it is sometimes preferable to be united by death, than torn from each other by life.

DORNOCH.



if I mistake not, in *June* 1727, for the imaginary crime of *witchcraft* \*.

Cross a very narrow inlet to a small bay at *Portbeg*, or the little ferry, in a boat as dangerous as the last; for horses can neither get in or out without great risque, from the vast height of the sides and their want of slips. Keep along the shore, pass by the small village of *Golspie*, and reach

## DUNROBIN.

*Dunrobin* Castle, the antient seat of the Earls of *Sutherland*, founded about the year 1100 by *Robert*, or *Robin*, second Earl of *Sutherland*; situated near the sea, and as the word *Dun* imports, on a round hill. The few paintings here are, an Earl of *Murray*,

\* This is the last instance of these frantic executions in the North of *Scotland*, as that in the South was at *Paisly* in 1697, where, among others, a woman, young and handsome, suffered, with a reply to her enquiring friends, worthy a *Roman* matron; being asked why she did not make a better defence on her tryal, answered, *My persecutors have destroyed my honor, and my life is not now worth the pains of defending*. The last instance of national credulity on this head was the story of the witches of *Thurso*, who tormenting for a long time an honest fellow under the usual form of cats, at last provoked him so, that one night he put them to flight with his broad sword, and cut off the leg of one less nimble than the rest; on his taking it up, to his amazement he found it belonged to a female of his own species, and next morning discovered the owner, an old hag, with only the companion leg to this. The horrors of the tale were considerably abated in the place I heard it, by an unlucky enquiry made by one in company, *viz.* In what part would the old woman have suffered, had the man cut off the cat's tail? But these relations of almost obsolete superstitions, must never be thought a reflection on this country, as long as any memory remains of the tragical end of the poor people at *Tring*, who, within a few miles of our capital, in 1751, fell a sacrifice to the belief of the common people in witches; or of that ridiculous imposture in the capital itself, in 1762, of the *Cock-Lane* ghost, which found credit with all ranks of people.

an old man, on wood. His son and two daughters, by *Co. G.* 1628. A fine full length of *Charles I.* *Angus Williamson*, a hero of the *clan Chattan*, who rescued the *Sutherlands* in the time of distress. A very singular picture of the Duke of *Alva* in council, with a cardinal by his side, who puts a pair of bellows blown by the Devil into his ear: the Duke has a chain in one hand fixed to the necks of the kneeling *Flemings*, in the other he shews them a paper of recantation for them to sign; behind whom are the reformed Clergy. The cardinal is the noted *Anthony Perrenot*, cardinal de *Grandville*, secretary to *Margaret of Austria*, Dutchess Dowager of *Savoy*, Governess of the *Netherlands*; and who was held to be the author, advancer and nourisher\* of the troubles of those countries; and who on his recall into *Spain*, was supposed to be the great promoter of the cruelties exercised afterwards by the Duke of *Alva*, the successor of his mistress.

The demesne is kept in excellent order; and I saw here (*lat. 58.*) a very fine field of wheat, which would be ripe about the middle of next month.

This was the most northern wheat which had been sown this year in *North Britain*.

*Sutherland* is a country abounding in cattle, and sends out annually 2500 head, which sold about this time (lean) from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* *per* head. These are very frequently without horns, and both they and the horses are very small. Stags abound in the hills, there being reckoned not less than 1600 on the *Sutherland* estate, which,

\* *Grimstone's Hist. Netherlands*, 344. 349.



in fact, is the greatest part of the county. Besides these are Roes, Grous, black game and Ptarmigans in plenty, and during winter multitudes of water-fowl on the coast.

PICTISH CASTLES.

Not far from *Dunrobin* is a very entire piece of antiquity, of the kind known in *Scotland* by the name of the *Pictish* Castles, and called here *Cairn Lia'*, or a grey tower: that I saw was about 130 yards in circumference, round, and raised so high above the ground as to form a considerable mount: on the top was an extensive but shallow hollow: within were three low concentric galleries, at small distances from each other, covered with large stones; and the side-walls were about four or five feet thick, rudely made. There are generally three of these places near each other, so that each may be seen from any one. Buildings of this kind are very frequent, along this coast, that of *Cathness* and of *Strathnaver*. Others agreeing in external form are common in the *Hebrides*, but differ in their internal construction. In the islands they are attributed to the *Danes*\*; here to the *Picts*. Possibly each nation might have the same mode of building with some variation, for I am told that some are to be seen in places where the *Danes* never penetrated. They were probably the defensible habitations of the times. I must withdraw my opinion of their having been the *suffugia biemi, aut receptacula frugibus*, like those of the antient *Germans*. Such are not uncommon in *Scotland*, but of a form very different from these.

\* An enquiry is at this time making, by means of a correspondence in *Copenhagen*, whether any such edifices exist at present in the *Danish* dominions; and what was their supposed use. The result will be given in the next volume.

Kept

Kept along the shore Northward. About a mile from the castle are some small cliffs of free-stone; in one is *Strath-Leven* Cove, an artificial cave, with seats, and several shallow circular hollows cut within-side, once the retreat of a devout hermit. At some distance, and near the sea, are small strata of coal three feet thick, dipping to the East, and found at the depth of about 14 to 24 yards. Sometimes it takes fire on the bank, which has given it so ill a name, that people are very fearful of taking it aboard their ships. I am surprized that they will not run the risque, considering the miraculous quality it possesses of driving away rats wherever it is used. This is believed by the good people of *Sutherland*, who assured me seriously of its virtues; and they farther attributed the same to the earth and very heath of their county. They add too, that not a rat will live with them, notwithstanding they swarm in the adjacent shires of *Ross* and *Cathness* \*.

Aug. 19.

COALS:

\* Some years ago I bought of the Monks, at the great *Benedictine* convent at *Augsburg*, some papers of *St. Ulrick's* earth, which I was assured, by *Lutheran* and *Papist*, had the same rat-expelling quality with that above-mentioned; but whether for want of due faith, or neglect of attending to the forms of the printed prescriptions given with them, (here copied at full length) I know not, but the audacious animals haunt my house in spite of it:—*Venerabiles Reliquiæ de Terra Sepulchrali, sive de resoluta deintus carne S. Udalrici Conf. & Episcopi Augustani; quæ si honorificè ad instar aliarum Reliquiarum habeantur, & ad Dei laudem, Divique Præsulis honorem, pium quoddam opus, v. g. Oratio, Jejuniæ, Eleemosyna, &c. præstetur, mirum est, quæ polleant efficaciam, ad proscribendos præsertim à domibus, & vicinia Glires, qui subsistere minimè valent ubicunque similes Reliquiæ cum fiduciâ fuerint appensæ vel asservatæ. Idque ex speciali prærogativâ, qua omnipotens Deus insignia tantæ Patroni merita perpetuo miraculo statuit condecorare.*

In



In *Affynt*, a part of this county, far West of *Dunrobin*, are large strata of a beautiful white marble, equal, as I was told, to the *Parian*. I afterwards saw some of the same kind found at *Glen-avon*, in *Badenoch*.

Cross the water of *Brora*, which runs along a deep chasm, over which is a handsome bridge of a single arch. Near is a cave, where the salmon fishers lie during the season: the roof is pierced through to the surface, which serves for a natural chimney. They take annually about 10 or 12 lasts of fish. In a bank not far from the bridge are found abundance of *Belemnites*.

The country is very sandy, and the arable, or cultivated part, very narrow, confined on the East by the sea, on the West by lofty black mountains, which approach nearer and nearer to the water, till at length they project into it at the great promontory, the *Ord of Cathness*, the boundary between that county and *Sutherland*; after which the coast is bold and rocky, except a small bay or two.

#### HELMSDALE.

Ford the very dangerous water of *Helmsdale*, rapid and full of great stones. Very large Lampries are found here, fish detested by the Highlanders. Beneath the stones on the sea-shore are abundance of spotted and viviparous Blennies, Father Lashers, and Whistle Fish. Mackarel appear here in this month, but without their roes. I thought them far inferior in goodness to those of our country. Much Salmon is taken here.

The grey Water-wagtail quits this country in winter; with us it resides.

Dined at the little village of *Helmsdale*; near which are the ruins of

of a square tower, built by *Margaret* Countess of *Sutherland*, in the fifteenth century.

Passed through a rich vale full of good barley and oats, between the hill of *Helmisdale* and the *Ord*. Ascend that vast promontory on a good road, winding up its steep sides, and impending in many parts over the sea, infinitely more high and horrible, than our *Penmaen Mawr*. Beneath were numbers of Seals floating on the waves, with sea-fowl swimming among them with great security. Observed projecting from one part of the *Ord*, far below, a small and verdant hill, on which, tradition says, was fought a single combat between an Earl of *Cathness*, and a son of the Earl of *Sutherland*, while their two armies looked on from above: the first was killed on the spot, the last died of his wounds.

ORD OF  
CATHNESS.

The *Ord* was the antient division of *Cathness*, when *Sutherland* was reckoned part. The distinction at that time was *CATHNESIA cis et ultra montem*. *Sutherland* was styled then *Catau*, as being more montanous: the modern *Cathness*, *Guaelav*, as being more plain\*.

Beneath this cape are immense caves, the resort of Seals†, and Sea-fowls: the sides and top are chiefly covered with heath and morassy earth, which give it a black and melancholy look. Ride over some boggy and dreary moors. Pass thro' *Ausdale*, a little Highland village. Descend into a deep bottom covered with

\* Sir David Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland. 135.

† During spring great quantities of Lump-fish resort here, and are the prey of the seals, as appears from the numbers of their skins, which at that season float ashore. The Seals, at certain times, seem visited with a great mortality; for at those times multitudes of them are seen dead in the water.



alders, willows, birch, and wicken trees, to *Langwall*, the seat of Mr. *Sutherland*, who gave me a very hospitable reception. The country abounds with Stags and Roes, and all sorts of feathered game, while the adjacent river brings Salmon almost up to his door.

## LAVELLAN.

I enquired here after the *Lavellan*\*, which, from description, I suspect to be the Water Shrew-mouse. The country people have a notion that it is noxious to cattle: they preserve the skin, and, as a cure for their sick beasts, give them the water in which it has been dipt. I believe it to be the same animal which in *Sutherland* is called the Water Mole.

## AUG. 20.

Proceed on my journey. Pass near *Berridale*. On a peninsula jutting into the sea is the ruin of the castle; between it and the land is a deep chasm, where there had been a draw-bridge. On this castle are stationed, in the Salmon season, persons who are to observe the approach of the fish to the fresh waters.

Near *Clathron* is a druidical stone set an end, and of a most stupendous size.

## DUNBETH.

Saw *Dunbeth* †, the seat of Mr. *Sinclair*, situated on a narrow neck of land; on one side impending over the sea, on the other, over a deep chasm, into which the tide flows: a small narrow garden, with billows beating on three sides, fills the rest of the land between the house and the water. Numbers of old castles in this county have the same tremendous situation. On the West side of

\* *Sibbald Hist. Scotland. Br. Zool. illust. cii.*

† This castle was taken and garrisoned by the Marquis of *Montrose* in 1650, immediately preceding his final defeat. *Whitelock. 454.*

this house are a few rows of tolerable trees; the only trees that I saw from *Berridale* to the extremity of *Cathness* \*. On the right inland are the small remains of *Knackennan* Castle, built by an Earl of *Cathness*. From these parts is a full view of the lofty naked mountain of *Scaraben* and *Morven*. The last Ptarmigans in *Scotland* are on the first; the last Roes about *Langwall*, there being neither high hills nor woods beyond. All the county on this side, from *Dunbeth* to the extremity, is flat, or at least very seldom interrupted with hills, and those low; but the coasts rocky, and composed of stupendous cliffs.

SCARABEN.

Refreshed our horses at a little inn at the hamlet of *Clytbe*, not far from the headland, called *Clytheness*. Reach *Thrumster*, a seat of Mr. *Sinclair*'s. It is observable, that the names of places in this county often terminate in *ter* and *dale*, which favors of *Danish* origin.

The *Sinclairs* are very numerous, and possess considerable fortunes in these parts; but *Boethius* says, that they, the *Fraziers*, *Campbells*, *Boswells*, and many others, came originally from *France*.

Pass through *Wick*, a small burrough town with some good houses, seated on a river within reach of the tide; and at a distance lies an old tower, called Lord *Oliphant*'s castle. In this town lives a weever who weeves a shirt, with buttons and button holes entire without any seam, or the least use of the needle: but it is to be feared that he will scarce find any benefit from his ingenuity, as he cannot

AUG. 21.

WICK.

\* But vast quantity of subterraneous timber in all the moors. Near *Dunbeth* is an entire *Picts* castle, with the hollow in the top, and is called the *Bourg* of *Dunbeth*.



afford his labor under five pounds a shirt. Somewhat farther, close to the sea, is *Achringal* tower, the seat of Sir *William Dunbar*. Ride over the Links of *Keith*, on the side of *Sinclair* bay. These were once a morass, now covered with sand, finely turfed over; so in this instance the land has been obliged by the instability of the sand. The old castle of *Keifs* is seated on a rock, with a good house of the same name near it.

Near *Freswick* castle the cliffs are very lofty; the strata that compose them lie quite horizontally in such thin and regular layers, and so often intersected by fissures, as to appear like masonry. Beneath are great insulated columns, called here *Stacks*, composed of the same sort of natural masonry as the cliffs; many of them are hollowed quite thro', so as to form most magnificent arches, which the sea rushes thro' with vast noise and impetuosity, affording a most august piece of scenery to such who are steady enough to survey it from the narrow and almost impending paths.

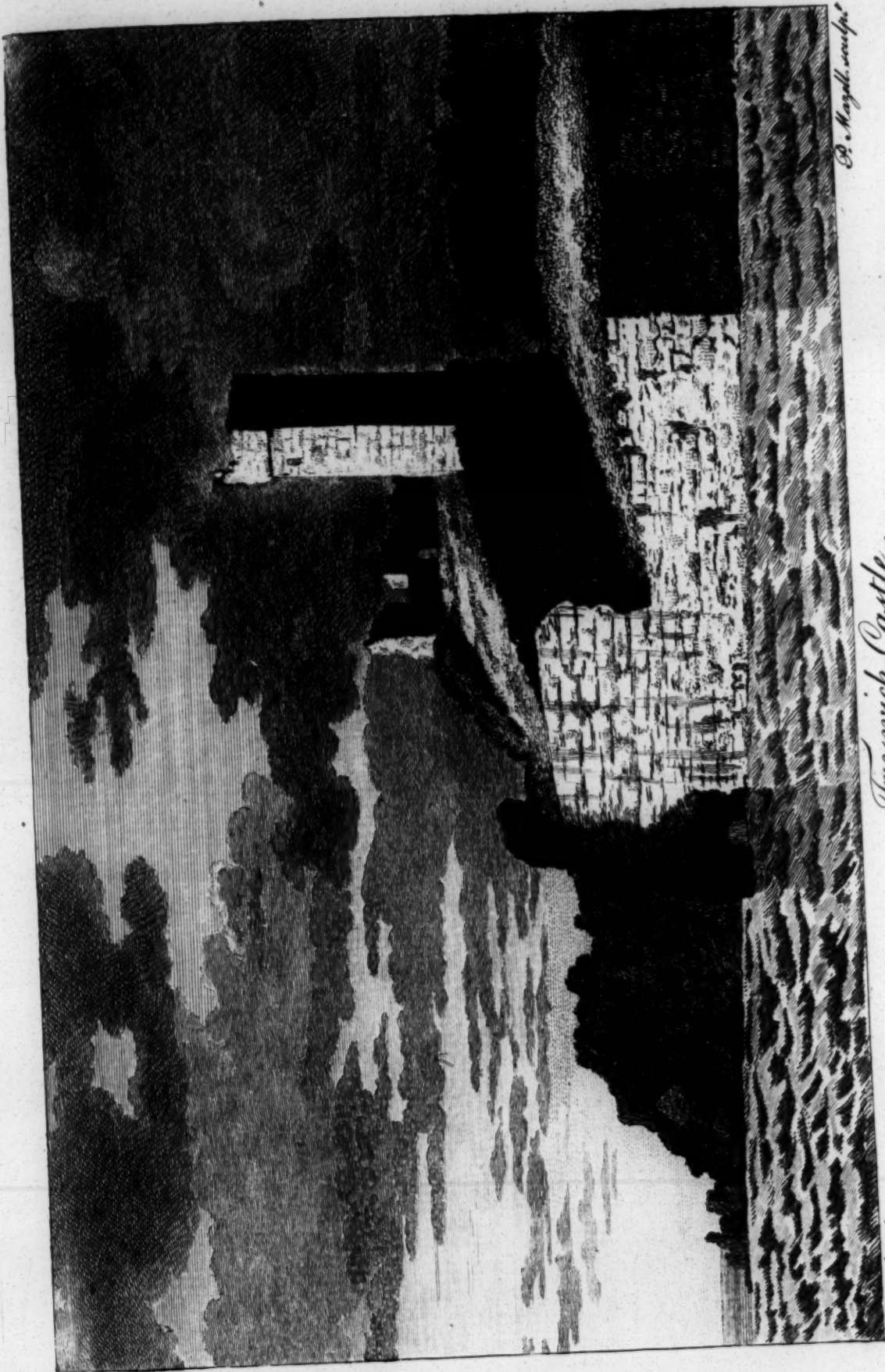
FRESWICK  
CASTLE.

*Freswick* castle is seated on a narrow rock projecting into the sea, with just room enough for it to stand on: the access to it while the draw-bridge was in being, was over a deep chasm cut thro' the little isthmus that connected it to the main land. These dreadful situations are strongly expressive of the jealous and wretched condition of the tyrant owners.

DUNGSBY BAY.

After riding near *Freswick* bay, the second sandy bay in the county, pass over a very bad morass, and after a few miles travel arrive at *Dungsby* bay\*, a low tract, consisting of oat-lands and

\* *John a Groat's* house is now known only by name. The proper name of the bay is *Duncan's*.



*P. Magill sculp.*

*Frarnick Castle.*

*J. G. Jones.*



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grazing land: the *ultima Thule* of Sir Robert Sibbald, whose description it fully answers in this particular.

*Quam juxta infames scopuli, et petrosa vorago  
Asperat undisonis saxa pudenda vadis* \*.

The beach is a collection of fragments of shells; beneath which are vast broken rocks, some sunk, others apparent, running into a sea never pacific. The contrary tides and currents form here a most tremendous contest; yet, by the skilfulness of the people, are passed with great safety in the narrow little boats I saw lying on the shore.

The points of this bay are *Dungshy* head and *St. John's* head, stretching out into the sea to the East and West, forming a pair of horns; from the resemblance to which it should seem that this country was antiently styled *Cornana*.

From hence is a full view of several of the *Orkney* islands, such as *Flota*, *Waes*, *Ronaldsa*, *Swanna*, to the West the *Skerries*, and within two miles of land *Stroma*, famous for its natural mummies, or the entire and uncorrupted bodies of persons who had been dead sixty years. I was informed that they were very light, had a flexibility in their limbs, and were of a dusky color†. This isle is

ORKNEYS.

MUMMIES.

\* Quoted by Sir Robert from the *Iter Balthicum* of *Conradus Celtes*.

† In the *Philosophical Transactions* abridged, viii. 705. is an almost parallel instance of two corpses, found in a moor in *Derbyshire*, that had for 49 years resisted putrefaction, and were in much the same state as those in *Stroma*. In vol. xlvii. of the *Pb. Tr.* at large, is an account of a body found entire and imputrid at *Staverton* in *Devonshire*, 80 years after its interment.

fertile



fertile in corn, is inhabited by about thirty families, who know not the use of a plough, but dig every part of their corn land.

Dine at the good minister's of *Cannesby*. On my return saw at a distance the *Stacks of Dungby*, a vast insulated rock, over-topping the land, and appearing like a great tower.

SECOND SIGHT.

Passed near the seat of a gentleman not long deceased; the last who was believed to be possessed of the *second sight*. Originally he made use of the pretence, in order to render himself more respectable with his clan; but at length, in spite of fine abilities, was made a dupe to his own artifices, became possessed with a serious belief of the faculty, and for a considerable number of years before his death was made truly unhappy by this strange opinion, which originally arose from the following accident. A boat of his was on a very tempestuous night at sea; his mind, filled with anxiety at the danger his people were in, furnished him with every idea of the misfortune that really befell them: he suddenly starting up, pronounced that his men would be drowned, for that he had seen them pass before him with wet garments and dropping locks. The event was correspondent, and he from that time grew confirmed in the reality of spectral predictions.

There is another sort of divination, called *Sleinanachd*, or reading the *speal-bone*, or the blade-bone of a shoulder of mutton well scraped. When Lord *Loudon* was obliged to retreat before the Rebels to the isle of *Skie*, a common soldier, on the very moment the battle of *Culloden* was decided, proclaimed the victory at that distance, pretending to have discovered the event by looking through the bone.

I heard of one instance of second sight, or rather of foresight, which

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## GANNE T

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which was well attested, and made much noise about the time the prediction was fulfilled. A little after the battle of *Preston Pans*, the president, *Duncan Forbes*, being at his house of *Cul-loden* with a nobleman, from whom I had the relation, fell into discourse on the probable consequences of the action: after a long conversation, and after revolving all that might happen, Mr. *Forbes*, suddenly turning to a window, said, *All these things may fall out; but depend on it, all these disturbances will be terminated on this spot.*

Returned the same road. Saw multitudes of *Gannets*, or *Soland Geese*, on their passage Northward: they went in small flocks from five to fifteen in each, and continued passing for hours: it was a stormy day; they kept low, and near the shore; but never passed over the land, even when a bay intervened, but followed (preserving an equal distance from shore) the form of the bay, and then regularly doubled the Capes. I saw many parties make a sort of halt for the sake of fishing; they soared to a great height, then darting down headlong into the sea, made the water foam and spring up with the violence of their descent; after which they pursued their route.

GANNETS.

Swans resort in *October* to the Lochs of *Hemprigs* and *Waster*, and continue there till *March*. Abundance of Land-rails are found throughout the county. Multitudes of Sea-fowl breed in the cliffs: among others, the *Lyre*; but the season being past, I neither saw it, nor could understand what species it was\*.

\* I have since learned that it is the Shearwater or *Manks* Petrel of the *Br. Zool.* II. No. 258.

Went



SINCLAIR BAY  
AND CASTLE.

Went along a fine hard sand on the edge of *Sinclair* bay. On the South point, near *Noss-head*, on the same rock, are *Sinclair* and *Gernigo* castles; but, as if the joint tenants, like beasts of prey, had been in fear of each other, there was between them a draw-bridge; the first too had an iron door, which dropped from above through grooves still visible: this was inhabited in the year 1603 by a *Sinclair* Earl of *Cathness*.

Should the chapel of St. *Tayre* near this castle exist, I overlooked that scene of cruelty in 1478. The *Keiths* and the *clan Gun* had in that year a feud; but a meeting was fixed at this place for a reconciliation: twelve horse were to convene on each side. The *Cruner*, or chief of the *clan Gun*, and his sons and nearest kinsmen arrived first, and were at their prayers in the chapel; when their antagonists arrived with twelve horses, but with two men on each horse, thinking that to bring no more than the stipulated number of horses was no breach of agreement. These attacked the people in the chapel, and put them all to death, but with great loss to their own party, for the *Cruner* and his friends sold their lives dear. I mention this tale to oppose the manners of the old *Cathnessians* to those of the present hospitable and worthy race.

PRODUCE OF  
CATHNESS.

*Cathness* may be called an immense morass, mixed with some fruitful spots of oats and barley, much coarse grass, and here and there some fine, almost all natural, there being as yet very little artificial. At this time was the hay harvest both here and about *Dunrobin*: the hay on this rough land is cut with very short scythes, and with a brisk and strong stroke. The country produces and exports great quantities of *oatmeal*, and much whisky is distilled from the barley: the great thinness of inhabitants throughout *Cathness* enables

enables them to send abroad much of its productions. No wheat had been raised this year in the county ; and I was informed that this grain is sown here in the spring, by reason of the wet and fury of the winters.

The county is supposed to send out in some years, 2200 head of cattle ; but in bad seasons, the farmer kills and salts numbers for sale. Great numbers of swine are reared here : they are short, high-backed, long-bristled, sharp, slender, and long nosed ; have long erect ears, and most savage looks, and are seen tethered in almost every field. The rest of the commodities of *Cathness* are butter, cheese, tallow, hides, the oil and skins of seals, and the feathers of geese.

CATTLE.

Here are neither barns nor granaries ; the corn is thrashed out, and preserved in the chaff in *bykes*, which are stacks in shape of bee-hives, thatched quite round, where it will keep good for two years.

Much Salmon is taken at *Castle-bill*, *Dunet*, *Wick*, and *Thurso*. The miraculous draught at the last place is still talked of ; not less than 2500 being taken at one tide, within the memory of man. At a small distance from *Sinclair* castle, near *Staxigo* creek, is a small Herring fishery, the only one on the coast : Cod and other white fish abound here ; but the want of ports on this stormy coast is an obstacle to the establishment of fisheries on this side the country.

SALMON.

In the month of *November*, numbers of Seals \* are taken in the

SEALS.

\* Sometimes a large species twelve feet long has been killed on the coast ; and I have been informed that the same kind are found on the rock *Hiskir*, one of the Western isles.



vaſt caverns that open into the ſea and run ſome hundred yards under ground. Their entrance is narrow, their inſide lofty and ſpacious. The Seal-hunters enter theſe in ſmall boats with torches, which they light as ſoon as they land, and then with loud ſhouts alarm the animals, which they kill with clubs as they attempt to paſs. This is a hazardous employ; for ſhould the wind blow hard from ſea, theſe adventurers are inevitably loſt\*.

## SERVITUDE.

Much lime-ſtone is found in this country, which when burnt is made into a compoſt with turf and ſea plants. The tender ſex (I bluſh for the *Cathneſians*) are the only animals of burden: they turn their patient backs to the dunghills, and receive in their *keiſes*, or baskets, as much as their lords and maſters think fit to fling in with their pitchforks, and then trudge to the fields in droves of ſixty or ſeventy. The common people are kept here in great ſervitude, and moſt of their time is given to their Lairds, an invincible impediment to the proſperity of the county.

Of the ten pariſhes in *Cathneſs*, only the four that lie S. E. ſpeak *Erſe*; all the others ſpeak *Engliſh*, and that in greater purity than moſt part of *North Britain*†.

Inoculation is much practiſed by an ingenious phyſician

\* For a fuller account, vide *Br. Zool. illuſtr.* 38.

† I beg leave to refer the reader for a farther hiſtory of this county, and of *Strathnavern*, to the Appendix; where is inſerted, the obliging communication of the Rev. Mr. *Alexander Pope*, Miniſter of *Reay*, the moſt remote N. W. tract of *North Britain*, which completes the hiſtory of this diſtant part of our iſland.

(Dr. *Mackenzie*, of *Wick*) in this county, and also the *Orkneys* \*, with great success, without any previous preparation. The success was equally great at *Sanda*, a poor isle, where there was no sort of fuel but what was got from dried cow-dung : but in all these places, the small-pox is very fatal in the natural way. Other diseases in *Cathness* are colds, coughs, and very frequently palsies.

The last private war in *Scotland* was occasioned by a dispute relating to this county. The present Earl of *Breadalbane*'s grandfather married an heiress of *Cathness* : the inhabitants would not admit her title ; but set up another person in opposition. The Earl, according to the custom of those ill-governed times, was to assert his right by force of arms : he raised an army of fifteen hundred men ; but the numbers, like those under the conduct of *Gideon*, were thought to be too great : his Lordship first dismissed five hundred ; after that, another five hundred ; and with the remainder marched to the borders of *Cathness*. Here he thought proper to add stratagem to force. He knew that the enemy's army waited for him on the other side of the *Ord*. He knew also that in those days *whisky* was the *Nectar* of *Cathness* : and in consequence ordered a ship laden with that precious liquor to pass round, and wilfully strand itself on the shore. The directions were punctually obeyed ; and the crew in a seeming fright escaped in the boats to the invading army. The *Cathnessians* made a prize of the ship, and indulging themselves too freely with the freight, became an easy prey to the Earl, who

\* At this time a person was employed in the same business in the *Shetland* islands.



attacked them during their intoxication, and gained the country, which he disposed of very soon after his conquest.

## LONG DAYS.

I came here too late \* to have any benefit from the great length of days ; but from *June* to the middle of *July*, there is scarce any night ; for even at what is called midnight the smallest print may be read, so truly did *Juvenal* style these people,

*Minima contentos nocte BRITANNOS.*

AUG. 23.  
GANNETS.

On my way between *Thrumster* and *Dunbeth*, again saw numbers of flocks of *Gannets* keeping due North ; and the weather being very calm, they flew high. It has not been observed that they ever return this way in the spring ; but seem to make a circuit of the island, till they again arrive at the *Baſs*, their only breeding-place on the Eastern coast.

## BERRIDALE.

On descending a steep hill, is a romantic view of the two bridges over the waters of *Berridale* and *Langwall*, and their wooded glens ; and of the castle of *Berridale* †, over the sea, where the Salmon-fishers station themselves to observe the approach of those fish out of the ocean. After a tedious ascent up the King's road of four miles, gain the top of the *Ord*, descend, and lie at *Helmsdale*.

## AUG. 24. TO 29.

Revisit the same places, till I pass *Dingwall*. Cross the *Conan* in a boat, a very beautiful river, not remote from *Castle Braan*.

\* Besides the missing so singular a phenomenon, I found that the bad weather, which begins earlier in the North, was setting in : I would therefore recommend to any traveller, who means to take this distant tour, to set out from *Edinburgh* a month sooner than I did.

† A little up the land is the ruin of *Ach castle*.

Was in the neighborhood informed of other singular customs of the Highlanders.

SINGULAR  
CUSTOMS.

On New-year's day they burn juniper before their cattle, and on the first *Monday* in every quarter sprinkle them with urine.

In some parts of the country, is a rural sacrifice, different from that before-mentioned. A cross is cut on some sticks, which is dipped in pottage, and the *Thursday* before *Easter*, one of each placed over the sheep-cot, the stable, or the cow-house. On the 1st of *May*, they are carried to the hill where the rites are celebrated, all decked with wild flowers, and after the feast is over, re-placed over the spots they were taken from; and this was originally styled *Clou-än-Beltein* \*, or the split branch of the fire of the rock. These follies are now seldom practised, and that with the utmost secrecy; for the Clergy are indefatigable in discouraging every species of superstition.

In certain places the death of people is supposed to be foretold by the cries and shrieks of *Ben/bi*, or the Fairies wife, uttered along the very path where the funeral is to pass; and what in *Wales* are called *corps candles*, are often imagined to appear, and foretell mortality.

The courtship of the Highlander has these remarkable circumstances attending it: after privately obtaining the consent of the Fair, he formally demands her of the father. The Lover and his Friends assemble on a hill allotted for that purpose in every parish, and one of them is dispatched to obtain permission to wait on the

MARRIAGE  
CUSTOMS.

\* *M'Pherson's introduction, &c. 166.*

daughter :



daughter : if he is successful, he is again sent to invite the father and his friends to ascend the hill and partake of a whisky cask, which is never forgot : the Lover advances, takes his future Father-in-law by the hand, and then plights his troth, and the Fair-one is surrendered up to him. During the marriage ceremony, great care is taken that dogs do not pass between them, and particular attention is paid to the leaving the Bridegroom's left-shoe without buckle or latchet, to prevent witches \* from depriving him, on the nuptial night, of the power of loosening the virgin zone. As a test, not many years ago a singular custom prevailed in the *Western Highlands* the morning after a wedding : a basket was fastened with a cord round the neck of the Bridegroom by the female part of the company, who immediately filled it with stones, till the poor man was in great danger of being strangled, if his Bride did not take compassion on him, and cut the cord with a knife given her to use at discretion. But such was the tenderness of the *Caledonian* spouses, that never was an instance of their neglecting an immediate relief of their good man.

Pass near the Prior † of *Beaulieu*, a large ruin : cross the ferry, and again reach *Inverness*.

AUG. 30.  
MOY-HALL.

Made an excursion ten miles South of *Inverness* to *Moy-hall*, pleasantly seated at the end of a small but beautiful lake of the same name, full of Trout, and *Char*, called in the *Erse*, *Tarr-*

\* An old opinion. *Gesner* says that the witches made use of toads as a charm, *Ut vim coeundi, ni fallor, in viris tollerent.* *Gesner de quad. ovi.* p. 72.

† Founded about 1239, by *Patrick Bissett, Laird of Lovat*, for the monks of *Vallis caulium*.

*dhcargnaich,*

*dheargnaich*, and in the *Scotch*, Red Weems. This water is about two miles and a half long, and half a mile broad, adorned with two or three isles prettily wooded. Each side is bounded by hills cloathed at the bottom with trees; and in front, at the distance of thirty miles, is the great mountain of *Karn-gorm*, patched with snow.

This place is called *Starshnach-nan-ga'il*, or the threshold of the Highlands, being a very natural and strongly marked entrance from the North. This is the seat of the *Clan Chattan*, or the *M'Intoshes*, once a powerful people: in the year 1715, fifteen hundred took the field; but in 1745, scarce half that number: like another *Absalom*, their fair mistress was in that year supposed to have stolen their hearts from her *Laird* their chieftain: but the severest loyalist must admit some extenuation of their error, in yielding to the insinuations of so charming a seducer.

Here is preserved the sword of *James V.* given by that monarch to the captain of *Clan Chattan*, with the privilege of holding the King's sword at all coronations; on the blade is the word *JESUS*. That of the gallant Viscount *Dundee* is also kept here. The first was a consecrated sword presented to *James* in 1514, by *Leo X.* by the hands of his Legate †. This antient family was as respectable as it was powerful; and that from very old times. Of this the following relation is sufficient evidence. In 1341 a *Monro* of *Foulis* † having met with some affront from the inhabitants of *Strathardule*, between *Perth* and *Athol*, determined on revenge, collected his clan, marched, made his inroad, and returned with a

CLAN  
CHATTAN.

\* *Leslie Hist. Scotiæ.* 353.

† *Conflicts of the Clans*, p. 7.

large



large booty of cattle. As he passed by *Moy-hall*, this threshold of the Highlands, the *Mac-Intosh* of 1454 sent to demand the *Stike Creich* or *Road Collop*, being a certain part of the booty, challenged according to an ancient custom by the chieftains for liberty of passing with it through their territories. *Monro* acquiesced in the demand, and offered a reasonable share; but not less than half would content the chieftain of *Clan Chattan*: this was refused; a battle ensued near *Kessock*; *Mac-Intosh* was killed; *Monro* lost his hand, but from that accident acquired the name of *Back-Lawighe*: and thus ended the conflict of *Clagh-ne-berey*.

*Boethius* relates, that in his time *Inverness* was greatly frequented by merchants from *Germany*, who purchased here the furs of several sorts of wild beasts\*; and that wild horses were found in great abundance in that neighborhood: that the country yielded a great deal of wheat and other corn, and quantities of nuts and apples. At present there is a trade in the skins of Deer, Roes, and other beasts, which the Highlanders bring down to the fairs. There happened to be one at this time: the commodities were skins, various necessaries brought in by the Pedlars, coarse country cloths, cheese, butter and meal; the last in goat-skin bags; the butter lapped in cawls, or leaves of the broad *alga* or tang; and great quantities of birch wood and hazel cut into lengths for carts, &c. which had been floated down the river from *Loch-Ness*.

\* *Ad Nessæ lacus longi quatuor et viginti passuum millia, lati duodecim latera, propter ingentia nemora ferarum ingens copia est cervorum, equorum indomitum, capreolorum et ejusmodi animantium magna vis: ad hæc martirillæ, Fouinæ ut vulgò vocantur, vulpes, mustellæ, Fibri, Lutræque incomparabili numero, quorum tergora exteræ gentes ad luxum immenso pretio coemunt. Scot. Regni Descr. ix. Hist. Scot. xxx.*

The fair was a very agreeable circumstance, and afforded a most singular groupe of Highlanders in all their motly dresses. Their *breckan*, or plaid, consists of twelve or thirteen yards of a narrow stuff, wrapt round the middle, and reaches to the knees: is often fastened round the middle with a belt, and is then called *brechan-feill*; but in cold weather is large enough to wrap round the whole body from head to feet; and this often is their only cover, not only within doors, but on the open hills during the whole night. It is frequently fastened on the shoulders with a pin often of silver, and before with a brotche (like the *fibula* of the *Romans*) which is sometimes of silver, and both large and extensive; the old ones have very frequently mottos.

The stockings are short, and are tied below the knee. The *cuaran* is a sort of laced shoe made of a skin with the hairy side out, but now seldom worn. The *truis* were worn by the gentry, and were breeches and stockings made of one piece.

The color of their dress was various, as the word *breaccan* implies, being dyed with stripes of the most vivid hues: but they sometimes affected the duller colors, such as imitated those of the Heath in which they often reposed: probably from a principle of security in time of war, as one of the *Scotch* Poets seems to insinuate.

Virgata gaudent varii quæ est veste coloris,  
Purpureum et deamant fere cæruleumque colorem;  
Verum nunc plures fuscum magis, æmula frondi  
Quæque erecina adamant, ut ne lux florida vestis  
Splendentis prodat recubantes inque ericetis.

*Andrææ Melvini Topogr. Scotiæ.*

E e

The



The *feil-beg*, i. e. little plaid, also called *kelt*, is a sort of short petticoat reaching only to the knees, and is a modern substitute for the lower part of the plaid, being found to be less cumbersome, especially in time of action, when the Highlanders used to tuck their *breckan* into their girdle. Almost all have a great pouch of badger and other skins, with tassels dangling before. In this they keep their tobacco and money.

## ARMS.

Their antient arms were the *Lochaber* ax, now used by none but the town-guard of *Edinburgh*; a tremendous weapon, better to be expressed by a figure than words \*.

The broad-sword and target; with the last they covered themselves, with the first reached their enemy at a great distance. These were their antient weapons, as appears by *Tacitus* †; but since the disarming act, are scarcely to be met with: partly owing to that, partly to the spirit of industry now rising among them, the Highlanders in a few years will scarce know the use of any weapon.

Bows and arrows were used in war as late as the middle of the last century, as I find in a manuscript life of Sir *Ewen Cameron*.

The *dirk* was a sort of dagger stuck in the belt. I frequently saw this weapon in the shambles of *Inverness*, converted into a butcher's knife, being, like *Hudibras's* dagger,

A serviceable dudgeon,  
Either for fighting or for drudging.

\* *Vide* tab. xii. 1st and 2d. ed.

† *Simul constantia, simul arte* Britanni *ingentibus gladiis. et brevibus cetris, missilia nostrorum vitare vel excutere.* Vita Agricolaë. c. 36.

The dirk was a weapon used by the antient *Caledonians*; for *Dio Cassius*, in his account of the expedition of *Severus*, mentions it under the name of *Ενχέριον*\*, *Pugio* or *little Dagger*.

The *Mattucashlash*, or arm-pit dagger, was worn there ready to be used on coming to close quarters. These, with a pistol stuck in the girdle, completely armed the Highlander†.

It will be fit to mention here the method the Chieftains took formerly to assemble the clans for any military expedition. In every clan there is a known place of rendezvous, styled *Carn a whin*, to which they must resort on this signal. A person is sent out full speed with a pole burnt at one end and bloody at the other, and with a cross at the top, which is called *Crosh-tàrie*, the cross of shame‡, or the fiery cross; the first from the disgrace they would undergo if they declined appearing; the second from the penalty of having fire and sword carried through their country, in case of refusal. The first bearer delivers it to the next person he meets, he

FIERY CROSS.

\* *Xiphil. epit. Dionis.*

† *Major*, who wrote about the year 1518, thus describes their arms: *Arcum et sagittas, latissimum ensem cum parvo halberto, pugionem grossum ex solo uno latere scindentem, sed acutissimam sub zonâ semper ferunt. Tempore belli loricam ex loris ferreis per totum corpus induunt. Lib. I. c. viii.*

‡ This custom was common to the Northern parts of *Europe* with some slight variation, as appears from *Olaus Magnus*, p. 146, who describes it thus: *Bacculus tripalmaris, agilioris juvenis cursu precipiti, ad illum vel illum pagum seu villam hujusmodi edicto deferendus committitur, ut 3, 4, vel 8 die unus, duo vel tres, aut viritim omnes vel singuli ab anno triluſtri, cum armis et expensis 10 vel 20 dierum sub pœna combustionis domorum (quo uſto baculo) vel suspensionis PATRONI, aut omnium (quæ fune allegato ſignatur) in tali ripa, vel campo, aut valle comparere teneantur subito, causam vocationis, atque ordinem executionis PRÆFECTI provincialis, quid fieri debeat audituri.*



running full speed to the third, and so on. In every clan the bearer had a peculiar cry of war; that of the *Macdonalds* was *Freich*, or heath; that of the *Grants*, *Craig-Elachie*; of the *Mac-kenzies*, *Tullick-ard*\*. In the late rebellion, it was sent by some unknown disaffected hand through the county of *Breadalbane*, and passed through a tract of thirty-two miles in three hours, but without effect.

#### WOMEN'S DRESS.

The women's dress is the *kirch*, or a white piece of linnen, pinned over the foreheads of those that are married, and round the hind part of the head, falling behind over their necks. The single women wear only a ribband round their head, which they call a snood. The *tonnag*, or plaid, hangs over their shoulders, and is fastened before with a brotche; but in bad weather is drawn over their heads: I have also observed during divine service, that they keep drawing it forward in proportion as their attention increases; insomuch as to conceal at last their whole face, as if it was to exclude every external object that might interrupt their devotion. In the county of *Breadalbane*, many wear, when in high dress, a great pleated stocking of an enormous length, called *offan preassach*: in other respects, their dress resembles that of women of the same rank in *England*: but their condition is very different, being little better than slaves to our sex.

#### SUMPTUARY LAW.

This custom of covering the face was in old times abused, and made subservient to the purpose of intrigue. By the sumptuary law of *James II.* in 1457, it was expressly prohibited. It directs that *Na woman cum to kirk, nor to mercat, with hir face muffled or covered, that scho may not be kend, under the pane of escheit of the courckie.* I

\* *Shaw's Hist. Moray.* 231.

suspect much, that the head-dresses of the ladies were at that time of the present fashionable altitude; for the same statute even prescribes the mode of that part of apparel, as well as others. For, after directions given to regulate the dress of the men, they are told to *make their wives and daughters in like manner be abuilzed, ganand and correspondant for their estate, that is to say, on their head short curches with little buides, as ar used in Flanders, England, and other cuntries; and as to their gownes, that na women weare mertrickes\*, nor letteis, nor tailes unfitt in length, nor furred under, bot on a halie-day.*

The manners of the native Highlanders may justly be expressed in these words: indolent to a high degree, unless roused to war, or to any animating amusement; or I may say, from experience, to lend any disinterested assistance to the distressed traveller, either in directing him on his way, or affording their aid in passing the dangerous torrents of the Highlands: hospitable to the highest degree, and full of generosity: are much affected with the civility of strangers, and have in themselves a natural politeness and address, which often flows from the meanest when least expected. Thro' my whole tour I never met with a single instance of national reflection! their forbearance proves them to be superior to the meanness of retaliation: I fear they pity us; but I hope not indiscriminately. Are excessively inquisitive after your business, your name, and other particulars of little consequence to them: most curious after the politicks of the world, and when they can procure an old newspaper, will listen to it with all the avidity of *Shakespear's* blacksmith. Have much pride, and consequently are impatient of

CHARACTER  
OF THE  
HIGHLANDERS

\* *Mertrickes* are furs of the *Martin's* skin.

affronts,



affronts, and revengeful of injuries. Are decent in their general behaviour; inclined to superstition, yet attentive to the duties of religion, and are capable of giving a most distinct account of the principles of their faith. But in many parts of the Highlands, their character begins to be more faintly marked; they mix more with the world, and become daily less attached to their chiefs: the clans begin to disperse themselves through different parts of the country, finding that their industry and good conduct afford them better protection (since the due execution of the laws) than any their chieftain can afford; and the chieftain tasting the sweets of advanced rents, and the benefits of industry, dismisses from his table the crowds of retainers, the former instruments of his oppression and freakish tyranny.

#### HIGHLAND SPORTS.

Most of the antient sports of the Highlanders, such as archery, hunting, fowling and fishing, are now disused: those retained are, throwing the *putting-stone*, or stone of *strength*\*, as they call it, which occasions an emulation who can throw a weighty one the farthest. Throwing the *penny-stone*, which answer to our coits. The *shinty*, or the striking of a ball of wood or of hair: this game is played between two parties in a large plain, and furnished with clubs; which-ever side strikes it first to their own goal wins the match.

The amusements by their fire-sides were, the telling of tales, the wildest and most extravagant imaginable: musick was another: in former times, the harp was the favorite instrument, covered with leather and strung with wire†, but at present is quite lost. Bag-pipes

\* *Cloch neart.*

† Major says, *Pro musicis instrumentis et musico concentu, Lyra sylvestres utuntur, cujus*

pipes are supposed to have been introduced by the *Danes*; this is very doubtful, but shall be taken notice of in the next volume: the oldest are played with the mouth, the loudest and most ear-piercing of any wind musick; the other, played with the fingers only, are of *Irish* origin; the first suited the genius of this warlike people, roused their courage to battle, alarmed them when secure, and collected them when scattered. This instrument is become scarce since the abolition of the power of the chieftains, and the more industrious turn of the common people.

BAGPIPES.

The *Trump* or *Jew's Harp* \* would not merit the mention among the Highland instruments of musick, if it was not to prove its origin and antiquity: one made of gilt brass having been found in *Norway*†, deposited in an urn.

Vocal musick was much in vogue amongst them, and their songs were chiefly in praise of their antient heroes. I was told that they still have fragments of the story of *Fingal* and others, which they carrol as they go along; these vocal traditions are the foundation of the works of *Ossian*.

AUG. 31.

Leave *Inverness*, and continue my journey West for some time by the river-side: have a fine view of the plain, the *Tomman*, the town, and the distant hills. After the ride of about six miles reached *Loch-Ness*‡, and enjoyed along its banks a most romantic and

*ejus chordas ex ære, et non ex animalium intestinis faciunt, in qua dulcissimè modulantur.*

\* Probably, as an ingenious friend suggested, this should be read, the *Jaws-harp*.

† Sir Thomas Brown's *Hydriotaphia*. p. 8.

‡ This beautiful lake has a great resemblance to some parts of the lake of *Lucerne*, especially towards the East end.

beautiful

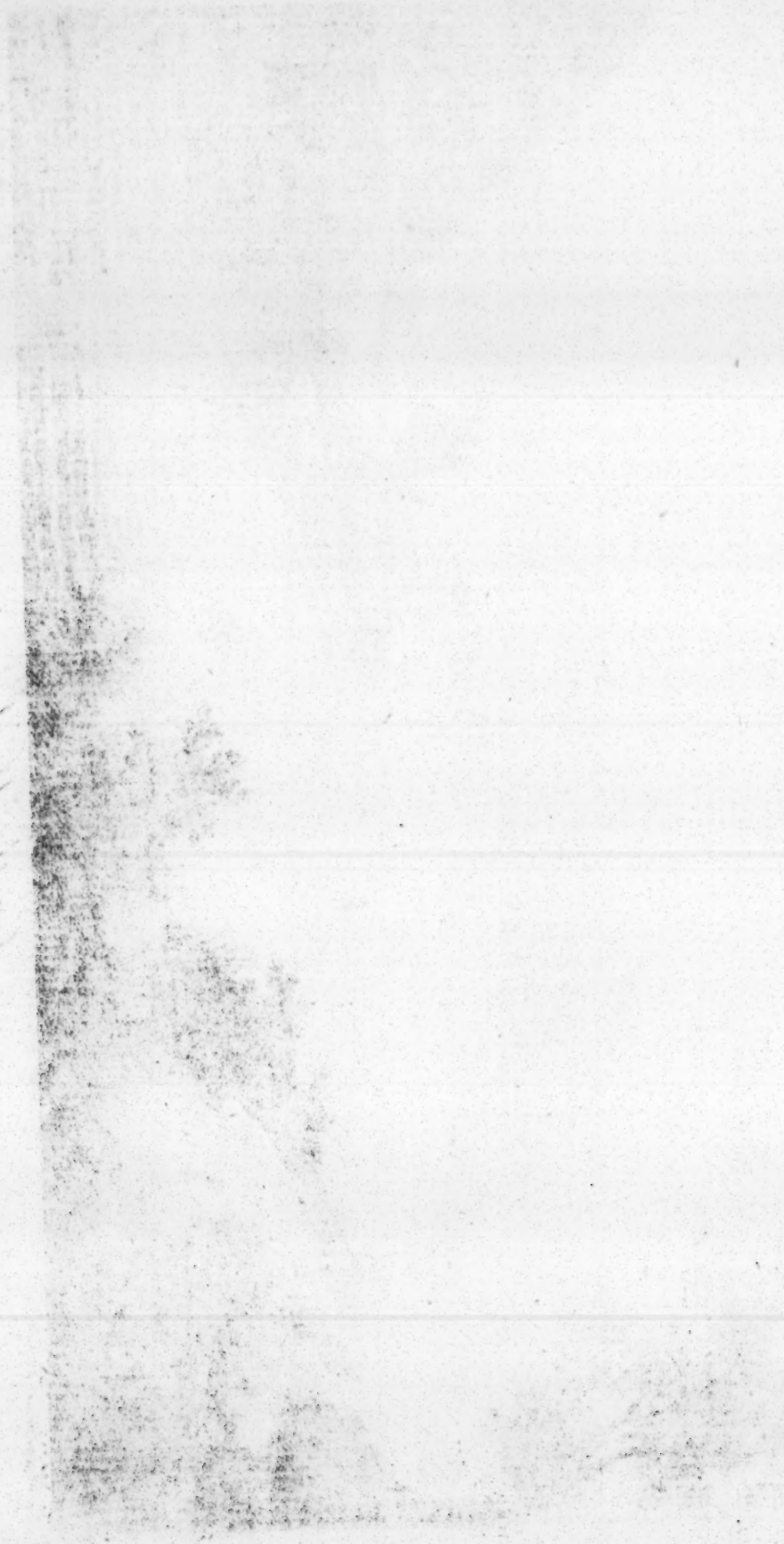


beautiful scenery, generally in woods of birch, or hazel, mixed with a few holly, whitethorn, aspin, ash and oak, but open enough in all parts to admit a sight of the water. Sometimes the road was strait for a considerable distance, and resembled a fine and regular avenue; in others it wound about the sides of the hills which overhung the lake: the road was frequently cut thro' the rock, which on one side formed a solid wall; on the other, a steep precipice. In many parts we were immersed in woods; in others, they opened and gave a view of the sides and tops of the vast mountains soaring above: some of these were naked, but in general covered with wood, except on the mere precipices, or where the grey rocks denied vegetation, or where the heath, now glowing with purple blossoms, covered the surface. The form of these hills was very various and irregular, either broken into frequent precipices, or towering into rounded summits cloathed with trees; but not so close but to admit a sight of the sky between them. Thus, for many miles, there was no possibility of cultivation; yet this tract was occupied by diminutive cattle, by Sheep, or by Goats: the last were pied, and lived most luxuriously on the tender branches of the trees. The wild animals that possessed this picturesque scene were Stags and Roes, black game, and Grouse; and on the summits, white Hares and Ptarmigans. Foxes are so numerous and voracious, that the farmers are sometimes forced to house their Sheep, as is done in *France*, for fear of the Wolves\*.

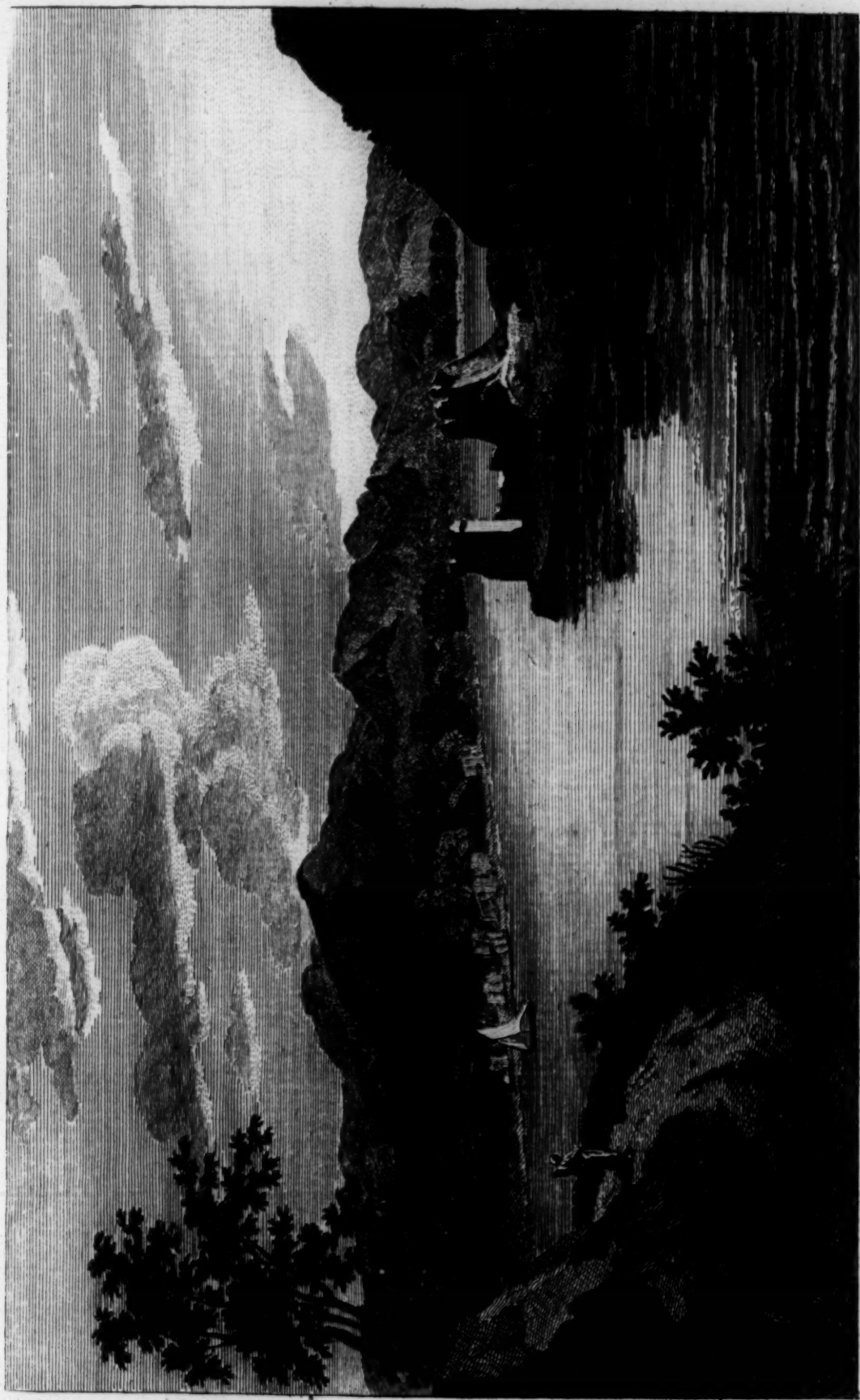
The

\* It is to me matter of surprize that no mention is made, in the Poems of *Ossian*, of our great beasts of prey, which must have abounded in his days; for the Wolf was a pest to the country so late as the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, and the

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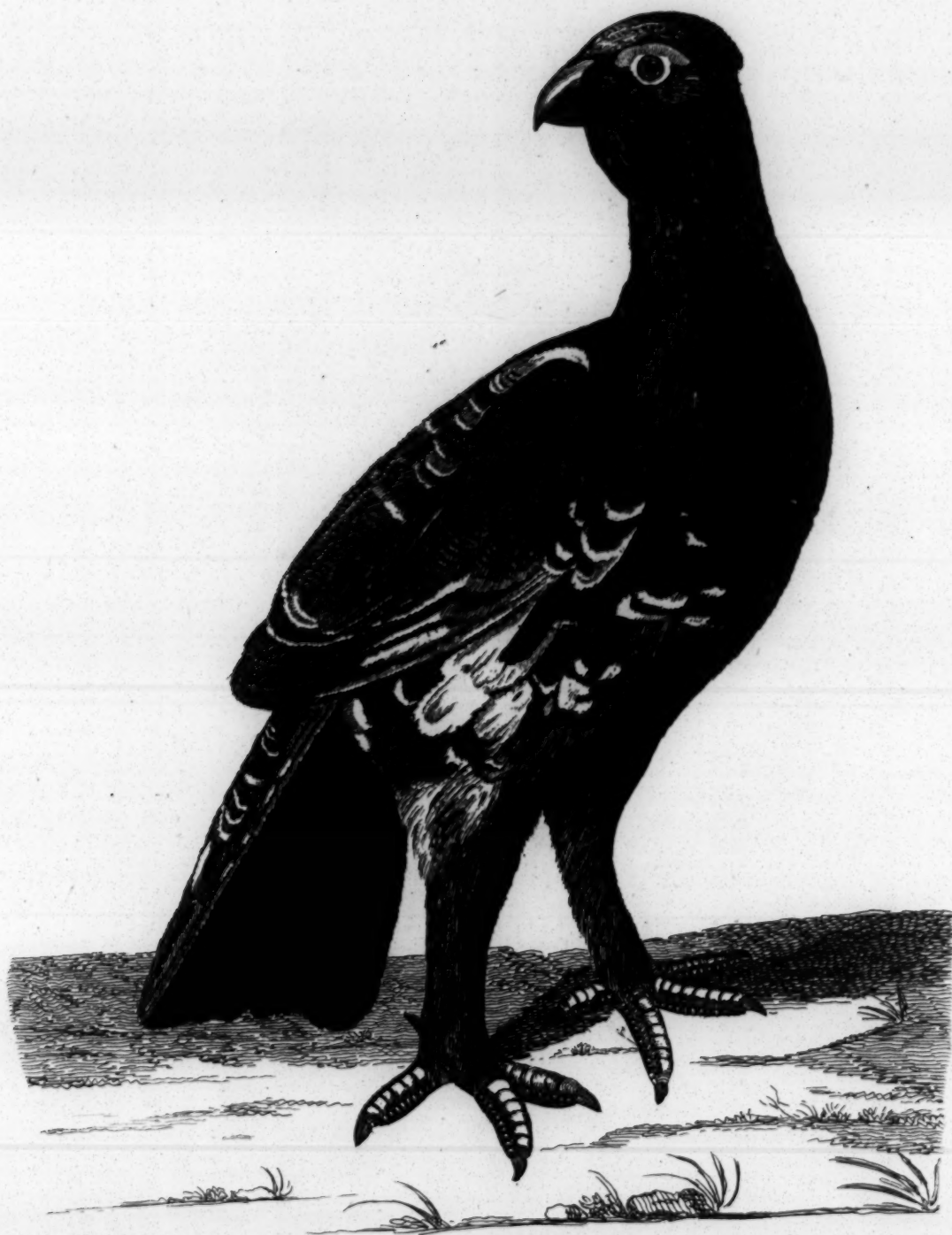
W. Tomlins pinxit.

Castle Urghuart.

D. Magill sculpt.







*Cock of the Wood.*

*P. Paillon pinx.*

*P. Mayall sculp.*

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The North side of *Loch-Nefs* is far less beautiful than the South. In general, the hills are less high, but very steep; in a very few places covered with brush-wood, but in general very naked, from the sliding of the strata down their sloping sides. About the middle is *Castle Urquhart*, a fortress founded on a rock projecting into the lake, and was said to have been the seat of the once powerful *Cummins*, and to have been destroyed by *Edward I.* Near it is the broadest part of the Loch, occasioned by a bay near the castle.

CASTLE  
URQUHART.

Above is *Glen-Moriston*, and East of that *Straitb-Glas*, the *Chisolm's* country; in both of which are forests of pines, where that rare bird the Cock of the Wood is still to be met with; perhaps in those near *Castle Grant*? Formerly was common throughout the Highlands, and was called *Capercalze*, and *Auercalze*; and in the old law-books, *Capercally*. The variety of the black game, mentioned by M. *Briffon* under the name of *Coq. de Bruyere piquetè*, was a mixed breed between these two birds; but I could not hear that any at present were to be found in *North Britain*. *Linnaeus* has met with them in *Sweden*, and describes them under the title of *Tetrao cauda bifurca subtus albo punctata*. At *Glen-Moriston* is a manufacture of linnen, where forty girls at a time are taught for three

COCK OF THE  
WOOD.

the Bear existed there at least till the year 1057, when a *Gordon*, for killing a fierce Bear, was directed by King *Malcolm III.* to carry three Bears' heads in his banner. *Hist. Gordons* 1. p. 2. Other native animals are often mentioned in several parts of the work; and in the five little poems on Night, compositions of as many Bards, every modern *British* beast of chase is enumerated, the howling Dog and howling Fox described; yet the howling Wolf omitted, which would have made the Bard's night much more hideous.

F f

months



months to spin, and then another forty taken in: there are besides six looms, and all supported out of the forfeited lands.

Above is the great mountain *Meal Fourvounich*, the first land sailors make from the East sea.

I was informed that in that neighborhood are glens and cascades of surprising beauty, but my time did not permit me to visit them.

Dined at a poor inn near the *General's Hut*, or the place where General *Wade* resided when he inspected the great work of the roads, and gave one rare example of making the soldiery useful in time of peace. Near is a fine glen covered at the bottom with wood, through which runs a torrent rising Southward. The country also is prettily varied with woods and corn-fields.

FALL OF  
FYERS.

About a mile farther is the fall of *Fyers*, a vast cataract, in a darksome glen of a stupendous depth; the water darts far beneath the top thro' a narrow gap between two rocks, then precipitates above forty feet lower into the bottom of the chasm, and the foam, like a great cloud of smoke, rises and fills the air. The sides of this glen are vast precipices mixed with trees over-hanging the water, through which, after a short space, the waters discharge themselves into the lake.

About half a mile South of the first fall is another passing through a narrow chasm, whose sides it has undermined for a considerable way: over the gap is a true *Alpine* bridge of the bodies of trees covered with fods, from whose middle is an awful view of the water roaring beneath.

At the fall of *Fober* the road quits the side of the lake, and is carried for some space through a small vale on the side of the river *Fyers*, where is a mixture of small plains of corn and rocky hills.

Then



*B. Mayall sculp.*

*Upper Fall of Tyers.*

*W. Jenkins pinor.*



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Then succeeds a long and dreary moor, a tedious ascent up the mountain *See-chuimin* or *Cummin's Seat*, whose summit is of a great height and very craggy. Descend a steep road, leave on the right *Loch-Taarf*, a small irregular piece of water, decked with little wooded isles, and abounding with *Char*. After a second steep descent, reach

*Fort Augustus* \*, a small fortress, seated on a plain at the head of FORT AUGUSTUS.  
*Loch-Ness*, between the rivers *Taarf* and *Oich*; the last is considerable, and has over it a bridge of three arches. The fort consists of four bastions; within is the Governor's house, and barracks for 400 men: it was taken by the Rebels in 1746, who immediately deserted it, after demolishing what they could.

*Loch-Ness* is twenty-two miles in length; the breadth from one to two miles, except near *Castle Urquhart*, where it swells out to three. The depth is very great; opposite to the rock called the *Horse shoe*, near the West end, it has been found to be 140 fathoms. From an eminence near the fort is a full view of its whole extent, for it is perfectly strait, running from East to West, with a point to the South. The boundary from the fall of *Fyers* is very steep and rocky, which obliged General *Wade* to make that *detour* from its banks, partly on account of the expence in cutting through so much solid rock, partly through an apprehension that in case of a rebellion the troops might be destroyed in their march, by the tumbling down of stones by the enemy from above: besides

LOCH-NESS.

\* Its *Erse* name is *Kil-chuimin*, or the burial-place of the *Cummins*. It lies on the road to the Isle of *Skie*, which is about 52 miles off; but on the whole way there is not a place fit for the reception of man or horse.



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Then succeeds a long and dreary moor, a tedious ascent up the mountain *See-chuimin* or *Cummin's Seat*, whose summit is of a great height and very craggy. Descend a steep road, leave on the right *Loch-Taarf*, a small irregular piece of water, decked with little wooded isles, and abounding with *Char*. After a second steep descent, reach

*Fort Augustus* \*, a small fortress, seated on a plain at the head of **FORT AUGUSTUS.** *Loch-Ness*, between the rivers *Taarf* and *Oich*; the last is considerable, and has over it a bridge of three arches. The fort consists of four bastions; within is the Governor's house, and barracks for 400 men: it was taken by the Rebels in 1746, who immediately deserted it, after demolishing what they could.

*Loch-Ness* is twenty-two miles in length; the breadth from one to two miles, except near Castle *Urquhart*, where it swells out to three. The depth is very great; opposite to the rock called the *Horse shoe*, near the West end, it has been found to be 140 fathoms. From an eminence near the fort is a full view of its whole extent, for it is perfectly strait, running from East to West, with a point to the South. The boundary from the fall of *Fyers* is very steep and rocky, which obliged General *Wade* to make that *detour* from its banks, partly on account of the expence in cutting through so much solid rock, partly through an apprehension that in case of a rebellion the troops might be destroyed in their march, by the tumbling down of stones by the enemy from above: besides

LOCH-NESS.

\* Its *Erse* name is *Kil-chuimin*, or the burial-place of the *Cummins*. It lies on the road to the Isle of *Skie*, which is about 52 miles off; but on the whole way there is not a place fit for the reception of man or horse.



this, a prodigious arch must have been flung over the Glen of *Fyers*.

**NEVER FREEZES.**

This lake, by reason of its great depth, never freezes, and during cold weather a violent steam rises from it as from a furnace. Ice brought from other parts, and put into *Loch-Nefs*, instantly thaws; but no water freezes sooner than that of the lake when brought into a house. Its water is esteemed very salubrious; so that people come or send thirty miles for it: old Lord *Lovat* in particular made constant use of it. But it is certain, whether it be owing to the water, or to the air of that neighborhood, that for seven years the garrison of Fort *Augustus* had not lost a single man.

The fish of this lake are Salmon, which are in season from *Christmas* to *Midsummer*, Trouts of about 2 lb. weight, Pikes and Eels. During winter it is frequented by Swans and other wild fowls.

The greatest rise of water in *Loch-Nefs* is fourteen feet. The lakes from whence it receives its supplies are *Loch-Oich*, *Loch-Garrie*, and *Loch-Quich*. There is but very little navigation on it; the only vessel is a gally belonging to the fort, to bring the stores from the East end, the river *Nefs* being too shallow for navigation.

**ITS AGITATIONS  
IN 1755.**

It is violently agitated by the winds, and at times the waves are quite mountainous. *November 1st, 1755*, at the same time as the earthquake at *Lisbon*, these waters were affected in a very extraordinary manner: they rose and flowed up the lake from East to West with vast impetuosity, and were carried above 200 yards up the river *Oich*, breaking on its banks in a wave near three feet high; then

then continued ebbing and flowing for the space of an hour: but at eleven o'clock a wave greater than any of the rest came up the river, broke on the North side, and overflowed the bank for the extent of 30 feet. A boat near the *General's Hut*, loaden with brush-wood, was thrice driven ashore, and twice carried back again; but the last time, the rudder was broken, the wood forced out, and the boat filled with water and left on shore. At the same time, a little isle, in a small loch in *Badenoch*, was totally reversed and flung on the beach. But at both these places no agitation was felt on land.

Rode to the castle of *Tor down*, a rock two miles West of Fort *Augustus*: on the summit is an antient fortrefs. The face of this rock is a precipice; on the accessible side is a strong dyke of loose stones; above that a ditch, and a little higher a terrafs supported by stones: on the top a small oval area, hollow in the middle: round this area, for the depth of near twelve feet, are a quantity of stones strangely cemented with almost vitrified matter, and in some places quite turned into black *scoria*: the stones were generally granite, mixed with a few grit-stones of a kind not found nearer the place than 40 miles. Whether this was the antient site of some forge, or whether the stones which form this fortrefs \* had been collected from the strata of some *Vulcano*, (for the vestiges of such are said to have been found in the Highlands) I submit to farther enquiry.

From this rock is a view of *Ben-ki*, a vast craggy mountain

\* I was informed that at *Arisaig* is an old castle formed of the same materials.

SEPT. 1.  
CASTLE OF  
TOR-DOWN.

above.



above *Glen-Garrie's* country. Towards the South is the high mountain *Coryarich*: the ascent from this side is nine miles, but on the other the descent into *Badenoch* is very rapid, and not above one, the road being, for the ease of the traveller, cut into a zig-zag fashion. People often perish on the summit of this hill, which is frequently visited during winter with dreadful storms of snow.

SEPT. 2.

GLEN-GARRIE.

After a short ride Westward along the plain, reach *Loch-Oich*, a narrow lake; the sides prettily indented, and the water adorned with small wooded isles. On the shore is *Glen-Garrie*, the seat of Mr. *M'Donald*, almost surrounded with wood, and not far distant is the ruin of the old castle. This lake is about four miles long; the road on the South side is excellent, and often carried through very pleasant woods.

LOCH-LOCHY.

After a small interval arrive on the banks of *Loch-Lochy*, a fine piece of water fourteen miles long, and from one to two broad. The distant mountains on the North were of an immense height; those on the South had the appearance of sheep-walks. The road is continued on the side of the lake about eight miles. On the opposite shore was *Achnacarrie*, once the seat of *Cameron of Lochiel*, but burnt in 1746. He was esteemed by all parties the honestest and most sensible man of any that embarked in the pernicious and absurd attempt of that and the preceding year, and was a melancholy instance of a fine understanding and a well-intending heart, over-powered by the unhappy prejudices of education. By his influence he prevented the Rebels from committing several excesses, and even saved the city of *Glasgow* from being plundered, when their army returned out of *England*, irritated with their disappointment,

CAMERON OF  
LOCHIEL.

ment, and enraged at the loyalty that city had shewn. The Pretender came to him as soon as ever he landed. *Lochiel* seeing him arrive in so wild a manner,\* and so unsupported, entreated him to desist from an enterprize from which nothing but certain ruin could result to him and his partizans. The adventurer grew warm, and reproached *Lochiel* with a breach of promise. This affected him so deeply, that he instantly went and took a tender and moving leave of his lady and family, imagining he was on the point of parting with them for ever. The income of his estate was at that time, as I was told, not above 700 l. *per annum*, yet he brought fourteen hundred men into the field.

The waters of this lake form the river *Lochy*, and discharge themselves into the Western sea, as those of *Loch-Oich* do through *Loch-Ness* into the Eastern. About the beginning of this lake enter *Lochaber*\*; stop at *Low-bridge*, a poor house; travel over a black moor for some miles; see abundance of cattle, but scarce any corn. Cross

LOCHABER.

*High-bridge*, a fine bridge of three arches flung over the torrent *Spean*, founded on rocks; two of the arches are 95 feet high. This bridge was built by General *Wade*, in order to form a communication with the country. These public works were at first very disagreeable to the old Chieftains, and lessened their influence greatly; for by admitting strangers among them, their clans were taught that the Lairds were not the first of men. But they had another reason much more solid: *Lochaber* had been a den of thieves; and

\* So called from a lake not far from Fort *William*, near whose banks *Banquo* was said to have been murdered.



## BLACK-MEAL.

as long as they had their waters, their torrents and their bogs, in a state of nature, they made their excursions, could plunder and retreat with their booty in full security. So weak were the laws in many parts of *North Britain*, till after the late rebellion, that no stop could be put to this infamous practice. A contribution, called the *Black-meal*, was raised by several of these plundering chieftains over a vast extent of country: whoever paid it had their cattle ensured, but those who dared to refuse were sure to suffer. Many of these free-booters were wont to insert an article, by which they were to be released from their agreement, in case of any civil commotion: thus, at the breaking out of the last rebellion, a *M'Gregor* \*, who had with the strictest honor (till that event) preserved his friends' cattle, immediately sent them word, that from that time they were out of his protection, and must now take care of themselves. *Barrisdale* was another of this class, chief of a band of robbers, who spread terror over the whole country: but the Highlanders at that time esteemed the open theft of cattle, or the making a *creach* (as they call it) by no means dishonorable; and the young men considered it as a piece of gallantry, by which they recommended themselves to their mistresses. On the other side there was often as much bravery in the pursuers; for frequent battles ensued, and much blood has been spilt on these occasions. They also shewed great dexterity in tracing the robbers, not only through the boggy land, but over the firmest ground, and even over places where other cattle had passed, knowing well how to distinguish the steps of those that were wandering about from those that were driven hastily away by the Free-booters.

\* Who assumed the name of *Graham*.

From the road had a distant view of the mountains of *Arifaig*, beyond which were *Moydart*, *Kinloch*, &c. At the end of *Loch-Sbiel* the Pretender first set up his standard in the wildest place that imagination can frame: and in this sequestered spot, amidst antient prejudices, and prevailing ignorance of the blessings of our happy constitution, the strength of the rebellion lay.

Pass by the side of the river *Lochy*, now considerable. See *Inverlochy Castle*, with large round towers, which, by the mode of building, seems to have been the work of the *English*, in the time of *Edward I.* who laid large fines on the *Scotch* Barons for the purpose of erecting new castles. The largest of these towers is called, *Cummin's*. But long prior to these ruins *Inverlochy* had been a place of great note, a most opulent city, remarkable for the vast resort of *French* and *Spaniards*\*, probably on account of trade. It was also a seat of the Kings of *Scotland*, for here *Achaius* in the year 790 signed (as is reported) the league offensive and defensive between himself and *Charlemagne*. In after-times it was utterly destroyed by the *Danes*, and never again restored.

INVERLOCHY.

In the neighborhood of this place were fought two fierce battles, one between *Donald Balloch* brother to *Alexander* lord of the isles, who with a great power invaded *Lochaber* in the year 1427: he was met by the Earls of *Mar* and *Cathness*; the last was slain, and their forces totally defeated†. *Balloch* returned to the isles with vast booty, the object of those plundering chieftains. Here also the *Campbells* under the Marquis of *Argyle* in February 1645,

\* *Boethius*. Scot. Regni Descr. 4.† *Buchanan*, lib. x. c. 33.



received from *Montrose*, an overthrow fatal to numbers of that gallant name. Fifteen hundred fell in the action, and in the pursuit, with the loss only of three to the Royalists. Sir *Thomas Oglevie* the friend of *Montrose* died of his wounds. His death suppressed all joy for the victory.

At *Inverlochy* is *Fort William*, built in King *William's* reign; as was a small town near it, called *Maryborough*, in honor of his Queen; but prior to that, had been a small fortress, erected by General *Monk*, with whose people the famous Sir *Ewen Cameron*\* had numerous contests. The present fort is a triangle, has two bastions, and is capable of admitting a garrison of eight hundred men. It was well defended against the Rebels in 1746, who raised the siege with much disgrace. It was also attempted by those of 1715, but without success. The fort lies on a narrow arm of the sea, called *Lockiel*, which extends some miles higher up the country, making a bend to the North, and extends likewise Westward towards the isle of *Mull*, near twenty-four Scotch miles.

#### THE CHAIN.

This fort on the West, and *Fort Augustus* in the centre, and *Fort George* on the East, form what is called the *chain*, from sea to sea. This space is called *Glen-more*, or the great Glen, which, including water and land, is almost a level of seventy miles. There is, in fact, but little land, but what is divided by firth, loch, or river; except the two miles which lie between *Loch-Oich* and *Loch-Lochy*, called *Lagan-achadrom*. By means of *Fort George*, all entrance up the Firth towards *Inverness* is prevented. *Fort Augustus*

\* Who is said to have killed the last Wolf in *Scotland*, about the year 1680. Memoirs of this celebrated chieftain are given in the Appendix.

curbs the inhabitants midway, and *Fort William* is a check to any attempts in the West. Detachments are made from all these garrisons to *Inverness Bernera* barracks opposite to the Isle of *Skie*, and *Castle Duart* in the Isle of *Mull*\*. Other small parties are also scattered in huts throughout the country, to prevent the stealing of cattle.

*Fort William* is surrounded by vast mountains, which occasion almost perpetual rain: the loftiest are on the South side; *Benevis* soars above the rest, and ends, as I was told, in a point, (at this time concealed in mist) whose height from the sea is said to be 1450 yards. As an antient *Briton*, I lament the disgrace of *Snowdon*; once esteemed the highest hill in the island, but now must yield the palm to a *Caledonian* mountain. But I have my doubts whether this might not be rivaled, or perhaps surpassed, by others in the same country; for example, *Ben y bourd*, a central hill, from whence to the sea there is a continued and rapid descent of seventy miles, as may be seen by the violent course of the *Dee* to *Aberdeen*. But their height has not yet been taken, which to be done fairly must be from the sea. *Benevis*, as well as many others, harbours snow throughout the year.

BENEVISH.

The bad weather which reigned during my stay in these parts, prevented me from visiting the celebrated parallel roads in *Glen-Roy*. As I am unable to satisfy the curiosity of the Reader from my own observation, I shall deliver in the Appendix the information I could collect relating to these amazing works.

\* I was informed that coal has been lately discovered in this island. What advantage may not this prove, in establishments of manufactures, in a country just roused from the lap of indolence!



TRADE OF  
LOCHABER.

The great produce of *Lochaber* is cattle : that district alone sends out annually 3000 head ; but if a portion of *Invernesshire* is included, of which this properly is part, the number is 10,000. There are also a few horses bred here, and a very few sheep ; but of late several have been imported. Scarce any arable land, for the excessive wet which reigns here almost totally prevents the growth of corn, and what little there is fit for tillage sets at ten shillings an acre. The inhabitants of this district are therefore obliged, for their support, to import six thousand bolls of oatmeal annually, which cost about 4000 l. ; the rents are about 3000 l. *per annum*, the return for their cattle is about 7500 l. ; the horses may produce some trifle ; so that the tenants must content themselves with a very scanty subsistence, without the prospect of saving the least against unforeseen accidents. The rage of raising rents has reached this distant country : in *England* there may be reason for it, (in a certain degree) where the value of lands is increased by accession of commerce, and by the rise of provisions : but here (contrary to all policy) the great men begin at the wrong end, with squeezing the bag, before they have helped the poor tenant to fill it, by the introduction of manufactures. In many of the isles this already shews its unhappy effect, and begins to depopulate the country ; for numbers of families have been obliged to give up the strong attachment the *Scots* in general have for their country, and to exchange it for the wilds of *America*.

The houses of the peasants in *Lochaber* are the most wretched that can be imagined ; framed of upright poles, which are wattled ; the roof is formed of boughs like a *wigwam*, and the whole is covered.

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vered with fods; so that in this moist climate their cottages have a perpetual and much finer verdure than the rest of the country.

Salmons are taken in these parts as late as *May*; about 50 tons are caught in the season. These fish never appear so early on this coast as on the Eastern.

*Phinocs* are taken here in great numbers, 1500 having been taken at a draught. They come in *August*, and disappear in *November*. They are about a foot long, their color grey, spotted with black, their flesh red; rise eagerly to a fly. The fishermen suppose them to be the young of what they call a great Trout, weighing 30 lb. which I suppose is the *Grey*\*.

Left *Fort William*, and proceeded South along the military road on the side of a hill, an awful height above *Loch-Leven*†, a branch of the sea, so narrow as to have only the appearance of a river, bounded on both sides with vast mountains, among whose winding bottoms the tide rolled in with solemn majesty. The scenery begins to grow very romantic; on the West side are some woods of birch and pines: the hills are very lofty, many of them taper to a point; and my old friend, the late worthy Bishop *Pocock*, compared the shape of one to mount *Tabor*. Beneath them is *Glen-Co*, infamous for the massacre of its inhabitants in 1691, and celebrated for having (as some assert) given birth to *Ossian*; towards the North is *Morven*, the country of his hero *Fingal*.

“The scenery ‡ of this valley is far the most picturesque of any

\* *Br. Zool.* III. No.

† The country people have a most superstitious desire of being buried in the little isle of *Mun*, in this Loch.

‡ I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. *John Stuart* of *Killin* for the description of this curious valley, having only had a distant view of it.

SEPT. 4.

GLEN-CO.

DESCRIPTION  
OF GLEN-CO.

in



in the Highlands, being so wild and uncommon that it never fails to attract the eye of every stranger of the least degree of taste or sensibility. The entrance to it is strongly marked by the craggy mountain of *Buachal-ety*, a little West of the *King's house*. All the other mountains of *Glen-Co* resemble it, and are evidently but naked and solid rocks, rising on each side perpendicularly to a great height from a flat narrow bottom, so that in many places they seem to hang over, and make approaches, as they aspire, towards each other. The tops of the ridge of hills on one side are irregularly ferrated for three or four miles, and shot in places into spires, which form the most magnificent part of the scenery above *Ken-Loch-Leven*. In the middle of the valley is a small lake, and from it runs the river *Coän*, or *Cona*, celebrated in the works of *Offian*. Indeed no place could be more happily calculated than this for forming the taste and inspiring the genius of such a poet.

## ANIMALS.

The principal native animals on the mountains of *Glen-Co* are Red Deer, *Alpine* Hares, Foxes, Eagles, Ptarmigans, and a few moor-fowl. It is remarkable that the common Hare was never seen either here, in *Glen-Creran*, or *Glen-Ety*, till the military roads were made. The Partridge is a bird but lately known here, and is still rare. There are neither rats nor vipers.

## FARMS.

In *Glen-Co* are six farms, forming a rent of 241l. *per annum*; the only crops are oats, bear and potatoes. The increase of oats is three bolls and a half from one; of bear four or five. But the inhabitants cannot subsist upon their harvest: about three hundred pounds worth of meal is annually imported. They sell about seven hundred

hundred pounds worth of black cattle; but keep only sheep and goats for the use of private families: neither butter or cheese is made for sale. The men servants are paid in kind; and commonly married.

*Glen-Co* lies in the united parish of *Lismore* and *Appin*, and contains \* about four hundred inhabitants, who are visited occasionally by a preacher from *Appin*."

Leave on the left a vast cataract, precipitating itself in a great foaming sheet between two lofty perpendicular rocks, with trees growing out of the fissures, forming a large stream, called the water of *Boan*.

Breakfast at the little village of *Kinloch-Leven* on most excellent minced stag, the only form I thought that animal good in.

KINLOCH-  
LEVEN.

Near this village is a single farm fourteen miles long, which lets for only 35 l. *per annum*; and from the nature of the soil, perhaps not very cheap.

Saw here a *Quern*, a sort of portable mill, made of two stones about two feet broad, thin at the edges, and a little thicker in the middle. In the centre of the upper stone is a hole to pour in the corn, and a peg by way of handle. The whole is placed on a cloth; the grinder pours the corn into the hole with one hand, and with the other turns round the upper stone with a very rapid motion, while the meal runs out at the sides on the cloth. This is rather preserved as a curiosity, being much out of use at present. Such

A QUERN.

\* Report of the Visitation, &c. 1760.

are



are supposed to be the same with what are common among the *Moors*, being the simple substitute of a mill.

THE BLACK  
MOUNTAIN.

Immediately after leaving *Kinloch-Leven* the mountains soar to a far greater height than before; the sides are covered with wood, and the bottoms of the glens filled with torrents that roar amidst the loose stones. After a ride of two miles begin to ascend the *black mountain*, in *Argyleshire*, on a steep road, which continues about three miles almost to the summit, and is certainly the highest public road in *Great Britain*. On the other side the descent is scarce a mile, but is very rapid down a zig-zag way. Reach the *King's* house, seated in a plain: it was built for the accommodation of his Majesty's troops, in their march through this desolate country, but is in a manner unfurnished.

PINE FORESTS.

Pass near *Loch-Talla*, a long narrow piece of water, with a small pine wood on its side. A few weather-beaten pines and birch appear scattered up and down, and in all the bogs great numbers of roots, that evince the forest that covered the country within this half century. These were the last pines which I saw growing spontaneously in *North Britain*. The pine forests are become very rare: I can enumerate only those on the banks of *Loch-Rannoch*, at *Invercauld*, and *Braemar*; at *Coygach* and *Dirry-Monach*: the first in *Straitheverna*, the last in *Sutherland*. Those about *Loch-Loyne*, *Glen-Moriston*, and *Straithe-Glas*; a small one near *Loch-Garrie*; another near *Loch-Arkig*, and a few scattered trees above *Kinloch-Leven*, all in *Invernessshire*; and I was also informed that there are very considerable woods about *Castle-Grant*. I saw only one species of Pine in those I visited; nor could I learn whether there was any other

other than what is vulgarly called the *Scotch Fir*, whose synonyms are these :

*Pinus sylvestris foliis brevibus glaucis, conis parvis albertibus.* Raii hist. Pl. 1401. fyn. stirp. Br. 442.

*Pinus sylvestris.* Gerard's herb. 1356. Lin. sp. Pl. 1418. Flora Angl. 361.

*Pin d'Ecosse, ou de Geneve.* Du Hamel Traité des Arbres. II. 125. No. 5.

*Fyrre.* Strom. Sondmor. 12.

Most of this long day's journey from the *black mountain* was truly melancholy, almost one continued scene of dusky moors, without arable land, trees, houses, or living creatures, for numbers of miles. The names of the wild tracts I passed through were, *Buachil-ety*, *Corricha-ba*, and *Bendoran*.

The roads are excellent ; but from *Fort-William* to *Kinloch-Leven*, very injudiciously planned, often carried far about, and often so steep as to be scarce surmountable ; whereas had the engineer followed the track used by the inhabitants, those inconveniences would have been avoided.

These roads, by rendering the highlands accessible, contributed much to their present improvement, and were owing to the industry of our soldiery ; they were begun in 1723 \*, under the directions of Gen. *Wade*, who, like another *Hannibal*, forced his way through rocks supposed to have been unconquerable : many of them hang

MILITARY ROADS.

\* Vide p. 99.



over the mighty lakes of the country, and formerly afforded no other road to the natives than the paths of sheep or goats, where even the Highlander crawled with difficulty, and kept himself from tumbling into the far-subjacent water by clinging to the plants and bushes of the rock. Many of these rocks were too hard to yield to the pick-ax, and the miner was obliged to subdue their obstinacy with gunpowder, and often in places where nature had denied him footing, and where he was forced to begin his labors, suspended from above by ropes on the face of the horrible precipice. The bogs and moors had likewise their difficulties to overcome; but all were at length constrained to yield to the perseverance of our troops.

In some places, I observed, that, after the manner of the *Romans*, they left engraven on the rocks the names of the regiment each party belonged to, who were employed in these works; nor were they less worthy of being immortalized than the *Vexillatio's* of the *Roman* legions; for civilization was the consequence of the labors of both.

These roads begin at *Dunkeld*, are carried on thro' the noted pass of *Killicrankie*, by *Blair*, to *Dalnacardoch*, *Dalwhinnie*, and over the *Coryarich*, to *Fort Augustus*. A branch extends from thence Eastward to *Inverness*, and another Westward, over *High-bridge*, to *Fort William*. From the last, by *Kinloch-Leven*, over the *Black Mountain*, by the King's house, to *Tyendrum*; and from thence, by *Glen-Urqhie*, to *Inveraray*, and so along the beautiful boundaries of *Loch-Lomond*, to its extremity.

Another road begins near *Crief*, passes by *Aberfeldy*, crosses the *Tay* at *Tay-bridge*, and unites with the other road at *Dalnacardoch*;

*doch*; and from *Dalwhinie* a branch passes through *Badenoch* to *Inverness*.

These are the principal military roads; but there may be many others I may have overlooked.

Rode through some little vales by the side of a small river; and from the appearance of fertility, have some relief from the dreary scene of the rest of the day. Reach

*Tyendrum*, a small village. The inn is seated the highest of any house in *Scotland*. The *Tay* runs East, and a few hundred yards further is a little lake, whose waters run West. A lead-mine is worked here by a level to some advantage; was discovered about thirty years ago: the veins run S. W. and N. E.

TYENDRUM.

Continue my tour on a very fine road on a side of a narrow vale, abounding with cattle, yet destitute both of arable land and meadow; but the beasts pick up a sustenance from the grass that springs up among the heath. The country opens on approaching *Glen-Urqhie*, a pretty valley, well cultivated, fertile in corn, the sides adorned with numbers of pretty groves, and the middle watered by the river *Urqhie*: the church is seated on a knoll, in a large isle formed by the river: the *Manse*, or minister's house, is neat, and his little demesne is decorated in the most advantageous places with seats of turf, indicating the content and satisfaction of the possessor in the lot Providence has given him.

SEPT. 5.

GLEN-URQHIE.

In the church-yard are several grave-stones of great antiquity, with figures of a warrior, each furnished with a spear, or two-handed sword: on some are representations of the chase; on others, elegant fret-work; and on one, said to be part of the coffin of a *M'Gregor*,

H h 2

is



is a fine running pattern of foliage and flowers, and excepting the figures, all in good taste.

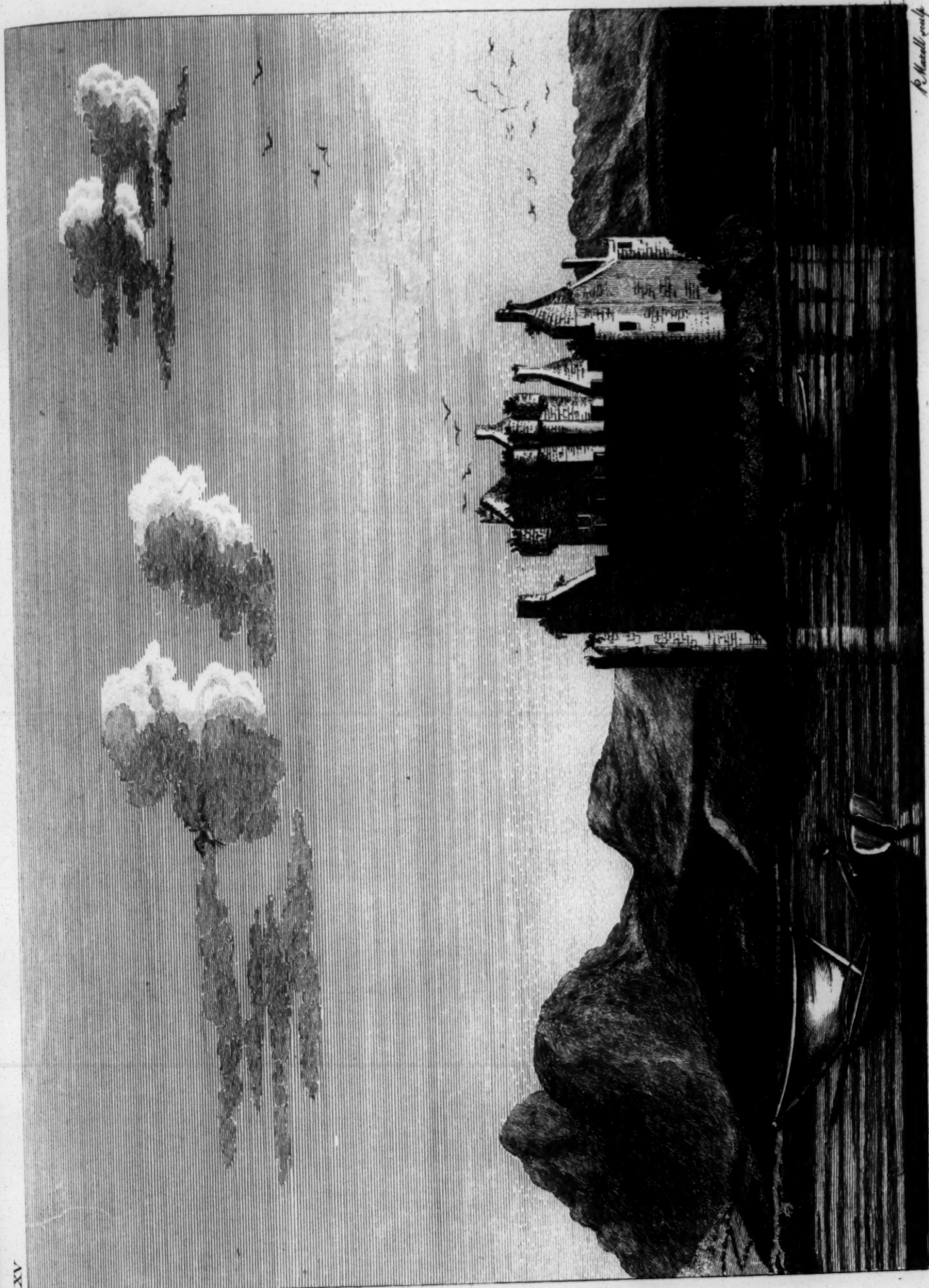
On an eminence on the South side of this vale dwells *M'Nabb*, a smith, whose family have lived in that humble station since the year 1440, being always of the same profession. The first of the line was employed by the Lady of Sir *Duncan Campbell*, who built the castle of *Kilchurn* when her husband was absent. Some of their tombs are in the church-yard of *Glen-Urqbie*; the oldest has a hammer and other implements of his trade cut on it. At this place I was favored with several Highland proverbs, inserted in the Appendix. After breakfast, at a good inn near the village, was there present at a christening, and became sponsor to a little *Highlander*, by no other ceremony than receiving him for a moment into my arms: this is a mere act of friendship, and no essential rite in the church of *Scotland*.

CASTLE OF  
KILCHURN.

Pursue my journey, and have a fine view of the meanders of the river before its union with *Loch-Aw*: in an isle in the beginning of the lake is the castle of *Kilchurn*, which had been inhabited by the present Lord *Breadalbane's* grandfather. The great tower was repaired by his Lordship, and garrisoned by him in 1745, for the service of the Government, in order to prevent the Rebels from making use of that great pass cross the kingdom; but is now a ruin, having lately been struck by lightening.

LOCH-AW.

At a place called *Hamilton's Pass*, in an instant burst on a view of the lake, which makes a beautiful appearance; is about a mile broad, and shews at least ten miles of its length. This water is prettily varied with isles, some so small as merely to peep above the surface; yet even these are tufted with trees; some are large enough



R. Macall engr.

J. Macall del.

KILLCHURN CASTLE.





to afford hay and pasturage; and in one, called *Inch-bail*, are the remains of a convent \*. On *Fraoch-Elan* †, the *Hesperides* of the Highlands, are the ruins of a castle. The fair *Mego* longed for the delicious fruit of the isle, guarded by a dreadful serpent: the hero *Fraoch* goes to gather it, and is destroyed by the monster. This tale is sung in the *Erse* ballads, and is translated and published in the manner of *Fingal*.

The whole extent of *Loch-Aw* is thirty miles, bounded on the north by *Lorn*, a portion of *Argyleshire*, a fertile country, prettily wooded near the water-side. On the N. E. are vast mountains: among them *Cruachan* ‡ towers to a great height; it rises from the lake, and its sides are shagged with woods impending over it. At its foot is the discharge of the waters of this Loch into *Loch-Etive*, an arm of the sea, after a turbulent course of a series of cataracts for the space of three miles. At *Bunaw*, near the north end, is a large salmon fishery; also a considerable iron-foundry, which I fear will soon devour the beautiful woods of the country.

MOUNT  
CRUACHAN.

Pass by *Scotstown*, a single house. Dine at the little village of *Cladish*. About two miles hence, on an eminence in sight of the convent on *Inch-bail*, is a spot, called *Crois-an-t-sleuchd*, or

SCOTSTOWN.

\* The country people are still fond of burying here. Infular interments are said to owe their origin to the fear people had of having their friends corpses devoured by wolves on the main land.

† This island was granted by *Alexander III.* in 1267, to *Gillcrift M'Nachdan* and his heirs for ever, on condition they should entertain the King whenever he passed that way.

‡ Or the Great Heap.

the





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the cross of bowing, because, in *Popish* times, it was always customary to kneel or make obeisance on first sight of any consecrated place \*.

Pass between hills finely planted with several sorts of trees, such as *Weymouth* pines, &c. and after a picturesque ride, reach

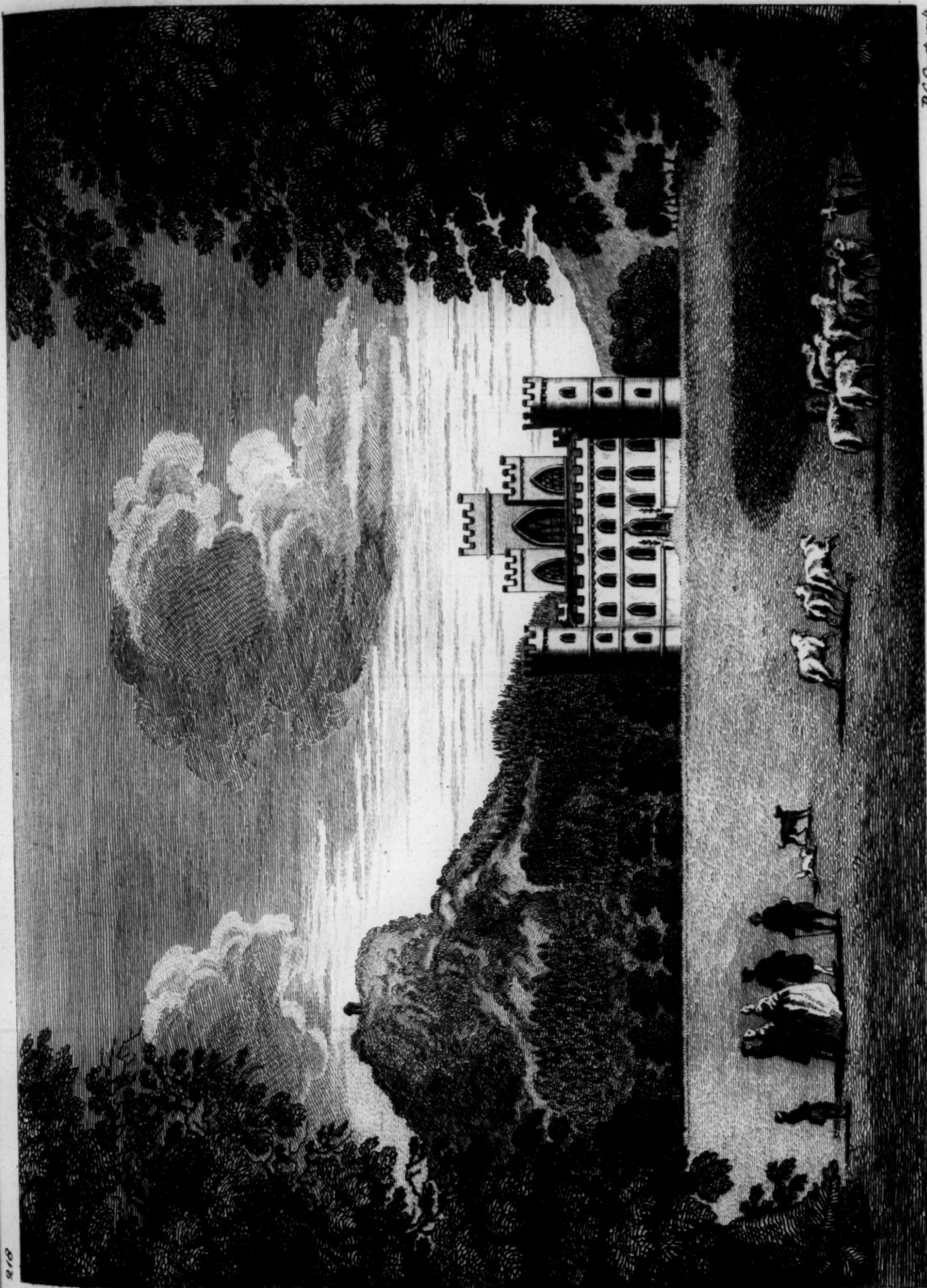
INVERARAY.

*Inveraray* †, the castle the principal seat of the Dukes of *Argyle*, chief of the *Campbells*; was built by Duke *Archibald*; is quadrangular with a round tower at each corner; and in the middle rises a square one glazed on every side to give light to the staircase and galleries, and has from without a most disagreeable effect. In the attic story are eighteen good bed-chambers: the ground-floor was at this time in a manner unfurnished, but will have several good apartments. The castle is built of a coarse *lapis ollaris*, brought from the other side of *Loch-Fine*, and is the same kind with that found in *Norway*, of which the King of *Denmark's* palace at *Copenhagen* is built. Near the new castle are some remains of the old.

This place will in time be very magnificent: but at present the space between the front and the water is disgraced with the old town, composed of the most wretched hovels that can be imagined. The founder of the castle designed to have built a new town on the west side of the little bay the house stands on: he finished a few houses, a custom-house, and an excellent inn: his death interrupted the completion of the plan, which, when brought to perfection,

\* Druidical stones and temples are called *Clachan*, churches having often been built on such places: to go to *Clachan* is a common *Erse* phrase for going to church.

† In the Galic, *Inner-aora*.



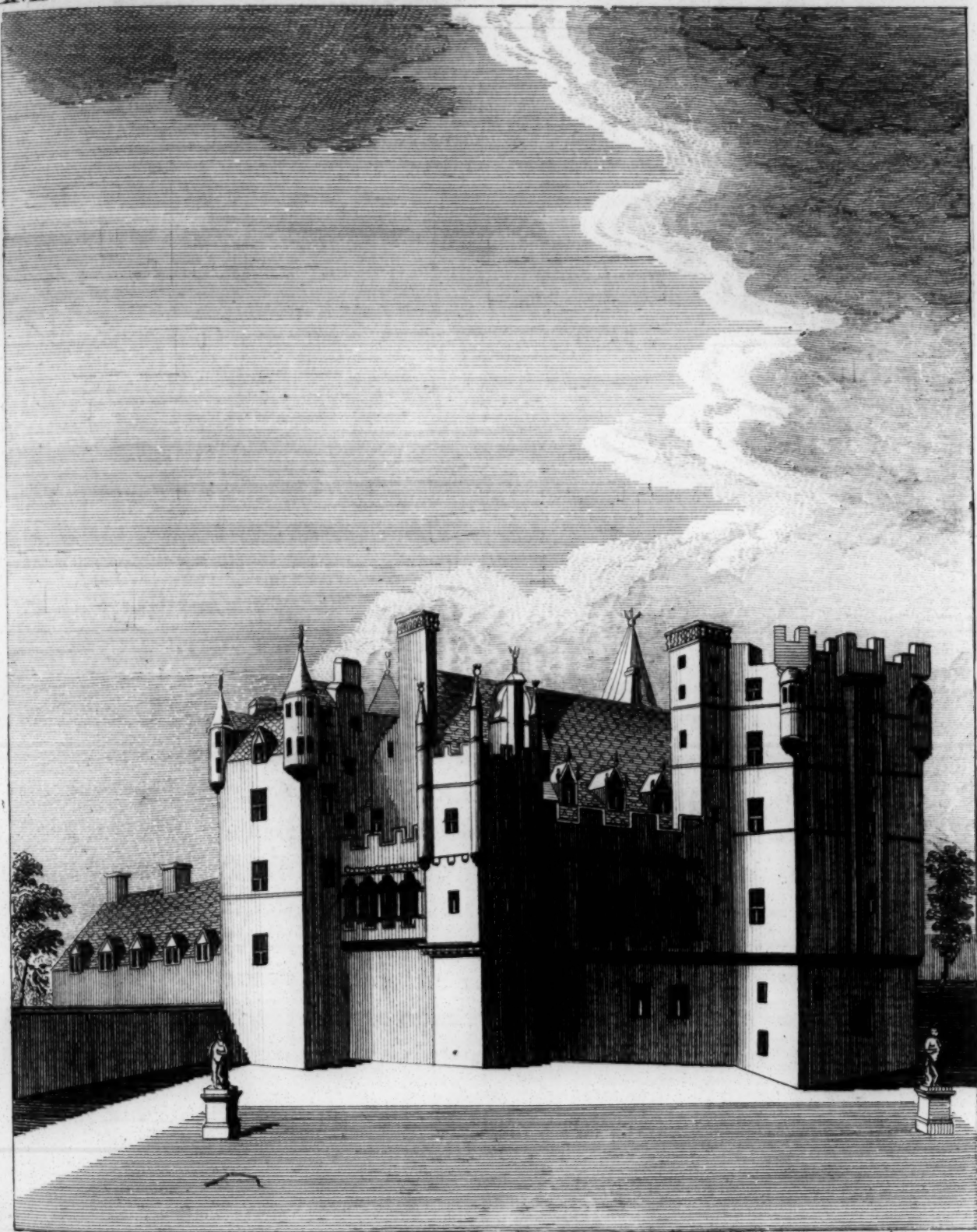
*P. C. Ansell sculp.*

INVERARAY CASTLE.

*Moses Griffiths del.*





*R. Marshall sculp.*

OLD INVERARAY.





will give the place a very different appearance to what it now bears.

From the top of the great rock *Duniquaich* is a fine view of the castle, the lawn sprinkled with fine trees, the hills covered with extensive plantations, a country fertile in corn, bordering on the Loch, and the Loch itself covered with boats. The trees on the lawn about the castle are said to have been planted by the Earl of *Argyle*: they thrive greatly; for I observed beech from nine to twelve feet and a half in girth, pines nine, and a lesser maple between seven and eight.

But the busy scene of the herring-fishery gave no small improvement to the magnificent environs of *Inveraray*. Every evening\* some hundreds of boats in a manner covered the surface of *Loch-Fine*, an arm of the sea, which, from its narrowness and from the winding of its shores, has all the beauties of a fresh water lake: on the week-days, the chearful noise of the bagpipe and dance echoes from on board: on the sabbath, each boat approaches the land, and psalmody and devotion divide the day; for the common people of the North are disposed to be religious, having the example before them of a gentry untainted by luxury and dissipation, and the advantage of being instructed by a clergy, who are active in their duty, and who preserve respect, amidst all the disadvantages of a narrow income.

LOCH-FINE.

The length of *Loch-Fine*, from the eastern end to the point of *Lamond*, is above thirty *Scotch* miles; but its breadth scarce two measured: the depth from sixty to seventy fathoms. It is noted

\* The fishery is carried on in the night, the herrings being then in motion.

for



## HERRINGS:

for the vast shoals of herrings that appear here in *July* and continue till *January*. The highest season is from *September* to *Christmas*, when near six hundred boats, with four men in each are employed. A chain of nets is used (for several are united) of an hundred fathoms in length. As the herrings swim at very uncertain depths, so the nets are sunk to the depth the shoal is found to take: the success therefore depends much on the judgment or good fortune of the fishers, in taking their due depths; for it often happens that one boat will take multitudes, while the next does not catch a single fish, which makes the boatmen perpetually enquire of each other about the depth of their nets. These are kept up by buoys to a proper pitch; the ropes that run through them fastened with pegs, and by drawing up, or letting out the rope (after taking out the pegs) they adjust their situation, and then replace them. Sometimes the fish swim in twenty fathom water, sometimes in fifty, and oftentimes even at the bottom.

It is computed that each boat gets about 40 l. in the season. The fish are either salted, and packed in barrels for exportation, or sold fresh to the country people, two or three hundred horses being brought every day to the water side from very distant parts. A barrel holds 500 herrings, if they are of the best kind: at a medium, 700: but if more, for sometimes a barrel will hold 1000, they are reckoned very poor. The present price 1 l. 4 s. *per* barrel; but there is a drawback of the duty on salt for those that are exported.

The great rendezvous of vessels for the fishery off the western isles is at *Cambeltown*, in *Cantyre*, where they clear out on the 12th of *September*, and sometimes three hundred buffes are seen there at a time:

time: they must return to their different ports by *January* 13th, where they ought to receive the præmium of 2 l. 10 s. *per* tun of herrings; but it is said to be very ill paid, which is a great discouragement to the fishery.

The herrings of *Loch-Fine* are as uncertain in their migration as they are on the coast of *Wales*. They had for numbers of years quitted that water; but appeared again there within these dozen years. Such is the case with the lochs on all this western coast, not but people despair too soon of finding them, from one or two unsuccessful tryals in the beginning of the season; perhaps from not adjusting their nets to the depth the fish happen then to swim in: but if each year a small vessel or two was sent to make a thorough tryal in every branch of the sea on this coast, they would undoubtedly find shoals of fish in one or other.

*Tunnies*, \* called here *Mackrel-Sture*, are very frequently caught in the herring season, which they follow to prey on. They are taken with a strong iron hook fastened to a rope and baited with a herring: as soon as hooked lose all spirit, and are drawn up without any resistance: are very active when at liberty, and jump and frolick on the surface of the water.

TUNNIES.

Crossed over an elegant bridge of three arches upon the *Aray*, in front of the castle, and kept riding along the side of the Loch for about seven miles: saw in one place a shoal of herrings, close to the surface, perfectly piled on one another, with a flock of Gulls, busied with this offered booty. After quitting the water-side the road is carried for a considerable way through the bottoms of naked, deep

SEPT. 7.

\* *Br. Zool.* III. No. 133.



and gloomy glens. Ascend a very high pass with a little loch on the top, and descend into *Glen-Crow*, the seat of melancholy, seldom cheered with the rays of the sun. Reach the end of *Loch-Long*, another narrow arm of the sea, bounded by high hills, and after a long course terminates in the *Firth of Clyde*.

Near this place see a house, very pleasantly situated, belonging to Colonel *Campbell*, amidst plantations, with some very fertile bottoms adjacent. On ascending a hill not half a mile farther, appears

REVIEW OF THE  
LAKES.

**LOCH-LOMOND.** *North-Britain* may well boast of its waters; for so short a ride as thirty miles presents the traveller with the view of four most magnificent pieces. *Loch-Aw*, *Loch-Fine*, *Loch-Long*, and *Loch-Lomond*. Two indeed are of salt-water; but, by their narrowness, give the idea of fresh-water lakes. It is an idle observation of travellers, that seeing one is the same with seeing all of these superb waters; for almost every one I visited has its proper characters.

*Loch-Leven* is a broad expanse, with isles and cultivated shores.

*Loch-Tay* makes three bold windings, has steep but sloping shores, cultivated in many parts, and bounded by vast hills.

*Loch-Rannoch* is broad and strait, has more wildness about it, with a large natural pine wood on its southern banks.

*Loch-Tumel* is narrow, confined by the sloping sides of steep hills, and has on its western limits, a flat, rich, wooded country, watered by a most serpentine stream.

The *Loch of Spinie* is almost on a flat, and its sides much indented.

*Loch-Moy* is small, and has soft features on its banks, amidst rude environs.

*Loch-*

*Loch-Nefs* is strait and narrow: its shores abound with a wild magnificence, lofty, precipitous and wooded, and has all the greatness of an *Alpine* lake.

*Loch-Oich* has lofty mountains at a small distance from its borders; the shores indented, and the water decorated with isles.

*Loch-Locky* wants the isles; its shores slope, and several straits terminate on its banks.

*Loch-Aw* is long and waving: its little isles tufted with trees, and just appearing above the water, its two great feeds of water at each extremity, and its singular lateral discharge near one of them, sufficiently mark this great lake.

*Loch-Lomond*, the last, the most beautiful of the *Caledonian* lakes. The first view of it from *Tarbat* presents an extensive serpentine winding amidst lofty hills: on the north, barren, black and rocky, which darken with their shade that contracted part of the water. Near this gloomy tract, beneath *Craig Roiston*, was the principal seat of the *M'Gregors*, a murderous clan, infamous for excesses of all kinds; at length, for a horrible massacre of the *Colquhouns*\*, or *Cabouns*, were proscribed, and hunted down like wild beasts; their very name suppressed by act of council†; so that

LOCH-  
LOMOND.

M'GREGORS.

\* *Vide Appendix.*

† In the 1st of *Charles I. c. 30.* there was a strict act against these people confirming all former acts of council against them, suppressing the name, and obliging them to make compearance yearly on the 24th of *July* before the council after sixteen years of age, to find caution, or otherways if they be denounced for their failzy, declaring them to be intercommuned, and that none resort or assist them; and the act constitutes several justices in that part against them.



that the remnant, now dispersed like *Jews*, dare not even sign it to any deed. Their posterity are still said to be distinguished among the clans in which they have incorporated themselves, not only by the redness of their hair, but by their still retaining the mischievous dispositions of their ancestors.

On the west side, the mountains are clothed near the bottoms with woods of oak quite to the water edge; their summits lofty, naked and craggy.

On the east side, the mountains are equally high, but the tops form a more even ridge parallel to the lake, except where *Ben-Lomond*\*, like *Saul* amidst his companions, overtops the rest. The upper parts were black and barren; the lower had great marks of fertility, or at least of industry, for the yellow corn was finely contrasted with the verdure of the groves intermixed with it.

GRAMPIAN  
HILLS.

This eastern boundary is part of the *Grampian* hills, which extend from hence through the counties of *Perth*, *Angus*, *Mearns*, and *Aberdeen*. They take their name from only a single hill, the *Mons Grampius* of *Tacitus*, where *Galgacus* waited the approach of *Agricola*, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave *Caledonians*. Antiquarians have not agreed upon the particular spot; but Mr. *Gordon*† places it near *Comrie*, at the upper end of *Strathern*, at a place to this day called *Galgachan Moor*. But to return.

In 1661, this act was rescinded, but revived again in the first parliament of *William and Mary*, and the act rescissory annulled. *Abridg. Acts of Parliament*. 45. I think that the act has been lately wholly repealed.

\* Its height is 3240 feet.

† *Itin. Septent.* 39. The reasons against the opinion of this able antiquary will be given in the other volumes.

The

The road runs sometimes through woods, at others is exposed and naked; in some, so steep as to require the support of a wall: the whole the work of the soldiery: blessed exchange of instruments of destruction for those that give safety to the traveller, and a polish to the once inaccessible native.

Two great headlands covered with trees separate the first scene from one totally different; the last is called the Point of *Firkin*. On passing this cape an expanse of water bursts at once on your eye, varied with all the softer beauties of nature. Immediately beneath is a flat covered with wood and corn: beyond, the headlands stretch far into the water, and consist of gentle risings; many have their surfaces covered with wood, others adorned with trees loosely scattered either over a fine verdure, or the purple bloom of the heath. Numbers of islands are dispersed over the lake of the same elevated form as the little capes, and wooded in the same manner; others just peep above the surface, and are tufted with trees; and numbers are so disposed as to form magnificent vistas between.

Opposite *Luss*, at a small distance from shore, is a mountainous isle almost covered with wood; is near half a mile long, and has a most fine effect. I could not count the number of islands, but was told there are twenty-eight: the largest two miles long, and stocked with Deer.

The length of this charming lake is 24 *Scotch* miles; its greatest breadth eight: its greatest depth, which is between the point of *Firkin* and *Ben-Lomond*, is a hundred and twenty fathoms. Besides the fish common to the Lochs are *Guiniads*, called here *Poans*.

At this time were living at the little village of *Luss* the following persons, most amazing instances of cotemporary longevity; and perhaps



perhaps proofs of the uncommon healthiness of the place. These compose the venerable list :

Rev. Mr. <i>James Robertson</i> , Minister, aged	90.
Mrs. <i>Robertson</i> , his wife, - - -	86.
<i>Anne Sharp</i> , their servant, - - -	94.
<i>Niel Macnaughtan</i> , Kirk-Officer, - -	86.
<i>Christian Gay</i> , his wife, - - -	94.
<i>Walter Maclellan</i> , - - -	90.

The country from *Lufs* \* to the Southern extremity of the lake continually improves; the mountains sink gradually into small hills; the land is highly cultivated, well planted, and well inhabited. I was struck with rapture at a sight so long new to me: it would have been without alloy, had it not been dashed with the uncertainty whether the mountain virtue, hospitality, would flourish with equal vigor in the softer scenes I was on the point of entering on; for in the *Highlands* every house gave welcome to the traveller.

On the road side near *Lufs* is a quarry of most excellent slates; and near the side of the lake, about a mile or two farther, is a great heap of stones in memory of St. *Mac-Kessog*, Bishop and Confessor, who suffered martyrdom there A. D. 520, and was buried in *Com-straddan* church.

The vale between the end of the lake and *Dunbarton* is unspeakably beautiful, very fertile, and finely watered by the great and rapid river *Levin*, the discharge of the lake, which, after a short course, drops into the Firth of *Clyde* below *Dunbarton*: there is scarcely a spot on its banks but what is decorated with bleacheries,

\* A tolerable inn on the borders of the lake.

plantations and *villas*. Nothing can equal the contrast in this day's journey, between the black barren dreary glens of the morning ride, and the soft scenes of the evening, islands worthy of the retreat of *Armida*, and which *Rinaldo* himself would have quitted with a sigh.

Before I take my last leave of the *Highlands*, it will be proper to observe that every entrance into them is strongly marked by nature.

ENTRANCES  
INTO THE  
HIGHLANDS.

On the South, the narrow and wooded glen near *Dunkeld* instantly shews the change of country.

On the East, the craggy pass of *Bollitir* gives a contracted admission into the *Grampian* hills.

On the North, the mountains near *Loch-May* appear very near, and form what is properly styled the threshold of the country; and on the

West, the narrow road impending over *Loch-Lomond* forms a most characteristic entrance to this mountainous tract.

But the *Erse* or *Galic* language is not confined within these limits; for it is spoken on all sides beyond these mountains. On the Eastern coast it begins at *Nairn*; on the Western, extends over all the isles. It ceases in the North of *Cathness*, the *Orkneys*, and the *Shetland* islands\*; but near *Loch-Lomond*, is heard at *Lufs*, at *Buchanan*, East of the lake, and at *Roseneth*, West of it.

The traveller, who has leisure, should ride to the eminence of *Milleggs*, to see the rich prospect between *Loch-Lomond* and the *Clyde*.

\* In the *Shetland isles* are still some remains of the *Norse*, or old *Norwegian* language.



One way is seen part of the magnificent lake, *Ben-Lomond* and the vast mountains above *Glen-Crow*. On the other hand appears a fine reach of the *Clyde* enlivened with shipping, a view of the pretty seats of *Roseneath* and *Ardincaple*, and the busy towns of *Port-Glasgow* and *Greenock*.

Cross the ferry over the *Levin* at *Bonnel*, and after a ride of three miles reach

#### DUNBARTON.

*Dunbarton*, a small but good old town, seated on a plain near the conflux of the *Levin* with the Firth of *Clyde*; it consists principally of one large street in form of a crescent. On one side is the *Tolbooth*, and at the South end the church with a small spire steeple; it had been collegiate, was founded about 1450 by *Isabel* Countess of *Lenox* and Dutchess of *Albany*, and was dedicated to *St. Patrick*, who was born in this county. The waives of the town are bagpipes, which go about at nine o'clock at night and five in the morning.

#### ITS CASTLE.

The castle is seated a little South of the town on a two-headed rock of a stupendous height, rising in a strange manner out of the sands, and totally detached from every thing else; is bounded on one side by the *Clyde*, on the other by the *Levin*. On one of the summits are the remains of an old light-house, which some suppose to have been a *Roman Pharos*; on the other, the powder magazine: in the hollow between is a large well of water fourteen feet deep. The sides of the rocks are immense precipices, and often over-hang, except on the side where the Governor's house stands, which is defended by walls and a few cannon, and garrisoned by a few invalids. It seems to have been often used as a state prison: the Regent *Morton* was secured there previous to his trial. From its natural strength,

strength, it was in former times deemed impregnable; so that the desperate but successful scalado of it in 1571 \* may vie with the greatest attempts of that kind, with the capture of the *Numidian* fortress, in the *Jugurthine* war, by *Marius*; of the more horrible surprize of *Fescamp* †, by the gallant *Bois-rosé*.

The *Britons* in very early times made this rock a fortress; for it was usual with them after the departure of the *Romans* to retreat to the tops of craggy inaccessible mountains, to forests, and to rocks on the shores of the sea: but *Boethius* makes the *Scots* possessed of it some ages prior to that, and pretends that it resisted all the efforts of *Agricola*, who laid siege to it. It certainly may clame a right to great antiquity, for *Bede* declares it to have been the best fortified city the *Britons* had during his days. Its antient name was *Alcluid*, or *Arcluid*, or the place on the *Cluid*. But in after-times it acquired the name of *Dun-Britton*, being the last place in these parts held by the *Britons* against the usurping *Saxons*. In 756, reduced by famine, it was surrendered to *Edbert* King of *Northumberland*.

From the summit of this rock is a fine view of the country, of the town of *Dunbarton*, the river *Levin*, the Firth of *Clyde* (the *Glota* of *Tacitus*) here a mile broad, and of the towns of *Greenock* and *Port-Glasgow*, on the opposite shore. The business of this country is the spinning of thread, which is very considerable. There is also a great salmon-fishery: but in this populous country, so great is the demand for them that none can be spared for curing. *Gilfes* come up the river in *June*, and continue in plenty about

FISH.

\* *Robertson's hist. Scotland*, II. octavo. *Guthrie's*, VII. 331.

† *Sully's Memoirs*, Vol. I. Book VI.



twenty days; and many Salmon Trout are taken from *March* to *July*. *Phinocs*, called here Yellow Fins, come in *July*, and continue about the same space of time as the *Gilles*: the fishermen call them the young of some great Sea Trout. During *May*, *Parrs* appear in such numbers in the *Levin*, that the water seems quite animated with them. There are besides in that river, *Perch* and a few *Poans* \*.

SEPT. 8.

Pass by the ruins of *Dunglas* castle, near the banks of the *Clyde*, which meanders finely along a rich plain full of barley and oats, and much inclosed with good hedges, a rarity in *North Britain*. At a distance are some gentle risings, interspersed with woods and *villas* belonging to the citizens of *Glasgow*. Cross the water of *Kelvin* at the village of *Partic*, and soon after reach

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW. The best built of any modern second-rate city I ever saw: the houses of stone, and in a good taste. The principal street runs East and West, and is near a mile and a half long; but unfortunately, is not strait. The *Tolbooth* is large and handsome. Next to that is the Exchange: within is a spacious room with full-length portraits of all our monarchs since *James I.*; and an excellent one, by *Ramsay*, of *Archibald Duke of Argyle*, in a Judge's robe. Before the Exchange is a large equestrian statue of King *William*. This is the broadest and finest part of the street: many of the houses are built over piazzas, but too narrow to be of much service to

\* At *Dunbarton* I was informed by persons of credit, that Swallows have often been taken in midwinter, in a torpid state, out of the steeple of the church, and also out of a sand-bank over the river *Endrich*, near *Loch-Lomond*.

walkers. Numbers of other streets cross this at right angles, and are in general well built.

The market-places are great ornaments to this city, the fronts being done in a very fine taste, and the gates adorned with columns of one or other of the orders. Some of these markets are for meal, greens, fish, or flesh. There are two for the last which have conduits out of several of the pillars; so that they are constantly kept sweet and clean. MARKET-PLACES.

Near the meal-market is a publick granary, to be filled on any apprehension of scarceness.

The guard-house is in the great street, which is kept by the inhabitants, who regularly do duty. An excellent police is observed here, and proper officers attend the markets to prevent any abuses.

The old bridge over the *Clyde* consists of eight arches, and was built 400 years ago by Bishop *Rea*: another is now built. The tide flows three miles higher up the country; but at low water is fordable. There is a plan for deepening the channel, for at present the tide brings up only very small vessels; and the ports belonging to this city lie several miles lower, at *Port-Glasgow* and *Greenock*, on the side of the *Firth*.

Near the bridge is a large alms-house, a vast nailery, a stone-ware manufacture, and a great porter brewery, which supplies some part of *Ireland*. Within sight, on the South side, are collieries; and much coal is exported into the last-mentioned island, and into *America*.

The great imports of this city are tobacco and sugar: of the former, above 40,000 hogheads have been annually imported TRADE.



and most part of it again exported into *France* and other countries. The manufactures here are linnens, cambricks\*, lawns, tapes, fustians, and striped linnens; so that it already begins to rival *Manchester*, and has in point of the conveniency of its ports, in respect to *America*, a great advantage over it.

## COLLEGE.

The College is a large building, with a handsome front to the street, resembling some of the old colleges in *Oxford*. *Charles I.* subscribed 200 l. towards this work, but was prevented by the troubles from paying it; but *Cromwel* afterwards fulfilled the design of the royal donor. It was founded in 1450, by *James II.* Pope *Nicholas V.* gave the bull, but Bishop *Turnbull* supplied the money. There are about 400 students belonging to the college, who lodge in the town: but the Professors have good houses in the college. Young gentlemen of fortune have private tutors, who have an eye to their conduct; the rest live entirely at their own discretion.

The library is a very handsome room, with a gallery round it, supported by pillars. That beneficent nobleman the first Duke of *Chandos*, when he visited the college, gave 500 l. towards building this apartment.

Messrs. *Robert* and *Andrew Foulis*, printers and booksellers to the university, have instituted an academy for painting and engraving; and like good citizens, zealous to promote the welfare and honor of their native place, have at a vast expence formed a most numerous collection of paintings from abroad, in order to form the taste of their *eleves*.

\* The greatest cambrick manufacture is now at *Paisly*, a few miles from this city.

The printing is a very considerable branch of business, and has long been celebrated for the beauty of the types and the correctness of the editions. Here are preserved in cases numbers of monumental and other stones\*, taken out of the walls on the *Roman* stations in this part of the kingdom; some are well cut and ornamented: most of them were done to perpetuate the memory of the *vexillatio*, or party, who performed such or such works; others in memory of officers who died in the country.

The cathedral is a large pile, now divided into two churches. Beneath, and deep underground, is another, in which is also divine service, where the congregation may truly say, *clamavi e profundis*: the roof is fine, made of stone and supported by pillars; but the beauty much hurt by the crowding of the pews. Near this is the ruin of the castle, or Bishop's palace.

CHURCHES.

The new church is a very handsome building with a large elegant porch; but the outside is much disfigured by a slender square tower: and in general, the steeples of *North Britain* are in a remarkable bad taste, being, in fact, no favorite part of architecture with the church of *Scotland*. The inside of that just spoken of is most neatly finished, supported by pillars, and very prettily stuccoed: it is one of the very few exceptions to the slovenly and indecent manner in which Presbytery keeps the houses of God: reformation in manners of religion seldom observes mediocrity: here it was outrageous; for a place of worship commonly neat was deemed to favor of popery: but, to avoid the imputation of that extreme, they run into another;

\* Several have been engraven by the artists of the academy. The Provost of the University did me the honor of presenting me with a set.



for in many parts of *Scotland* our LORD seems still to be worshipped in a stable, and often in a very wretched one. Many of the churches are thatched with heath, and in some places are in such bad repair as to be half open at top; so that the people appear to worship, as the *Druids* did of old, in open temples.

SEPT. 10.

Went to see *Hamilton* House, twelve miles distant from *Glasgow*: ride through a rich and beautiful corn country, adorned with small woods, gentlemen's seats, and well watered. Hereabout I saw the first muddy stream since I had left *Edinburgh*; for the Highland rivers running generally through a bed of rock or pure gravel, receive no other tint, in the greatest floods, than the brown crystalline tinge of the moors, out of which they rise.

BOTHWELL  
BRIDGE.

See on the West, at a little distance from the road, the ruins of *Bothwell* castle, and the bridge, remarkable for the Duke of *Monmouth's* victory over the Rebels in 1679. The church was collegiate, founded by *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, 1398, and is, as I heard\*, oddly incrusted with a thin coat of stone.

HAMILTON.

*Hamilton* House, or Palace, as it is called here, is seated at the end of a small town; is a large disagreeable pile of building, with two deep wings at right angles with the centre. The gallery is of great extent, and furnished (as well as some other rooms) with most excellent paintings: that of *Daniel* in the Lion's den, by *Rubens*, is a great performance. The fear and devotion of the Prophet is finely expressed by his uplifted face and eyes, his clasped hands, his swelling muscles, and the violent extension of one foot: a Lion looks fiercely at him with open mouth, and seems only restrained

\* Bishop *Pocock's* manuscript Journal.

by the Almighty power from making him fall a victim to his hunger; and the signal deliverance of *Daniel* is more fully marked by the number of human bones scattered over the floor, as if to shew the instant fate of others, in whose favor the Deity did not interfere.

The marriage-feast, by *Paul Veronese*, is a fine piece; and the obstinacy and resistance of the intruder, who came without the wedding garment, is strongly expressed.

The treaty of peace between *England* and *Spain* in the reign of *James I.* by *Juan de Pantoja*, is a good historical picture. There are six Envoys on the part of the *Spaniards*, and five on that of the *English*, with their names inscribed over each: the *English* are the Earls of *Dorset*, *Nottingham*, *Devonshire*, *Northampton*, and *Robert Cecil*.

Earls of *Lauderdale* and *Lanerk* settling the covenant, both in black, with faces full of puritanical solemnity.

Several of the Dukes of *Hamilton*. *James Duke of Hamilton*, with a blue ribband and white rod. His son, beheaded in 1649. His brother, killed at the battle of *Worcester*. The Duke who fell in the duel with Lord *Mobun*.

*Fielding*, Earl of *Denbigh*\*; his hair grey, a gun in his hand, and attended by an *Indian* boy. It seems perfectly to start from the canvass, and the action of his countenance looking up has

\* The person who shewed the house called him Governor of *Jamaica*; but that must be a mistake. If any errors appear in my account of any of the pictures, I flatter myself it may be excused; for sometimes they were shewn by servants; sometimes the owners of the house were so obliging as to attend me, whom I could not trouble with a number of questions.



matchless spirit. His daughter, and her husband, the Marquis of *Hamilton*.

Old Duke of *Chatelherault*, in black, with an order about his neck.

Two half-lengths in black; one with a fiddle in his hand, the other in a grotesque attitude; both with the same countenances; good, but swarthy; mistakenly called *David Rizzo's*; but I could not learn that there was any portrait of that unfortunate man.

*Maria Dei Gratia Scotorum Regina*, 1586. *Æt.* 43. a half-length; a stiff figure, in a great ruff, auburne hair, oval but pretty full face, of much larger and plainer features than that at *Castle Braan*, a natural alteration from the increase of her cruel usage, and of her ill health; yet still with a resemblance to that portrait. It was told me here, that she sent this picture, together with a ring, to the Duke of *Hamilton*, a little before her execution.

A head, said to be *Anna Bullen*, very handsome, dressed in a ruff and kerchief edged with ermine, and in a purple gown; over her face a veil, so transparent as not to conceal

The bloom of young desire and purple light of love.

Earl *Morton*, Regent of *Scotland*.

The rough reformer *John Knox*.

Lord *Belhaven*, author of the famous speech against the union.

*Philip II.* at full length, with a strange figure of *Fame* bowing at his feet with a label and this motto, *Pro merente adsto*.

**CHATELHERAULT.**

About a mile from the house, on an eminence, above a deep wooded glen, with the *Avon* at its bottom, is *Chatelherault*; so called from the estate the family once possessed in *France*: is an elegant banqueting-

banqueting-house, with a dog-kennel, gardens, &c. and commands a fine view of the country. The park is now much inclosed: but I am told, that there are still in it a few of the breed of the wild cattle, which *Boethius* \* says were peculiar to the *Caledonian* forest, were of a snowy whiteness, and had manes like lions: they were at this time in a distant part of the park, and I lost the sight of them.

WILD CATTLE.

Returned to *Glasgow*.

Crossed the country towards *Sterling*. Passed through the village of *Kylsithe*, noted for a victory gained by *Montrose* over the Covenanters. Thro' a bog, where numbers of the fugitives perished, is now cutting part of the canal that is to join the Firths of *Forth* and *Clyde*. Saw the spot where the battle of *Bannockburne* was fought, in which the *English* under *Edward* II. had a shameful defeat. *Edward* was so assured of conquest, that he brought with him *William Baston*, a *Carmelite*, and famous poet, to celebrate his victory; but the monarch was defeated, and the poor bard taken and forced by the conqueror, *invitâ Minervâ*, to sing his success, which he did in such lines as these:

SEPT. 11.  
KYLSTHE.

*Hic capit, hic rapit, hic terit, hic ferit, ecce dolores;*  
*Vox tonat; æs sonat; hic ruit; hic luit; arcto modo res.*  
*Hic secat; hic necat; hic docet; hic nocet; iste fugatur:*  
*Hic latet, hic patet; hic premit, hic gemit; hic superatur.*

At this place that unfortunate monarch *James* III. was defeated by his rebellious subjects; in his flight fell down from his horse, and bruised by his fall was drawn into a neighboring mill, and soon

\* *Gignere solet ea silva boves candidissimos in formam Leonis jubam habentes, cætera mansuetis simillimos verò adeo feros, &c.* Descr. Regni Scotiæ, fol. xi.



after assassinated by a Priest called in to receive his confession, and afford him spiritual assistance.

**ST. NINIAN.**

Went through the small town of *St. Ninian*\*, a mile South of *Sterling*. The church had been the powder-magazine of the Rebels, who, on their return, blew it up in such haste, as to destroy some of their own people, and about fifteen innocent spectators.

**STERLING.**

*Sterling* and its castle, in respect of situation, is a miniature of *Edinburgh*; is placed on a ridged hill, or rock, rising out of a plain, having the castle at the upper end on a high precipitous rock. Within its walls was the palace of several of the *Scotch* Kings, a square building, ornamented on three sides with pillars resting on grotesque figures projecting from the wall, and on the top of each pillar is a statue, seemingly the work of fancy. Near it is the old parlement house, a vast room 120 feet long, very high, with a timbered roof, and formerly had a gallery running round the inside. Below the castle are the ruins of the palace belonging to the Earls of *Mar*, whose family had once the keeping of this fortress. There are still the *Erskine* arms and much ornamental carving on parts of it. The town of *Sterling* is inclosed with a wall; the streets are irregular and narrow, except that which leads to the castle. Here, and at the village of *Bannockburne*, is a considerable manufacture of coarse carpets.

From the top of the castle is by far the finest view in *Scotland*. To the East is a vast plain rich in corn, adorned with woods, and watered with the river *Forth*, whose meanders are, before it reaches

\* Apostle of the *Picts*, son of a Prince of the *Cumbrian Britains*, converting the *Picts* as far as the *Grampian* hills. Died 432.



*P. Mayall sculp.*

*Sterling Castle.*

*Tomkins pin.*





the sea, so frequent and so large, as to form a multitude of most beautiful peninsulas; for in many parts the windings approximate so close as to leave only a little isthmus of a few yards. In this plain is an old abby, a view of *Alloa*, *Clackmannan*, *Falkirk*, the Firth of *Forth*, and the country as far as *Edinburgh*. On the North, the *Ochil* hills, and the moor where the battle of *Dumblain* was fought. To the West, the strath of *Menteith*, as fertile as the Eastern plain, and terminated by the Highland mountains, among which the summit of *Ben-Lomond* is very conspicuous.

The *Sylva Caledonia*, or *Caledonian Forest*, begun a little North of *Sterling*, and passing through *Menteith* and *Stratbern*, extended, according to *Boethius*, as far as *Athol* on one side, and *Lochaber* on the other. It is very slightly mentioned by the antients\*; but the supposed extent is given by the *Scottish* historian.

Lie at *Falkirk*, a large ill-built town, supported by the great fairs for black cattle from the Highlands, it being computed that 24,000 head are annually sold here. There is also a great deal of money got here by the carriage of goods, landed at *Carron* wharf, to *Glasgow*. Such is the increase of trade in this country, that about twenty years ago not three carts could be found in the town, and at present there are above a hundred that are supported by their intercourse with *Glasgow*.

FALKIRK.

In the church-yard, on a plain stone, is the following epitaph on *John de Graham*, styled the right hand of the gallant *Wallace*, killed at the battle of *Falkirk* in 1298†:

\* By *Pliny*, lib. iv. c. 16. and *Eumenius*, in his Panegyric on *Constantius*, c. 7.

† Fought between *Falkirk* and *Carron* works, at a place called to this day *Graham's Moor*.



## A T O U R

Here lies Sir *John* the *Grame* both wight and wise,  
 Ane of the chief reskewit *Scotland* thrife.  
 Ane better knight not to the world was lent  
 Nor was gude *Grame* of trueth, and of hardiment.

*Mente manuque potens, et VALLÆ fidus Achates*  
*Conditur hic Gramus bello interfectus ab Anglis.*  
 22 Julii. 1298.

Near this is another epitaph, occasioned by a second battle of *Falkirk*, as disgraceful to the *English* as the other was fatal to the *Scots*: the first was a well disputed combat; the last, a pannic on both sides, for part of each army flew, the one West, the other East, each carrying the news of their several defeats, while the total destruction of our forces was prevented by the gallant behaviour of a brigadier, who with two regiments faced such of the rebels as kept the field, and prevented any further advantages. The epitaph I allude to is in memory of Sir *Robert Monro* \*, the worthy chief-  
 tain

\* Conditur heic quod poterit mori  
 ROBERTI MONRO de Foulis, Eq. Bar.  
 Gentis sui Principis  
 Militum Tribuni:  
 Vitâ in castris curiaque *Britannica*  
 Honestè productâ  
 Pro Libertate religione Patriæ  
 In acie honestissimè defunctâ  
 Prope FALKIRK Jan. xviii. 1746. Æt. 62.  
 Virtutis consiliique fama  
 In *Montanorum* cohortis Præfectura  
 Quamdiu prælium FONTONÆUM memorabitur  
 Perduratura;

tain of that loyal clan, a family which lost three brothers the same year in support of the royal cause. Sir *Robert* being greatly wounded in the battle was murdered in cool blood, by the Rebels, with his brother Dr. *Monro*, who with fraternal piety was at that time dressing his wounds: the third was assassinated by mistake for one who well deserved his death for spontaneous barbarities on Highlanders approaching according to proclamation to surrender their arms.

I have very often mentioned fields of battle in this part of the kingdom: scarce a spot has escaped unstained with gore; for had they no publick enemy to contend with, the *Scots*, like the *Welsh* of old, turned their arms against each other.

*Carron* iron-works lie about a mile from *Falkirk*, and are the greatest of the kind in *Europe*: they were founded about eight years ago, before which there was not a single house, and the country a mere moor. At present, the buildings of all sorts are of vast extent, and above twelve hundred men are employed. The iron is smelted from the stone, then cast into cannon, pots, and all sorts of utensils made in founderies. This work has been of great service to the country, by teaching the people industry and a method of

IRON  
FOUNDERIES.

Ob amicitiam et fidem amicis  
Humanitatem clementiamque adversariis.  
Benevolentiam bonitatemque omnibus,  
Trucidantibus etiam,  
In perpetuum desideranda.  
DUNCANUS MONRO de *Obisdale*, M. D. Æt. 59.  
Frater Fratrem linquere fugiens,  
Saucium curans, ictus inermis  
Commoriens cohonestat Urnam.

setting



setting about any sort of labor, which before the common people had scarce any notion of.

*Carron* wharf lies on the *Forth*, and is not only useful to the works, but of great service even to *Glasgow*, as considerable quantities of goods destined for that city are landed there. The canal likewise begins in this neighborhood, which, when effected, will prove another benefit to these works.

ARTHUR'S  
OVEN.

At a small distance from the founderies, on a little rising above the river *Carron*, stood that celebrated antiquity called *Arthur's Oven*, which the ingenious Mr *Gordon* \* supposes to have been a *facellum*, or little chapel, a repository for the *Roman Insignia*, or standards: but, to the mortification of every curious traveller, this matchless edifice is now no more; its barbarous owner, a *Gothic* knight, caused it to be demolished, in order to make a mill-dam with the materials, which, within less than a year, the *Naiades*, in resentment of the sacrilege, came down in a flood and entirely swept away.

SEPT. 12:  
GRAHAM'S  
DYKE.

Saw near *Callendar-House* some part of *Antoninus's Wall*, or, as it is called here, *Graham's Dyke* †. The *vallum* and the ditch are here very evident, and both are of a great size, the last being forty feet broad and thirteen deep; it extended from the *Firth of Forth* to that of *Clyde*, and was defended at proper distances by forts and watch-towers, the work of the *Roman* legions under the command

\* *Itin. Septentr. p. 24. tab. iv.* As the book is very scarce, I have taken the liberty of having that plate copied into this work.

† So called from *Graham*, who is said to have first made a breach in this wall soon after the retreat of the *Romans* out of *Britain*. Vide *Boethius*, .CXXXI.

## ARTHUR'S OVEN

## TWO LOCHABER AXES







of *Lollius Urbicus*, in the reign of *Antoninus Pius*. According to Mr. Gordon, it began at old *Kirk Patrick* on the Firth of *Clyde*, and ended two miles West of *Abercorn*, on the Firth of *Forth*, being in length 36 miles, 887 paces.

Passed thro' *Burrowstonefs*, a town on the Firth, enveloped in smoke from the great salt-pans and vast collieries near it. The town-house is built in form of a castle. There is a good quay, much frequented by shipping; for considerable quantities of coal are sent from hence to *London*; and there are besides some *Greenland* ships \* belonging to the town.

Ride near *Abercorn*, called by *Bede* the monastery of *Abercurnig*; of which no mention is made in the accounts of the *Scotch* religious houses: nor has there been for many centuries the left remains; for *Buchanan* says that none of any kind were to be met with even in his time, except the ruins of a tower belonging to the *Douglases*.

Reach *Hopeton-House*, the seat of the Earl of *Hopeton*; a house begun by Sir *William Bruce*, and finished by Mr. *Adams*: is the handsomest I saw in *North Britain*: the front is enriched with pilasters; the wings at some distance joined to it by a beautiful colonade: one wing is the stables, the other the library. In the last is a single piece of lead ore weighing five tuns, got out of his Lordship's mines at the *Lead-hills*.

HOPETON-  
HOUSE.

\* This year the whale-fishery began to revive; which for a few years past had been so unsuccessful, that several of the adventurers had thoughts of disposing of their ships. Perhaps the whales had till this year deserted those seas; for *Marten*, p. 185 of his voyage to *Spitzbergen*, remarks, "That these animals, either weary of their place, or sensible of their own danger, do often change their haunts."

The



The great improvements round the house are very extensive; but the gardens are still in the old taste: trees and shrubs succeed here greatly; among others were two *Portugal* laurels thirty feet high. Nothing can equal the grandeur of the approach to the house, or the prospect from it. The situation is bold, on an eminence, commanding a view of the Firth of *Forth*, bounded on the North by the county of *Fife*; the middle is chequered with islands, such as *Garvey*, *Inch Keith*\*, and others; and on the South-East is a vast command of *East Lothian*, and the terminating object the great conic hill of *North Berwick*.

The whole ride from *Sterling* to *Queen's Ferry* (near *Hopetoun-House*) is not to be paralleled for the elegance and variety of its prospects: the whole is a composition of all that is great and beautiful: towns, villages, seats, and antient towers, decorate each bank of that fine expanse of water the *Firth*: while the busy scenes of commerce and rural œconomy are no small addition to the still life. The lofty mountains of the Highlands form a distant but august boundary towards the North-West; and the Eastern view is enlivened with ships perpetually appearing or vanishing amidst the numerous isles.

\* This isle is opposite to *Leith*. By order of council, in 1497, all venereal patients in the neighbourhood were transported there, *Ne quid detrimenti res publica caperet*. It is remarkable, that this disorder, which was thought to have appeared in *Europe* only four years before, should make so quick a progress. The horror of a disease, for which there was then supposed to be no cure, must have occasioned this attention to stop the contagion; for even half a century after, one of the first monarchs of *Europe*, *Francis I.* fell a victim to it. The order is so curious that we have given it a place in the Appendix.

Pafs

Pass by *Queen's-Ferry*; fall into the *Edinburgh* road, and finish, this evening, in that capital, a most agreeable and prosperous Tour. It was impossible not to recal the idea of what I had seen; to imagine the former condition of this part of the kingdom, and to compare it with the present state, and by a sort of second-sight make a probable conjecture of the happy appearance it will assume in a very few years. Nor could I forbear repeating the prophetic lines\* of *Aaron Hill*, who seemed seized with a like *rêverie*.

Once more! O North, I view thy winding shores,  
Climb thy bleak hills and cross thy dusky moors.  
Impartial view thee with an heedful eye,  
Yet still by nature, not by censure try.  
*England* thy sister is a gay coquet,  
Whom art enlivens, and temptations whet:  
Rich, proud, and wanton, she her beauty knows,  
And in a conscious warmth of beauty glows:  
*Scotland* comes after like an unripe fair,  
Who sighs with anguish at her sister's air;  
Unconscious, that she'll quickly have her day,  
And be the toast when *Albion's* charms decay.

After a few days experience of the same hospitality in *Edinburgh* that I had met with in the Highlands, I continued my journey South, through a rich corn country, leaving the *Pentland* hills to the West, whose sides were covered with a fine turf. Before I reached *Crook*, a small village, the country grew worse: after this it assumed a Highland appearance, the hills were high, the vales narrow, and there was besides a great scarcity of trees, and hardly

SEPT. 18.

\* Written on a window in *North Britain*.



any corn; instead, was abundance of good pasturage for sheep, there being great numbers in these parts, which supply the North of *England*. The roads are bad, narrow, and often on the edges of precipices, impending over the river *Tweed*, here an inconsiderable stream. Reach

**MOFFAT.**

**MOFFAT**, a small neat town, famous for its spas; one said to be useful in scrophulous cases, the other a chalybeate, which makes this place much resorted to in summer. Doctor *Walker*, minister of the place, shewed me in manuscript his natural history of the *western isles*, which will do him much credit whenever he favors the world with it.

Here the unfortunate nobleman Lord Viscount *Kennure* set up the Pretender's standard on the 12th of *October* 1715, in fatal compliance with the importunities of the disaffected Lowlanders.

The country between *Moffat* and *Lockerby* is very good, a mixture of downs and corn-land, with a few small woods: the country grows quite flat and very unpleasant: but incessant rains throughout my journey from *Edinburgh*, rendered this part of my tour both disagreeable and unedifying. Cross a small river called the *Sark*, which divides the two kingdoms, and enter CUMBERLAND.

About three miles farther cross the *Eske* over a handsome stone-bridge, and lie at the small village of *Longtown*. The country is very rich in corn, but quite bare of trees, and very flat. Near this village, at *Netherby*, are the ruins of a *Roman* station, where statues, weapons and coins are often dug up.

I had not leisure to remark the several antiquities that Mr. *Graham* is possessed of: but out of them select the following, engraven in the annexed plate, and in the tail piece to the concluding page.

No. I. is a figure in a dress with close sleeves, not unlike in the body to a carter's frock, or what *Montfaucon* calls *sagum clausum* \*, reaching down to the heels. On one side is a boar, on the other a wheel, and beneath that an altar: in the left hand is part of a *cornucopia*. The figure is evidently *Gaulish*, but the history is obscure: the boar is often an emblem of *Caledonia*: the wheel a known type of Fortune: it is also a concomitant of two *Saxon* Deities †, of the idol of the *Sun* and of *Seater*; and I would chuse to derive it from *Germany* or *Gaul* rather than from *Rome*. It seems a Deity of some barbarous nation, but it is a difficult task to assign it to any one in particular. The *Gauls* and *Germans* were neighbors; they might in some instances have the same objects of worship. As the *Roman* armies were latterly composed of different *Gaulish* and foreign nations, their Deities were introduced and intermixed with those of the *Romans*, a most superstitious people, ready and accustomed to adopt those of every country. We need not wonder at the variety of figures found in this country, for it appears from an inscription ‡, that there had been at *Cambeck*, a *Temple of every nation*, a latitudinarian Pantheon, so that every religion enjoyed a liberty of conscience.

I conjecture that this figure was the *mater Deum*, the mother of the gods of some *Gaulish* or *German* nation, probably engraven after their intercourse with the *Romans*, for there appears a mixture of

\* III. part. 1. tab. xlvii.

† *Verstegan*. 69. 78. *Wormii Mon. Dan.* p. 16.

‡ The inscription runs thus—B. V. *omnium Gentium Templum olim vetustate conlabsum* JUL. PITIANUS P. P. restituit.



emblem. *Cybele* or the mother of the gods is often engraven with a *cornucopia*: and *Tacitus* \* mentions a *German* people that worshipped this goddess, and used the boar as the emblem of their superstition: which was an amulet, a charm against all dangers. They seldom made use of iron weapons, but often of clubs. It appears to me that what rises above the boar is intended for an instrument of that kind. The figure is deprived of its head; I cannot pursue my comparison with this deity any farther.

No. II. is a second headless figure resembling the former, only that a sort of short close mantle covers the shoulders and breast. It has the wheel, altar, and *cornucopia*; but beneath the feet appear the *crupezia*, such as are beneath the feet of the celebrated statue of the dancing *Fawn*.

No. III. is a figure sitting in a chair (with large elbows), cloathed in garments much plaited and folded: on the lap are apples or fruits. *Nehalennia*, a *Zeland* goddess, is represented in this attitude †, and her lap thus filled: the habit differs: but this deity might have been adopted by another nation, who dressed her according to its own mode. *Nehalennia* was the deity of the chalk-diggers, as appears by an inscription preserved by *Reinesius*, p. 190.

DEÆ NEHALENNIÆ

OB MERCES RITE CONSERVATAS

M. SECUNDUS SILVANUS

NEGOTTOR GRETARIUS

BRITANNICIANUS.

V S. L M.

\* *De moribus Germanorum*, c. 45.

† *Montfaucon*. II. part ii. p. 443. *Keyser Antiq. Celt.* 236.

I



II



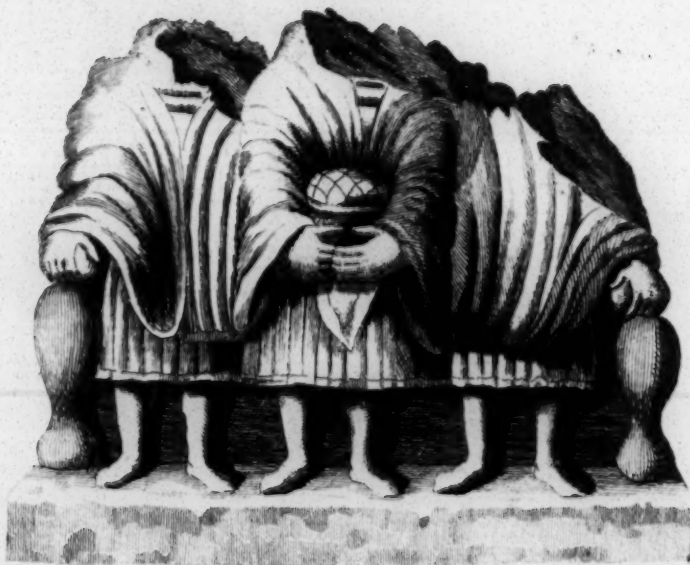
V



III



IV



*P. Mazell Sculp.*

ANTIQUITIES AT NETHERBY.



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The chalk trade was very considerable in this island. *Pliny*\* very faithfully describes the manner, in which in some places it is worked at present, and adds, that it was a manure that would last eighty years. As this earth so greatly promoted fertility, it is not without reason that the lap of the goddess is filled with it.

No. IV. is a curious groupe of three figures standing with their backs to a long seat with elbows. They are habited in a loose *sagum*, or *saic*, as the *Britons* name it, reaching but little below the knees: that in the middle is distinguished by a pointed flap, and a vessel filled, whether with fruits or corn is not very evident. These may perhaps be the *Deæ matres* of the barbarous nations, and introduced here by some of the *German* levies; there having been found in *Britain* three altars dedicated to them by the *Tungrian* cohort. They were local deities, protectresses of certain towns and villages among the *Gauls*† and *Germans*, by whom they were transported into *Britain*, which is acknowledged in two inscriptions, where they are called *transmarinæ*. If they were rural deities, the contents of the cup is very apt. I may remark that the antients in general were fond of the number THREE; and the *Gauls*‡ are known to groupe their deities very frequently in triplets; a number the most complete, as it regards *Beginning*, *Middle*, and *End*.

The Vth figure is a species of shoe in all probability belonging to the natives of this island; and was found in a moor in Cumber-

\* Lib. XVII. c. 8.

† *Archæologia*, Vol. III.

‡ *Gordon*. tab. xxxvi. xxxix. and xl. *Keysser Antiq. Celt.* tab. xv.

land.



*land.* It is formed of one piece of leather; and nicely adapted to the foot. The *cuoranen* till very lately worn by the Highlanders was of this nature; the *mockasins* of the *North American* nations are not much dissimilar: so exactly does necessity operate in distant countries in producing the same inventions.

The 1st figure in the tail piece is dressed in its *sagum*. On the right is a vessel standing on two high legs or supports. The figure seems going to fling in what it holds in one hand: the other leans on something that resembles an ear of corn. This probably is a rural deity of some barbarous nation.

No. II. is a victory treading with one foot on a globe: in one hand a mural crown; in the other a palm branch. Beneath the crown, VIC. AUG. or *Victoria Augusti*. Mr. Horsley, who has engraven this stone, supposes it to belong to the emperor *Commodus*.

No. III. is also engraven by the same gentleman. The upper figure is that of a *Sea Goat*, a *chimera*; the other he styles a *Pegasus*, and has given it more exact representation of wings than are found on the sculpture.

SEPT. 20.  
CARLISLE.

Cross the *Eden* to *Carlisle*, a pleasant city, surrounded with walls, like *Chester*, but they are very dirty, and kept in very bad repair. The castle is antient, but makes a good appearance at a distance: the view from it is fine, of rich meadows, at this time covered with thousands of cattle, it being fair-day. The *Eden* here forms two branches, and insulates the ground; over one is a bridge of four, over the other one of nine arches. There is besides a prospect of a rich country, and a distant view of *Cold-fells*, *Cross-fells*, *Skiddaw*, and other mountains.

The

The cathedral \* is very imperfect, *Cromwel* having pulled down part to build barracks with the materials. There remains some portion that was built in the *Saxon* times, with very maffy pillars and round arches. The rest is more modern, said to have been built in the reign of *Edward III.* who had in one part an apartment to lodge in. The arches in this latter building are sharp pointed : the East window remarkably fine.

The manufactures of *Carlisle* are chiefly of printed linnens, for which near 3000 l. *per annum* is paid in duties. It is also noted for a great manufacture of whips, which employs numbers of children.

Salmons appear in the *Eden* in numbers so early as the months of *December* and *January*; and the *London*, and even *Newcastle* markets, are supplied with early fish from this river : but it is remarkable, that they do not visit the *Esk* in any quantity till *April*, notwithstanding the mouths of both these waters are at a small distance from each other. I omitted in its proper place an account of the *Newcastle* fishery, therefore insert here the little I could collect relating to it. The fish seldom appear in the *Tyne* till *February* : there are about 24 fisheries on the river, besides a very considerable were, and the whole annual capture amounts to about 36,000 fish. I was informed that once the fish were brought from *Berwick*, and cured at *Newcastle*; but at present, notwithstanding all goes under the name of *Newcastle* Salmon, very little is taken there, in comparison of what is caught in the *Tweed*.

\* Begun by *Walter*, deputy of these parts, under *William Rufus*; but the new choir was not founded till about 1354.



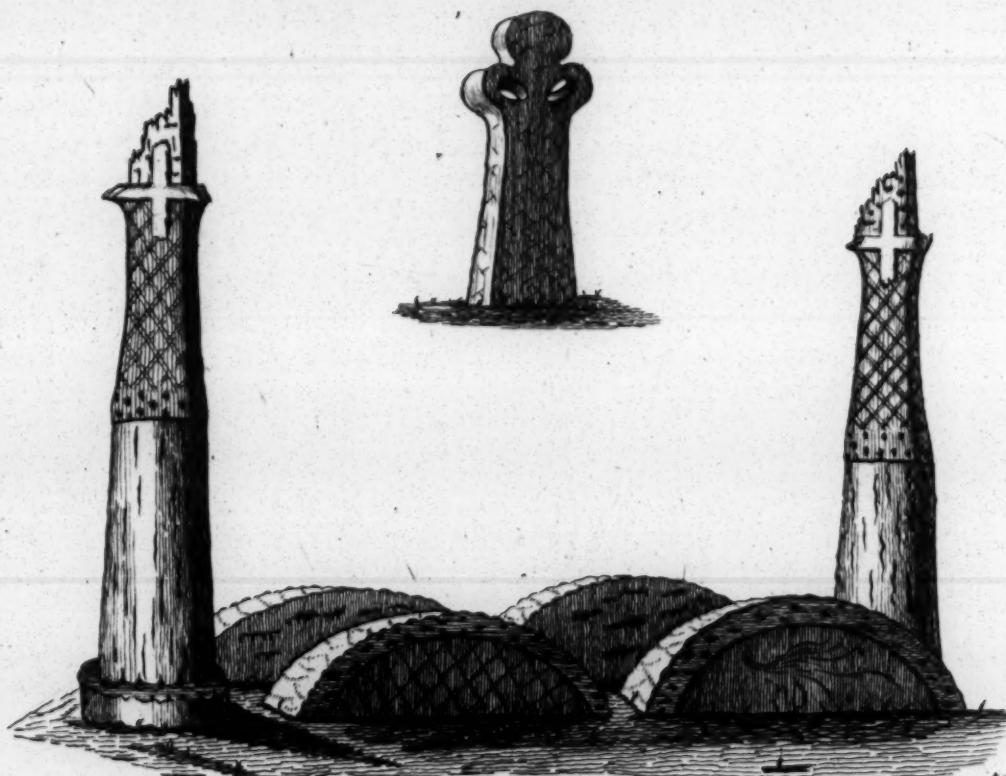
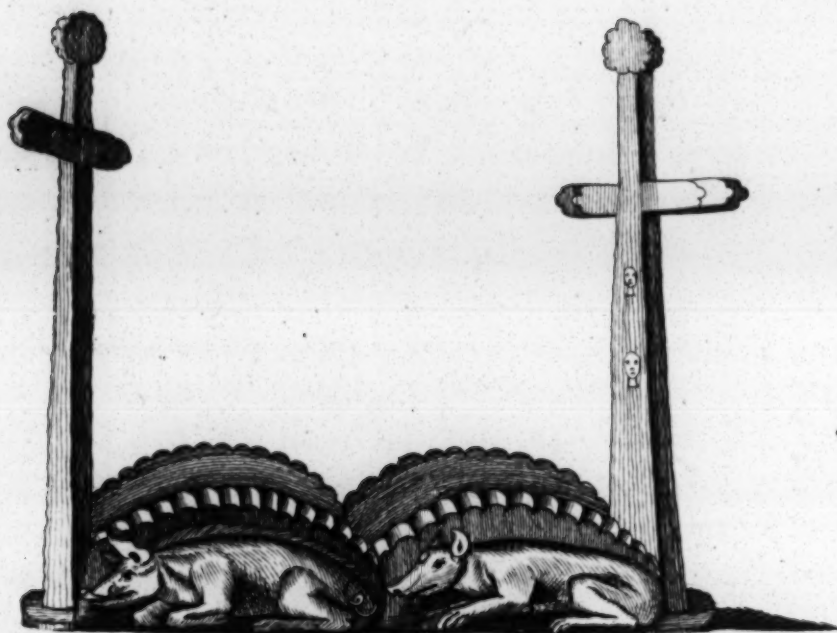
The country near *Carlisle* consists of small enclosures; but a little farther on, towards *Penrith*, changes into coarse downs. On the East, at a distance, are ridges of high hills running parallel to the road, with a good inclosed country in the intervening space. Above *Penrith* is a rich inclosed tract, mixed with hedge-row trees and woods. On the South-West, a prospect of high and craggy mountains. After I left *Lockerby*, Nature, as if exhausted with her labors, in the lofty hills of *Scotland*, seemed to have lain down and reposed herself for a considerable space; but here began to rise again with all the sublimity of *alpine* majesty.

PENRITH.

ANTIEN  
T COLUMNS.

PENRITH is an antient town, seated at the foot of a hill: is a great thoroughfare for travellers; but has little other trade, except tanning and a small manufacture of checks. In the church-yard is a monument of great antiquity, consisting of two stone pillars eleven feet six inches high, and five in circumference in the lower part, which is rounded; the upper is square, and tapers to a point: in the square part is some fret-work, and the relievo of a cross; and on the interior side of one is the faint representation of some animal. Both these stones are mortised at their lower part into a round one: they are about fifteen feet asunder; the space between them is inclosed on each side with two very large but thin semicircular stones; so that there is left a walk between pillar and pillar of two feet in breadth. Two of these lesser stones are plain, the other two have certain figures at present scarce intelligible.

These stones seem to have been monumental, and are evidently christian, as appears by the cross on the capital: fable says that they were to perpetuate the memory of *Cesarinus*, a hero of gigantic stature, whose body extended from stone to stone: but it is probable, that



PILLARS IN PENRITH CHURCH YARD

Murray Sc.



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that the space marked by these columns contained several bodies, or might have been a family sepulchre. I must here observe that since the publication of the former editions of this book I have had opportunity of re-examining these stones, and comparing them with Doctor *Todd's* figures engraven in my XIIIth plate; and am convinced that they are entirely fictitious; and such is the opinion of some gentlemen of the place whom I consulted on the occasion.

Not far from these pillars is another called the *Giant's thumb*, five feet eight inches high, with an expanded head perforated on both sides; from the middle the stone rises again into a lesser head rounded at top, but no part has a tendency to the figure of a cross, being in no part mutilated; so that it is difficult to judge of the use or design of this pillar\*.

The church is very neat: the galleries supported by twenty stones, each ten feet four inches high, and four feet two in circumference. On one of the walls is this melancholy record of a pestilence that wasted the country in the latter end of the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*:

CHURCH.

A. D. M.DXCVIII ex gravi peste quæ regionibus hisce incubuit, obierunt apud *Penrith* 2260. *Kendal* 2500. *Richmond* 2200. *Carlisle* 1196.†

Posteri

avortite vos et vivite.

\* *Vide* tab. iii. of the 1st and 2d editions.

† It broke out in *Carlisle* Oct. 3d. That city in all probability was much more populous than *Penrith*, but being on the borders of *Scotland*, no notice of any deaths was taken, except those in the city and places quite adjacent.



On consulting a very old register kept in this parish it appears that the plague raged here for fifteen months; from the 22<sup>d</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1597 to 5<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1598. and that only 680 persons were buried in the parish during that time. It seems therefore probable that *Penrith* must have been the centre of some particular district, and that the numbers recorded on the wall must comprehend all that died within that space. *Penrith* now contains about 2000 souls. At a medium, 63 have died annually the last ten years, or 630 in the whole. In the ten years preceding the pestilence there were only 686 funerals; so that there was no great difference between the number of inhabitants at that and the present time. Some centuries previous to this *Penrith* had another visitation of the same nature. When the *Scots* under the Earl of *Douglas* in 1380 made an inroad into *Cumberland*, they surprized this place at the time of the fair\*, and returned with immense booty; but suffered severely in consequence, for they introduced into their country the plague contracted in this town, which swept away one third of the inhabitants of *Scotland*†.

## CASTLE.

The castle is at the skirts of the town, and now very ruinous. It appears not to have been of a high antiquity; for in a compromise of certain differences between *Henry III.* and *Alexander King of Scotland*, it was stipulated that *Henry* should grant to *Alexander* 200 librates of land in *Northumberland* or *Cumberland*, if so much of *Henry's* land could be found in any of the places where no castle was situated; and *Penrith* was part of this grant. *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, afterwards *Richard III.* resided frequently at this

\* *Hollinshed.* 428.† *Guthrie's Hist. Scotl.* III. 123.

castle,

and either was the founder, or repaired it greatly, for there is no mention of it before his time. The feignory of *Penrith* \* was part of the great estate he had with his Dutchess: by his residence here and his magnificent mode of living he gained great popularity in the North, and he seemed to depend greatly on the troops from that part, for he caused five thousand to march from thence to *London* to support his coronation.

The castle was dismantled by *Cromwel*, but it does not appear in any history to have sustained a siege.

In this town lives Miss *Calvin* of exquisite skill and accuracy in painting of plants and flowers: a heaven-born genius obscure and unknown!

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,  
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear:  
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness in the desert air.

Cross over the *Eimot* at *Eamont* bridge, and enter

WESTMORELAND. At a small distance beyond the bridge, near the road side is the circle called *Arthur's round table*, consisting of a high dike of earth, and a deep foss within, surrounding an area twenty-nine yards in diameter. There are two entrances exactly opposite to each other; which interrupt the ditch, in those parts filled to a level with the middle. Some suppose this to have been designed for tilting matches, and that the champions entered at each opening. Perhaps that might have been the purpose of it; for the size forbids one to suppose it to be an encampment.

SEPT. 21.

ARTHUR'S ROUND  
TABLE.

\* *Buck's Life of Richard III.*



## MAYBOROUGH.

A little to the North of this, on the summit of a small hill, is *Mayborough*, a vast circular dike of loose stones: the height and the diameter at the bottom is stupendous: it slopes on both sides, and is entirely formed of pebbles, such as are collected out of rivers. There is an entrance on the East side leading into an area eighty-eight yards in diameter. Near the middle is an upright stone nine feet eight inches high, and seventeen in circumference in the thickest part. There had been three more placed so as to form (with the other) a square. Four again stood on the sides of the entrance, viz. one on each exterior corner; and one on each interior; but, excepting that at present remaining, all the others have long since been blasted to clear the ground.

The use of this accumulation seems to have been the same with that called *Bryn-gwyn* at *Trer Dryw* in *Anglesea*\*, a supreme consistory of druidical administration, as the *British* names import. That in *Anglesea* is constructed in the same manner with this: but at present there are no remains of columns in the interior part. Tradition is entirely silent about the origin of this place: nothing can be collected from the name, which is *Saxon*, and given long after its construction.

Almost opposite to *Mayborough* on the *Cumberland* side of the *Eimot* is a vast *cairn* or tumulus, composed of round stones, and surrounded with large grit stones of different sizes, some a yard square; which all-together form a circle sixty feet in diameter.

## CLIFTON MOOR.

Cross the *Lowther* or *Loder*, and in about three or four miles distance pass *Clifton Moor*, where the Rebels in 1745 sacrificed a few men to save the rest of their army. Reach

\* *Mona Antiqua*, 2d ed. 90.

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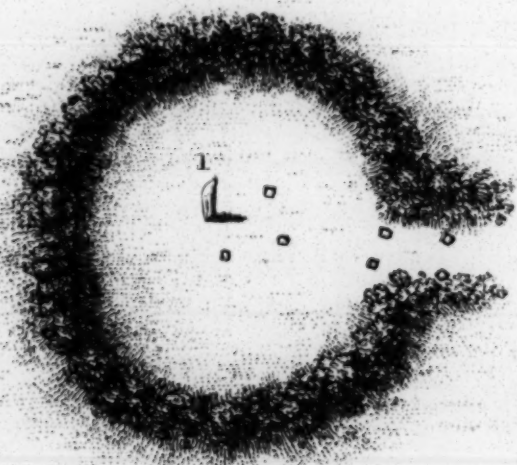




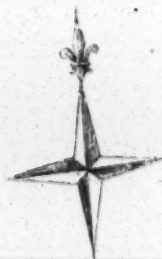
## C U M B E R L A N D

River Eimot

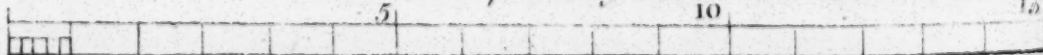
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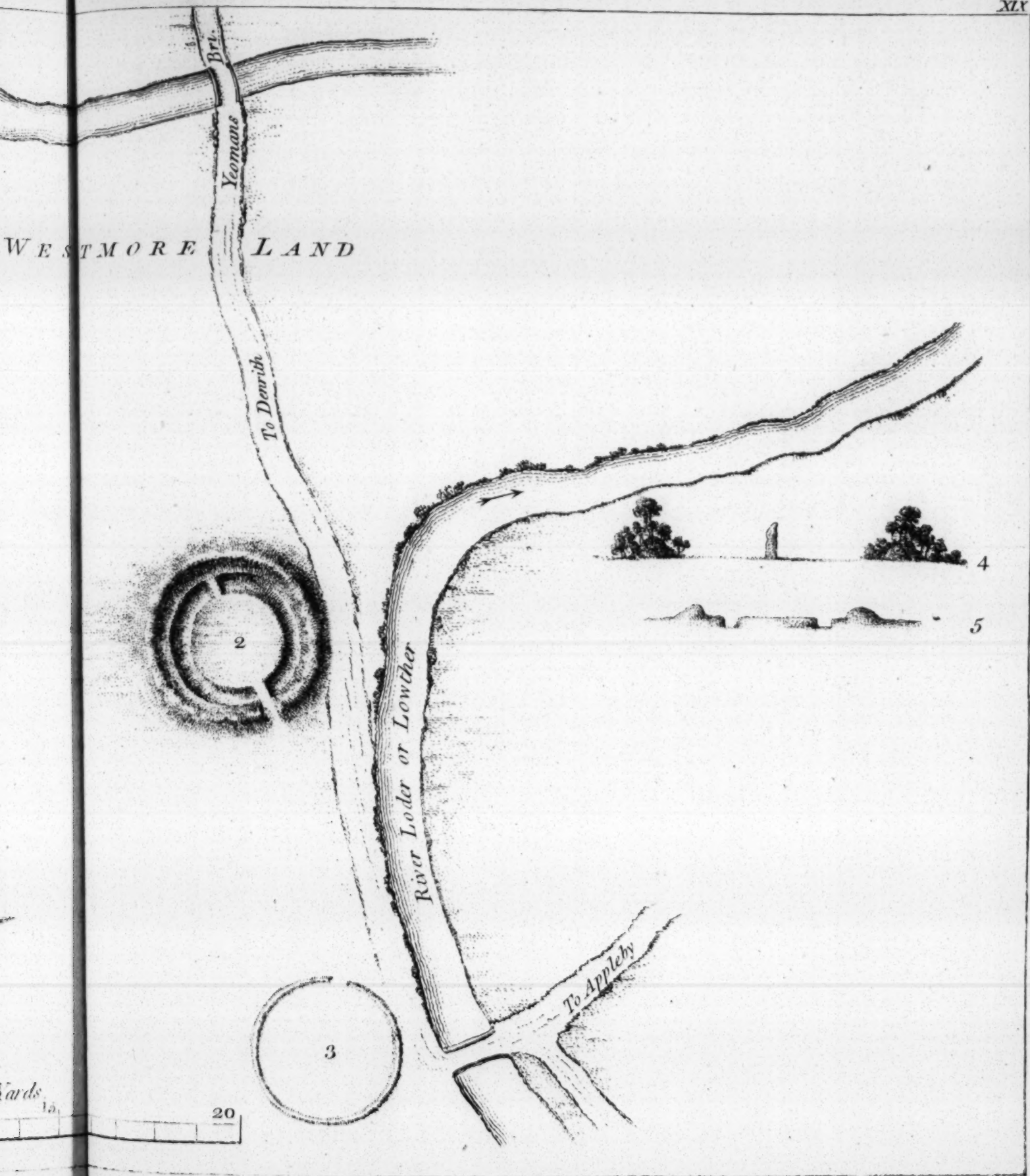


1. Mayborough
2. Arthur's Round Table
3. Places where Seven other Stones once Stood
4. Little Round Table consisting of only a low Rampart
5. Sections of Mayborough & Arthur's Round Table



A Scale of Twenty Chains each Chain 22 Yards



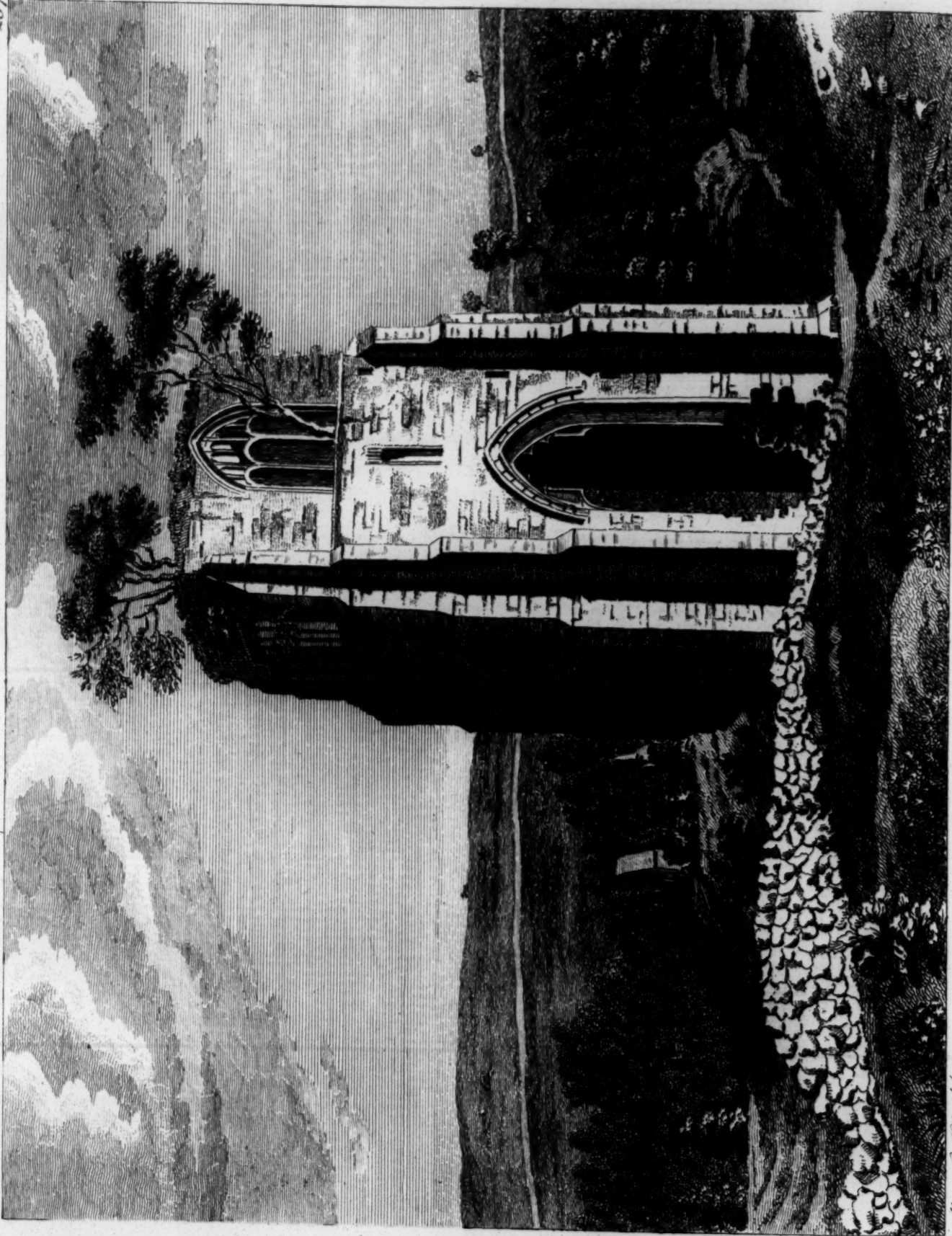












*P. Mayall sculp.*

*M. G. Griffiths del.*

SHAP ABBY.

## SHAP PRIORY.

*Shap* or *Heppe*, a long village with the ruins of the priory of *Premonstrensian* canons and its beautiful tower placed in a sequestered bottom to the North-West of the road. The religious of this house were originally placed at *Preston* in *Kendal* by *Thomas* son of *Gospatric*; and afterwards removed to this valley, which in old times was called the valley of *Mary Magdalene*, and was granted to them by *Robert de Veteripont* in the thirteenth year of King *John*.

On the common near the road side about half a mile beyond the village are certain large circles, and ovals formed of small stones: and parallel to the road commences a double row of granites of immense sizes, crossed at the end by another row, all placed at some distance from each other. This alley I may call it, extended once above a mile; passing quite through the village: persons now living remember to have seen some stones that formed part of the lines, but now blasted in order to clear the ground. The space between the lines at the South end is eighty-eight feet: they converge towards each other, for near *Shap* the distance decreases to fifty-nine feet; and it is probable that they met and concluded in a point forming a wedge. That this monument was *Danish* may be inferred from the custom of the *Northern* nation of arranging their recording stones in forms that they seemed to determine should be expressive of certain events: those that were placed in a strait and long order commemorated the emulations of champions: squares shewed equestrian conflicts: circles, the interments of families: wedge-shaped, a fortunate victory†. Success might have attended the Northern invaders in this place, which gave rise to their long

ROWS OF STONES.

\* *Olaus Magnus* de Gent. Septentr. lib. 1. c. 18.

arrangement:



arrangement : the fall of some consanguineous heroes in the action caused the grateful tribute of the stoney circles.

Pass over *Shap* fells, more black, dreary and melancholy than any of the Highland hills, being not only barren, but destitute of every picturesque beauty. This gloomy scene continues for several miles : leave on the right the narrow valley of *Long Sladale*, and at a distance the mountain of *Kenmere* fell, famous for its slate quarries. The prospect grows more chearful within a small distance of

#### KENDAL.

KENDAL, a large town, seated in a beautiful valley prettily cultivated, and watered by the river *Kent*. The principal street is above a mile long, running North and South : the houses old and irregular, mostly plaistered. Yet the whole has an air of neatness and industry without the least ostentation of wealth ; none appear meanly poor, or insultingly rich. The number of inhabitants is about seven thousand ; chiefly engaged in manufactures of linies, worsted stockings woven and knit, and a coarse sort of woollen cloth called *cottons*, sent to *Glasgow*, and from thence to *Virginia* for the use of the *Negroes*. The carding and the frizing mills, the rasping and cutting of logwood by different machines are well worth seeing : and the tenter fells all round the town, where the cloth is stretched, shew the extent of the manufactures, which employ great quantities of wool from *Scotland* and *Durham*.

#### MANUFACTURES.

Yet the place labors under great disadvantages : the country near it yields no corn except oats : the fuel is in general peat ; for the coals being brought from *Wigan* and other distant places, cost nineteen shillings *per* tun : yet notwithstanding, it has flourished in manufactures from the time of *Richard* the Second to the present :

*Camden*

*Camden* honors it with this encomium, *Lanificii Gloria, et Industria præcellens.*

The church is large, divided into five isles. The most remarkable tomb is one in the altar form of black marble, with various arms on the side and end, supposed to be that of *William Parr*, ancestor of *William Parr* Marquis of *Northampton*, and his sister *Queen Catherine*, wife to *Henry VIII.*

The ruins of the castle are on the summit of a round hill on the East side of the town. It is of great antiquity; but the founder is not known. It appears to me to have been built on an artificial mount raised on the top of the hill, with a deep fosse round the base. The barony of *Kendal* was granted by *William* the Conqueror to *Ivo de Talebois*, one of his followers, whose descendants frequently resided in the castle. From them it passed by marriage to the *Rosses*, and from them to the *Parrs*: and when in their possession *Catherine* afterwards *Queen of England* was born here; a lady who had the good fortune to descend to the grave with her head, in all probability merely by outliving her tyrant. It does not appear that this castle sustained any siege: but in 1174 the *Scots*, under *Duncan* Earl of *Fife*, entered and plundered the town, broke open the churches, put all the inhabitants to the sword sparing neither age nor sex\*.

Take a very pleasant walk to *Water-Crook*, a mile distant, along the sides of the *Ken*. This had been the *Concangium* of the *Notitia*, a station on the East side of the river, whose vestiges are almost worn away by the plough. Altars, coins, and other antiquities

CHURCH.

CASTLE.

WATER-CROOK;  
THE OLD  
CONCANGIUM.

\* *Holinshed's Chron.* 91.

have



have been found here. I saw in the walls of the barn of the farm house, the monumental inscription preserved by Mr. *Horsely*, p. 300. supposed by him to have been in memory of two freed-men; and that there was added the penalty of a fine on any who presumed to bury in that sepulchre. Here is preserved an altar un-inscribed, but ornamented with beautiful festoons: and I also saw the remains of the statue supposed of *Bacchus* or *Silenus*.

Cross the river, and walk over some fine meadows. Pass by some large round hillocks, one appearing artificial: ascend to gain the heights above the town: leave below me near the skirts a well called the *Anchorite's*, probably from some hermitage once in its neighborhood. Reach *Castlebow* hill, a great artificial mount above the town, and opposite to the castle. The summit is flat: just within its verge is a circular ditch; and another transverse, probably the place of the foundation of a tower. Round the base is a deep foss and high dike, and on the East side of the dike two bastions to give it additional strength. Immediately below is a spot called *battle place*, but tradition does not preserve the reason of the name.

LANCASTER.

Cross the *Ken*, and in an hour and a half, South of *Burton*, enter LANCASHIRE. Reach its capital, *Lancaster*, a large and well-built town, seated on the *Lune*, a river navigable for ships of 250 tons as high as the bridge. The custom-house is a small but most elegant building, with a portico supported by four ionic pillars, on a beautiful plain pediment. There is a double flight of steps, a rustic furbase and coins; a work that does much credit to Mr. *Gillow*, the architect, an inhabitant of this town.

The church is seated on an eminence, and commands an extensive

five but not a pleasing view. The castle is entire, the courts of justice are held in it; and it is also the county jail. The front is very handsome, consists of two large angular towers, with a handsome gateway between.

Eleven miles farther is the village of *Garstang*, seated on a fertile plain, bounded on the East by the *fells*, on the West by *Pelling* moss, which formerly made an eruption like that of *Solway*. The adjacent country is famous for producing the finest cattle in all the county. A gentleman in that neighborhood has refused 30 guineas for a three year old cow: calves of a month old have been sold for 10: and bulls from 70 to 100 guineas, which have afterwards been hired out for the season for 30; so notwithstanding his misfortune, well might honest *Barnaby* celebrate the cattle of this place.

Veni *Garstang* ubi nata  
Sunt Armenta fronte lata.  
Veni *Garstang*, ubi malè  
Intrans forum bestiale,  
Fortè vaccillando vico  
Huc et illuc cum amico,  
In Juvenæ dorsum rui  
Cujus cornu læsus fui.

A little to the East is a ruined tower, the remains of *Grenehaugh* castle, built, as *Camden* supposes, by *Thomas Stanley* first Earl of *Derby*, to protect himself from the outlawed nobility, whose estates had been granted him by *Henry VII.*

O o

Hastened



SEPT. 22.

Hastened through *Preston, Wigan, Warrington*, and *Chester*, and finished my journey with a rapture of which no fond parent can be ignorant, that of being again restored to two innocent prattlers after an absence equally regretted by all parties.

# A P P E N D I X.

## N U M B E R I.

### O F S C O T C H P I N E S ;

By JAMES FARQUHARSON, Esq; of INVERCAULD.

**I**T is generally believed that there are two kinds of fir trees, the produce of *Scotland*, viz. the red or resinous large trees, of a fine grain, and hard solid wood: the other, a white wood-  
ed fir with a much smaller proportion of resin in it, of a coarser grain, and a soft spongy nature, never comes to such a size, and much more liable to decay. At first appearance, this would readily denote two distinct species, but I am convinced that all the trees in *Scotland*, under the denomination of *Scotch* fir, are the same; and that the difference of the quality of the wood, and size of the trees,



is certainly owing to circumstances, such as the climate, situation, and soil they grow in. These finest fir trees, appear in the most mountainous parts of the Highlands of *Scotland*, in glens or on sides of hills generally lying to a Northerly aspect, and the soil of a hard gravelly consistence, being the natural produce of these places; the winged seeds are scattered in quantities by the winds, from the cones of the adjacent trees, which expand in *April* and *May*, with the heat of the sun; these seedlings when young, rise extremely close together; this makes them grow straight, and free from side branches of any size, to the height of 50 or 60 feet before they acquire the diameter of a foot: even in this progress to height, they are very slow, occasioned by the poorness of the soil, and the numbers on a small surface, which I may say makes them in a constant state of war for their scanty nourishment, the stronger and tallest by degrees overtopping the weaker, and when the winds blow they lash against one another, this assists in beating off any horizontal branches that might damage the timber with knots, as well as by degrees crushes the overtopped trees. In such state of hostility they continue struggling until the master trees acquire some space around them; then they begin to shoot out in a more bushy manner at the top, gradually losing their spiral form, increasing afterwards more in size of body than height, some acquiring four feet diameter, and above sixty feet of height to the branches fit for the finest deal board. The growth is still extremely slow, as is plainly proved by the smallness of the grain of the wood, which appears distinctly in circles, from the centre to the bark. Upon cutting a tree overclose at the root, I can venture to point out the exact age, which in these old firs comes to an amazing number of years. I lately pitched up-

on a tree of two feet and a half diameter, as this is near the size of a planted fir of fifty years of age mentioned, and I counted exactly two hundred and fourteen circles or coats, which makes this natural fir above four times the age of the planted one. Now as to planted firs, these are raised first in dressed ground from the seed, where they stand two seasons or more, then are planted out in the ground they are to continue in at regular distances, have a clear circumference round them for extending both roots and branches; the one gives too quick nourishment to the tree which shoots out in luxuriant growths, and the other allows many of the branches to spread horizontally, spoiling the timber with knots; besides, this quick growth occasions these thick yearly circular coats of wood, which form a coarse grain, of a spongy soft nature. The juices never after ripen into a proportional quantity their resinous preservative balm: so that the plantations decay before the wood acquires age, at a valuable size, and the timber when used in work has neither strength, beauty, nor duration. I believe the climate has likewise a great share in forming the nature of the best wood, which I account for in the following manner. The most mountainous parts of the Highlands, particularly the Northerly hanging situations, where these fine fir trees are, have a much shorter time of vegetation than a more Southerly exposure, or the lower open countries, being shaded by high hills from the rays of the sun even at mid-day for months together, so that with regard to other vegetables nature visibly continues longer in a torpid state there than in other places of the same latitude. This dead state of nature for so long a time yearly appears to me necessary to form the strength and health of this particular species of timber. No doubt they may at first show  
a grate-



## A P P E N D I X.

a gratefulness for better soil and more sun by shooting out spontaneously, but if the plant or tree is so altered by this luxury that it cannot attain any degree of perfection fit for the purposes intended, the attempt certainly proves in vain.

From what is said above, it is not at all my intention to dissuade from planting *Scotch* fir, but to encourage those that have the proper soil and situation to do so, being of opinion that where these circumstances agree, and there, planting not in lines, but irregularly and thicker than common, the trees will come to be of equal size and value with the natural ones. In confidence of this, I have planted several millions on the sides of hills out of reach of seed from the natural firs.

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## N U M B E R II.

## OF ELGIN AND THE SHIRE OF MURRAY.

By the Rev. Mr. SHAW, Minister of ELGIN.

THE parish of ELGIN can afford little matter for answering Mr. *Pennant's* quæries, and therefore I extend my view thro' the whole province or country of *Murray*, extending by the coast from the river of *Spey* to the East, to the river of *Beauly* to the West, which is the boundary of the province of *Ross*: and extending to the South-West as far as the North end of *Loch-Lochy*, and comprehending the countries of *Strathspey*, *Badenoch*, *Stratbarn*, *Strath-nairn*, and *Strath-nerick*, all which were the seats of the antient *Moravians*. I shall make my answers to the quæries in order, and advance nothing but what consists with my personal knowledge, or for which I have unquestionable authority.

I. This province is naturally divided by the rivers of *Spey*, *Loffey*, *Findern*, *Nairn*, *Nefs*, and *Beauly*. The river of *Spey* rising on the borders of *Lochaber* is more than sixty *Scotch* miles, or a hundred *English*



*English* in length, but too rapid to be navigable. Upon this river great floats of fir and birch wood are carried down to the firth; the float is guided by a man sitting in a *Courach*, of which *Solinus*, Cap. 22. says of the *Irish*, "*Navigant vimineis alveis, quos circumdant ambitione tergorum bubulorum*," a short but exact description of the *Courach*. It is in shape oval, about four feet long and three broad, a small keel from head to stern, a few ribs cross the keel, and a ring of pliable wood round the lip of it, the whole covered with the rough hide of an ox or a horse. The rower sits on a transverse seat in the middle, and holds in his hand a rope, the end of which is tied to the float, and with the other hand he manages a paddle, and keeps the float in deep water and brings it to shore when he pleases. The rivers of *Lofsey*, *Findern* and *Nairn* have nothing remarkable in them, but the river of *Nefs* is observable on the following accounts, viz. It runs from *Loch-Nefs*, a lake 23 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad; this Loch is fed by a river running from *Loch-Eoch*, into which a river falls from *Loch-Garrie*, into which a river enters from *Loch-Queich*: *Loch-Nefs* and the river running from it never freeze, but the water is warm in the keenest frost. There are many other lakes in this province, of which one called the lake *Dundelchack* is remarkable: the inhabitants of the neighborhood told me that this lake is never covered with ice before the month of *January*, but in that month and *February* one night's strong frost covers it all over with ice: this lake stands in the parish of *Durris*, within two miles of *Loch-Nefs*. On the East side of *Loch-Nefs*, a large mile above the Loch, is the water fall of *Fober*, where the river *Feach Len* falls over a steep rock about 80 feet in height; and the water breaking upon the shelves, rarifies like a fog. In this province are several  
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chalybeat mineral springs, as at *Tinland* in *Lambride* parish, at *Auchterblare* in *Duthel* parish, at *Relugos* in *Edenkeely* parish, at *Muretown* in *Inverness* parish.

II. In the parish of *Drainie* there is a large cave open to the sea, of a considerable length, breadth and height. There are many natural caves in the hills, within which hunters, herds and thieves take shelter in time of storm: there is an artificial cave in the lands of *Raits* in *Badenoch*, in which fugitives and thieves were wont to rest; but it is now demolished in part. Of the mountains in this province I shall name but two or three: the *Carngorm* in *Strathspey* is remarkable for its height, and for the stones found upon it; I have seen these stones of blue, green, yellow, and amber colors; some so large as to make big snuff-boxes or small cups; some of a hexagonal or pentagonal figure, and tapering to a point at each end. These are now well known to the curious, and to jewellers. Another mountain is *Benalar* in *Badenoch*, which I imagine is the highest ground in *Scotland*, for waters running from it fall into the sea at *Dundee*, at *Inverlochy*, and at *Garmoch* in *Murray*. On the West side of *Loch-Nefs* there is a hill called *Meafuarvoney*: Mr. *Gordon* the geographer was imposed upon by being told that it is two miles perpendicular above the lake, and that on the top of it, there is a small lake which could never be founded, and communicates with *Loch-Nefs*: but I can assure you it is not near one mile above the Loch, and there is no such lake on the top of it. For picturesque scenes, worth drawing, I know none except *Loch-Nefs*, with the rocks, woods, cascades of rills of water, and some plots of corn land, on both sides of the Loch, which make a de-

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lightful scene to one sailing the Loch in the King's Yacht, or in a barge.

III. No earthquake, that I can learn, was ever felt in this province. No whirlwind any way remarkable: there are several echoes, but scarcely worth the mentioning. About the year 1733 or 4, flashes of lightning so struck the house of *Innes* near *Elgin*, as by entering into crevices in the wall to drive out some big stones, likewise to rent a considerable long vault, and to toss a large cap-stone above forty yards from the house, as the late Sir *Harry Innes* of that ilk told me.

IV. The common diseases in our country are fevers, rheums, cold, scrofula, hyfteric and hypocondriac; bites of serpents, and mad dogs. Our natural physicians cure fevers, by making the patient drink plentifully of barley water or wangress, and when the fever rises high the patient drinks a large draught of cold water which brings out a profuse sweat, that ends in a crisis. For rheums, they twice a-day bath the part affected, pouring cold water upon it, and after it is dried, rubbing it till it is warm, and covering it with plaiding or flannel. For colds, they keep bed for two days, drinking warm, and if they sweat not, they take the cold bath in a river or brook, which produces sweat. The scrofula they find incurable, but in young persons, by washing often with lime water, it cures in a few years. Hysterics and hypocondriacs, in my opinion, are the effects of tea, coffee, sloth and laziness, but these diseases are never known in our highlands. When one is bit by a serpent or snake, if he can reach the wound, he sucks the blood, covers the wound, and often foment the part wounded, and members round it, with a decoction of the buds and leaves of ash trees. When one is bit  
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by a mad dog, as often happens in the highlands, he with a razor immediately cuts out the flesh of the part wounded, sucks the blood in plenty, and covers the wound with a handful of cobwebs: or if he has not courage to cut out the flesh, and thereby to prevent the poison from mixing with the blood, he causes the wound to be well sucked, and then foment it with warm oil or melted butter. I have seen these cures performed with remarkable success. We have had, fifty years ago, a terrible disease called the *Civans*, which broke out into blotches in several parts of the body, and often turned into a gangrene in the face: this disease was brought by the military returning from *Flanders*, and was cured only by a plentiful salivation with mercury, but now we are happily free from it.

V. In the parish of *Elgin*, *William Calanch* a farmer died about the year 2740, at the age of about 119 years; we have had many who lived to an 100 years; we have some who have two thumbs on each hand, or two great toes on each foot.

VI. and VII. In this town of *Elgin* the number of inhabitants increases, occasioned by strangers living in the borough and many poor people coming from the country into it. But in the parish to landward the number appears to decrease, by reason of tenants taking up larger farms than formerly: the number now is above 5000.

VIII. The corns raised in this province are wheat, barley, oats, peas and beans, and rye. Of these in good years we have enough to serve the country, and to export above 20,000 bolls, besides serving the Highland countries. Our manufactures are linnen in considerable quantities, wool and common stuffs, and now at *Inver-*



*ness* a flourishing sail manufactory, and a ropery. Our fishery is considerable, for of white or sea fish there is great plenty to serve the country and towns, and sometimes to export a little. And our salmon on the rivers of *Spey*, *Findern*, *Ness*, and *Beauly*, serves the towns and country, and we export annually to the value of about 12,000 l.

IX. Near the frith, the farmers manure with sea ware or weeds, which produces richly; in other parts they use marle, lime, dung of cattle, and in the Highlands *tatbing*, i. e. keeping their cattle in summer and autumn within pinfolds on barren or rested ground, that by their dung they may enrich the soil; and in many parts they use green earth mixed with the dung of black cattle and horses.

X. We cultivate some hemp, much flax, of which we not only make linnen for home consumption, and have three bleaching fields within the province, besides private bleaching, but we sell great quantities of linnen yarn to the merchants of *Glasgow* and others. We likewise cultivate potatoes in great plenty to serve the country.

XI. From the Lowlands of the province few or no cattle are sent out of the country, but from the highland glens and valleys, several hundreds of black cattle, some horses, but no swine, are annually sold into *England* and the Southern counties of *Scotland*.

XII. There are in this province several small mounts or *motes* of which I cannot determine whether any of them be artificial or not: they generally stand about 40 paces one from another; I shall name only the following, viz. Near the town of *Elgin* are two little mounts called the shooting butts, and two of the same kind are near the Kirk of *Petty*. I am inclined to think, that before the invention

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on of fire arms, these were marks for shooting at with bows and arrows: but that in time of *Druidism*, they were the seats on which the *Druids* met to determine questions in law and property; and they are in the *Galic* language called *Tomavoed*, i. e. the Court hill; and in the South they are called *Laws*, as *North Berwick Law*, *Largo Law*, &c. I may add the *Omnis terra* or *Mote hill* at *Scoon*. We have few military entrenchments worth the mentioning, as the *Romans* encamped little, if at all, so far North. *Druidical* circles have been very frequent in this province: The stones were generally about four feet in length, and eighteen inches in breadth: for the most part the stones are removed by the country people, and I shall name but one or two, viz. At *Stonny field* near *Inverness*, there was a large circle about thirty feet diameter, some of the stones as yet stand. In *Durris* at the North end of *Loch-Nefs* is a *Druid* temple of three concentric circles: in all of these druidical circles, there was an altar stone at the centre, but that at *Durris* is taken away, and near the centre is a hollowed stone, which either was a laver to wash in, or a basin to receive the blood of the sacrifice. Besides circles, there were many *Druidical* cairns in this country, on which at their solemn festivals, they offered their sacrifices; these cairns were about five feet high, and about thirty feet in circumference, and hedged around with stones pitted in the earth to prevent the falling out of the stones of the cairn: such a cairn stands in the parish of *Alves*, four miles from *Elgin*; another in the parish of *Birney*, two miles from that town; and two or three near *Avemore*, in the parish of *Duthel* in *Strathspey*. From these circles and cairns many churches are to this day called *CLACHAN*, i. e. a Collection of Stones; and as they stood in time of *Druidism* in groves and woods,



woods, a church in *Wales* was called *LHAN*, probably from *Lhuin* a grove. There is within a half-mile to the East of the town of *Forres*, an obelisk called *Sevens's* stone. The height of it cannot now with certainty be known, it is said to be twelve feet sunk in the corn field. When some years ago it was likely to fall, the Countess of *Murray* caused it to be erected, and much sunk to prevent falling: it is about 23 feet above ground, about 4 feet broad: what is above ground is visibly divided into seven parts, whereof the lowest is almost hid by the stones supporting it; the second division contains many figures, but much defaced; in the third compartment, are figures of men, and some of beasts with human heads; the fourth contains ensigns and military weapons; and in the fifth, sixth and seventh, the figures are scarce discernible: on the reverse, there is a cross, beneath which are two human figures of a gothic form: this seems to be a monument of a battle fought in that place, by K. *Malcolm* the II. of *Scotland* against the *Danes*, about the year 1008. There are about two or three obelisks of 6 or 7 feet high below the Kirk of *Alves*, probably as monuments of skirmishes and the burying of men of some figure.

XIII. In this province we had two bishopricks, one abby, three priories, one præceptory, and several convents. The first bishoprick was that of *Murthblack*, now *Mortlich*, erected by K. *Malc.* II. *An.* 1010, when he had given a total defeat to the *Danes* in that valley: the diocese consisted only of three parishes, and after three bishops had served there it was translated to *Aberdeen*, *An.* 1142. As an account of it will be fully given by others, I insist not further.

The second bishoprick was that of *Murray*. In the fourth century

tury the bishop affected a pre-eminence over his fellow presbyters, and an equality in many things to sovereign princes : as princes had their thrones, were crowned, wore crowns, had their palaces, their ministers of state, their privy council, and their subjects ; so bishops had a solium, a consecration, a mitre, palaces, dignified clergy, chapter, and inferior clergy. The episcopal bishoprick of *Murray*, was in my opinion erected by K. *Alex. I.* ; and the bishops of it were, in succession,

(1.) *Gregorius*, who is a witness in a charter of K. *Dav. I.* to *Dumfermline*, confirming K. *Alexander's* charter to that abby ; there he is called *Gregorius Moraviensis Episcopus* : and in the foundation charter of the priory of *Schoon*, *An. 1115*, *Gregorius Episcopus* is a witness, who probably was the same with the formerly mentioned.

(2.) *William* was made apostolic legate *An. 1159*, and died *1162*. I find not what time he was consecrated.

(3.) *Felix*, is a witness in a charter by K. *William, Wilielmo filio fresken, de terris, de Strablock, Rosoil, Inshkele, Duffus Machare, et Kintray*. He died about *An. 1170*.

(4.) *Simeon de Toney*, Monk of *Melrose*, elected *1171*, and died *An. 1184*, he was buried in *Birney*.

(5.) *Andrew*, consecrated *An. 1184*, and died *1185*.

(6.) *Richard*, consecrated *Idi. Martii, An. 1187*, by *Hugo* bishop of *St. Andrew's*, and died *An. 1203*, and was buried in *Spynie*.

(7.) *Bricius*, brother of *William* lord of *Douglas*, and prior of *Leffmabego*, elected *An. 1203*, and died *An. 1222*, and was buried at *Spynie*. He had represented to the pope that the former bishops had no fixed see, or cathedral, some residing at *Birney*, some at *Kinnedar*, and some at *Spynie* ; and he obtained that *Spynie* should  
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be the bishop's see: he appointed the dignified clergy and canons, and founded a college of canons, eight in number.

(8.) *Andrew* (son of *William Murray of Duffus*) Dean of *Murray*, consecrated *An.* 1223. He founded the cathedral church at *Elgin*, added 14 canons to the college, and assigned manses and prebends for them, and for the dignified clergy, and died *An.* 1242.

Here it will be proper to give some account of the cathedral church at *Elgin*, for it does not appear that *Briceus* built any church at *Spynie*. Bishop *Andrew* was not pleased with the situation of *Spynie* for a cathedral, and therefore petitioned the pope that because of the distance from the burgh of *Elgin*, which would divert the canons from their sacred functions to go and buy provisions in the burgh, that he might allow the cathedral to be translated to the *Ecclesiæ sancta Trinitatis prope Elgin*: Pope *Honorius* granted his request, and by his bull dated 4<sup>to</sup>. *Idum. Aprilis* 1224 empowered the Bishop of *Cathness*, and the Dean of *Rosemarky*, to make the desired translation. These met at the place desired, on the 14 of the kalends of *August*, *An.* 1224: and finding it “*in commodum Ecclesiæ*,” declared the church of the holy Trinity to be the cathedral church of the diocese of *Murray* in all times coming: it is said that bishop *Andrew* laid the foundation stone of the church on the same day above-mentioned, but it does not appear what the form or dimensions of that first church were.

(9.) *Simon* Dean of *Murray* succeeded and died 1252, and was buried in the choir of the cathedral near to bishop *Andrew*.

(10.) *Archibald* Dean of *Murray*, consecrated *An.* 1253, and died *December* 5th, *An.* 1298, and was buried in the choir. This bishop having no palace built one at *Kinnedar*, and lived there. In his  
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time *William* Earl of *Ross* having done great harm to the parson of *Petty*, was obliged to do pennance, and for reparation gave the lands of *Catboll* in *Ross* to the bishops of *Murray* in perpetuum.

(11.) *David Murray* consecrated at *Avignon* in *France*, by *Boniface* VIII. anno 1299, and died *January* 20th, anno 1325.

(12.) *John Pilmore*, consecrated 3<sup>rd</sup> *Kal. Aprilis*, anno 1326, and died at *Spynie* on *Michaelmas* eve, 1362.

(13.) *Alexander Bar*, *Doctor decretorum*, consecrated by *Urban* V. An. 1362, died at *Spynie*, *May* 1397. In his time, viz. An. 1390, *Alexander Stewart* (son of king *Robert* II.) Lord *Badenoch*, commonly called the *Wolf* of *Badenoch*, keeping violent possession of the bishop's lands, in that country, was excommunicated in resentment, in the month of *May*, An. 1390. He with his followers burnt the town of *Forres*, with the choir of that church, and the Arch-Deacon's house; and in *June* that year burnt the town of *Elgin*, the church of *St. Giles*, the hospital of *Maison-Dieu*, the cathedral church, with eighteen houses of the canons in the college of *Elgin*. For this he was made to do pennance, and upon his humble submission, he was absolved by *Walter Trail* bishop of *St. Andrews*, in the black-friars church of *Pertb* (being first received at the door, barefoot, and in sackcloth, and again before the high altar in presence of the king and his nobles) on condition that he would make full reparation to the bishop and church of *Murray*, and obtain absolution from the Pope. Bishop *Bar* began the rebuilding of the church, and every canon contributed to it, as did every parish in the diocese.

(14.) *William Spynie*, Chanter of *Murray*, D. I. C. consecrated at *Avignon* by *Benedict* the IX. *Sept.* 13th, 1397, and died *Aug.* 20th,

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*An.* 1406. He carried on the reparation of the cathedral, but the troubles of the times caused it to make slow advances. On *July 3*, *An.* 1402, *Alexander III.* son of the Lord of the Isles, plundered *Elgin*, burnt many houses, and spoiled the houses of the canons: he was excommunicated, and offered a sum of gold, as did every one of his captains, and he received absolution: this money was applied for erecting a cross and a bell in that part of the canonry which lies next the bridge of *Elgin*.

(15.) *John Innes*, Parson of *Duffus*, Archdeacon of *Cathness*, and L. L. D. was consecrated by *Benedict* the XIII. *Jan.* 23d. *An.* 1406, and died *April* 25th, *An.* 1414, and was buried in his own isle in the cathedral, where his statue at large still remains with this inscription, "*Hic jacet reverendus in Christo Pater & Dominus*" "*D. Joannes Innes de Innes, hujus ecclesiæ Episcopus, qui hoc*" "*notabile opus incepit, et per Septennium ædificavit.*" He built that isle and a part of the great steeple or tower. After his death, the chapter met and all were sworn that on whomsoever the lot should fall to be bishop, he should annually apply one third of his revenues until the building of the cathedral should be finished.

(16.) *Henry Leighton*, parson of *Duffus*, and L. L. D. was consecrated in *Valentia* by *Benedict* XIII. *March* 8th, *An.* 1415: he diligently carried on the building, and finished the great tower, and was translated to *Aberdeen*, *An.* 1425. The cathedral church having been completely finished in the time of this bishop, I shall here describe that edifice, which was all in the gothic form of architecture. It stood due East and West, in the form of a passion or *Jerusalem* cross: the length of it 264 feet: the breadth 35 feet: the length of the traverse 114 feet. The church was ornamented with

with five towers, whereof two parallel towers stood on the West end, one in the middle, and two at the East end: the two West towers stand entire in the stone work, and are each 84 feet high: what the height of the spires was I do not find; probably they were of wood, and fell down long since. The great tower in the centre of the nave stood on two arched pillars crossing at top, and was, including the spires, 198 feet in height: the two turrets in the East end are still entire, and each has a winding stair-case leading to a channel or passage in the walls round the whole church. The height of the side walls is 36 feet. The great entry was betwixt the two towers in the West end: this gate is a concave arch, 24 feet broad in base, and 24 in height, terminating in a sharp angle: on each side of the valves in the sweep of the arch are 8 round, and 8 fluted pilasters,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, adorned with a chapter, from which arise 16 pilasters that meet in the key of the arch. Each valve of the door was 5 feet broad, and about 10 feet high. To yield light to this large building, besides the great windows in the porticos, and a row of windows in the wall above, each 6 feet high, there was above the gate a window of an acute angled arch 19 feet broad in base, and 27 in height: and in the East end between the turrets, a row of five parallel windows each 2 feet broad and 10 high: above these five more each 7 feet high, and over these a circular window near 10 feet diameter: the grand gate, the windows, the pillars, the projecting table, pedestals, cordons, are adorned with foliage, grapes, and other carvings. The traverse, in length as above, seems to have been built by the families of *Dunbar* and *Innes*, for the North part of it is called the *Dunbar's* isle, and the South part the *Innes' isle*.



The chapter house, in which the bishop's privy council met, stands on the North side of the choir: it is a curious piece of architecture communicating with the choir by a vaulted vestry. The house is an exact octagon, 34 feet high, and the diagonal breadth within walls 37 feet: it is almost a cube arched and vaulted at top, and the whole arched roof supported by one pillar in the centre of the house. Arched pillars from every angle terminated in the grand pillar, which is 9 feet in circumference, crufted over with 16 pilasters, and 24 feet high: adorned with a chapter from which arise round pillars that spread along the roof, and join at top; and round the chapter are engraven the arms of several bishops. There is a large window in each of seven sides, the eighth side communicating, as was said, with the choir; and in the North wall are five stalls cut in niches for the bishop's ministers of state, viz. the dean, chapter, archdeacon, chancellor, and treasurer, the *Dean's Stall* raised a step higher than the other four. This structure of the cathedral came to decay in the manner following, viz. The Regent Earl of *Murray* being obliged to levy some forces, and being straitned in money, appointed by his privy council *February 14, 1567, 8*, the sheriffs of *Aberdeen* and *Murray*, with other gentlemen, to take the lead, thatch or covering off the cathedrals of *Aberdeen* and *Murray*, and to sell it for paying the troops, which was done, and shipped for *Holland*; but the ship soon after launched in the sea, sunk with the lead, which it is thought was done by a superstitious *Roman catholic*, who was captain of it. Of this whole edifice, the chapter house, the walls of the choir, the Western steeples, and the Eastern turrets remain as yet entire, but the side walls of the nave and the traverse are most part fallen, and *Peace Sunday*,

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*An.* 1711, the great tower or steeple in the middle fell from the foundation.

The cathedral stood within the precinct of the college, near the river side of *Lofsey*: this precinct was walled round with a strong stone wall, and was about 1000 yards in circumference, a part of the walls still remains entire; it had four gates, every one of which probably had (as is apparent the Eastern had) an iron gate, a port-cullis, and a porter's lodge: within the precinct the dignified clergy and all the canons had houses and gardens, and without the precinct, towards the town of *Elgin*, there was a small burrow with a cross, where the church men purchased their provisions. The bishop's palace stood at *Spynie*, a large mile from *Elgin*: when it stood entire, it was the most stately I have seen in any diocese in *Scotland*. The area of the buildings was an oblong square of 60 yards; in the South-West corner stood a strong tower vaulted, the wall 9 feet thick, with an easy winding stair-case, a cape house at top, with a battlement round it. In the other three corners are small towers with narrow rooms. In the South side of the area, there was a chapel and tennis court: and in other parts were stables and all necessary offices. The gate or entry was in the middle of the East wall, secured by an iron grate and a port-cullis: over the gate stand the arms of bishop *John Innes*, and the initial letters of his name, which affords a conjecture, that he was the first who built any part of this court. Around the palace was a spacious precinct, with gardens, and walks, and which now pay twelve pounds sterling to the crown. The lands of *Spynie* and the precinct were granted by the crown to one gentleman after another till the revolution, and since that time, the precinct continues in the crown, and the lands belong to Mr. *Brodie* of *Spynie*,  
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now of *Brodie*: but the iron grate, the roof, the joists, and all the timber work were carried off by the former lessees, and now all is in decay.

The diocese of *Murray* comprised the counties of *Murray* and *Nairn*, and the greatest part of the counties of *Bamff* and *Inverness*, and had 56 pastoral charges. What the revenue of this bishoprick was before the reformation cannot now be well known; for *Patrick Hepburn*, the last popish bishop, fewed and sold at least a third part of the lands of the bishoprick, including what he was obliged to give to the Regent of *Scotland*, *An. 1568*, for harbouring his inter-communed uncle *James* Earl of *Bothwell*, who married our unfortunate *Q. Mary*, *An. 1563*, when an account of all dignified clergy's revenues was called in by the parliament, the revenues of the bishoprick of *Murray*, as then given up, were as follows; viz. In money, £1649 : 7 : 7 *Scots*: wheat, 10 bolls: barley, 77 chalders, 6 bolls, 3 firlots, and two pecks: oats, 2 chalders, 8 bolls: salmon, 8 lafts: poultry, 223. Besides the emoluments of the regality of *Spynie*, and of the commissaries of *Spynie* and *Inverness*, and the great teinds of the parish of *Elgin*, and of *St. Andrew's* in *Murray*, *Ogston*, *Laggan*, and the bishop's share of the revenues of the common kirks.

The only abby we had was that at *Kinlofs*, which stood in what is now called the parish of that name. It was founded by *K. David I.* 10<sup>mo</sup> *Kal. Januarii*, *An. 1150*. The abbot was mitred, and had a seat in parliament: the monks were of the *Cistercian* order, called *Monachi Albi*. *K. David* endowed it, as did *K. William*, with many lands. *Afelinus* was the first abbot, and *Robert Reid* was the last. The revenues of the abby, *An. 1561*, were found to be, in money,

money, £. 1152 : 1 : 0, *Scots* : barley and meal, 47 chalders, 11 bolls, 1 firlot, and 3 pecks : oats, 10 bolls 3 firlots : wedders, 34 : geese, 41 : capons 60 : and poultry, 125. The abbot had a regality within the abby lands : Mr. *Edward Bruce* was made commendator, and afterwards lord of *Kinlofs*, *An.* 1604 : from whom *Alexander Brodie* of *Lethen* purchased the lands of *Kinlofs*, and the superiority of the other abby lands. The ruins of the building are so small, that it cannot be known what it was when entire ; for, *An.* 1651 and 1652, the stones of it were sold, and carried to build *Cromwel's* fort at *Inverness*, and nothing now remains but confused ruins.

The oldest priory we had in this province was at *Urquhart*, three miles East of *Elgin*. It was founded by K. *David I.* *An.* 1125, in honor of the Trinity. It was a cell of *Dumfermline* with *Benedictine* monks. K. *David* endowed it liberally. The revenues thereof were not given up in *An.* 1563, and so I can give no account of them. The priory lands were erected into a regality, but no vestige of the buildings now remains. In 1565, *Alexander Seton* was made commendator, and 1591, created Lord *Urquhart*, and *An.* 1605 Earl of *Dumfermline* ; but the honors being forfeited in 1690, *Seton* of *Barns* claimed the lordship, and about *An.* 1730 it was purchased by the family of *Gordon*.

The next priory was at *Pluscarden*, founded by K. *Alexander II.* *An.* 1230, and named *Vallis Sancti Andreae*. It was planted by *Monachi Vallis Caulium*. None but the prior and procurator were allowed to go without the precinct ; the monks becoming vicious were expelled, and other monks brought from *Dumfermline*. The lands of this priory were very considerable, and they had a *Grangia* and



and a cell of monks at *Grange bill*. The revenue of this priory, given up *An.* 1563, was in money £525: 10: 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , *Scots*: wheat, 1 chalder, 1 boll, 2 firlots: malt, meal and barley, 51 chalders, 4 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 peck: oats, 5 chalders, 13 bolls: dry multures, 9 chalders, 11 bolls: salmon 30 lafts. The buildings stood 4 miles S. W. from the town of *Elgin*, in a warm valley called the glen of *Pluscarden*. The walls of the precinct make a large square, and are pretty entire. The church stands about the middle of the square, a fine edifice in the form of a cross, with a square tower, all of hewen ashlar. The oratory and refectory join to the South end of the church, under which is the dormitory. The chapter house is of curious work, an octagonal cube, vaulted roofs supported by one pillar, all as yet entire. They had a regality in the priory lands and a distinct regality in *Grange bill*, called the regality of *Staneforenoon*. At the reformation Sir *Alexander Seton* was, *An.* 1565, made commendator. The lands of *Pluscarden* and *Old Milns* near *Elgin* passed through several hands, and are now the property of *James Earl of Fife*.

The third priory was at *Kingusie*, founded by *George Earl of Huntly*, about *An.* 1490. Of what order the monks were, or what were the revenues of the priory, I have not learned. The few lands belonging to it being the donation of the family of *Huntly*, were at the reformation re-assumed by them, and continue to be their property.

There were likewise within this province several convents of religious orders. In the town of *Elgin* were *Grey Friars*, *Black Friars*, *Red Friars*, *Templars Houses*, and a Nunnery of the religious of *St. Catherine*

*Katherine of Sienna.* There were other convents at *Forres* and *Inverness*.

Close by the town of *Elgin* stood the præceptory of *Maison Dieu*. It was a hospital for entertaining strangers, and maintaining poor infirm people. The buildings are now gone to ruins. They had considerable lands in the parishes of *Elgin*, *Lanbride*, *Knockando*, and *Dundurkus*, all which were by K. *James VI.* and *Charles I.* granted to the town of *Elgin*, and now hold few of them.

In this province we had four royal forts; the first stood on a round hill that overlooks the town of *Elgin*; and some of the walls, all of run lime, do as yet remain. The Earls of *Murray* since the year 1313 were constables of it, and had considerable lands for their salary. Their office continued till 1748, when heritable offices were annexed to the crown, and now they have no more but the hill called *Lady hill*, which yields a small rent annually. Another fort stood in the town of *Nairn*, but no vestiges of it now remain. Mr. *Campbell* of *Calder* (and formerly the *Thanes* of that ilk) was constable, and in 1748 was paid a compensation for that office. The third fort was at *Inverness*, of which the Earls of *Ross* were formerly constables; and after their forfeiture, the Earl of *Huntly* obtained the office of constable, with very considerable lands as a salary, and continued to be constable till 1629. I need not here speak of *Cromwel's* fort at *Inverness*, of which no doubt others will give a full account. The fourth fort was at *Urquhart*, on the West side of *Loch-Ness*: the buildings were pretty large, and in a great part as yet stand. In the time of *David II.* *Alexander Boes* was governor of this fort; afterwards, *Chiselm* of that ilk was governor: but since the middle of century fifteenth I do not find it had any go-

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vernor,



vernor, and now the lands of *Urquhart* are the property of Sir *Ludowick Grant* of *Grant*. Besides these forts we had many old castles within this province commonly called *Fortalicia*. One stood at *Duffus*, three miles North of *Elgin*, and was the seat of the chief of the *Moravienfes* as early as the eleventh century. The castle stood on a green mote, on the bank of the *Loch* of *Spynie*: it was a square, the wall about 20 feet high, and 5 feet thick, with a parapet, a ditch, and a draw bridge: within the square were buildings of timber for accommodating the family, and also necessary offices. The walls are as yet pretty entire. Such *Fortalices* were also at *Balveny* in the parish of *Murtlich*, at *Abernetby* in that parish, at *Lochindorb* in the parish of *Cromdil*, at *Raet* in *Nairn* parish, and at *Ruthven* in *Kingusie* parish. All which were large squares, and many rooms built with timber within the walls.

I shall give no account of the modern forts of *Fort George* at *Arderfeir*, or *Fort Augustus* at the South end of *Loch-Ness*, and shall only describe a promontory in the parish of *Duffus*, four miles from *Elgin*. Our historians call it *Burgus*, it juts into the frith, and rises above low water about sixteen yards. To the West and North it is a perpendicular rock, to the East the ascent is steep but grassy, to the South towards land the ascent is more easy. The area on the top is near a rectangular figure, in length about 100 yards, and in breadth about 50. After the *Danes* had defeated the *Scots* army at *Forres* about *An.* 1008, they sent for their wives and children, and made this promontory an *asylum* to them and a place of arms. It was at top surrounded with a strong rampart of oaken logs, of which some are as yet dugged up: by a trench cut on the South side they brought the sea round the promontory, and within this,

this, had other trenches, and they fortified it to the East. The trenches are now filled up. After the battle of *Mortlich* in the year 1010, the *Danes* abandoned it, and left the country of *Murray*. To return.

(17.) *Columba Dunbar* succeeded, and died *An.* 1435.

(18.) *John Winchester*, L. B. and chaplain to king *James II.* was consecrated, 1438, and died 1458. In 1452, the king erected the town of *Spynie* into a free burgh of barony, and erected all the lands of the bishoprick into the regality of *Spynie*.

(19.) *James Stewart*, dean, consecrated 1458, died *An.* 1460.

(20.) *David Stewart*, parson of *Spynie*, succeeded in 1461, built the high tower of the palace, and died *An.* 1475.

(21.) *William Tulloch*, translated from *Orkney*, *An.* 1477, was Lord Privy Seal, and died 1482.

(22.) *Andrew Stewart*, Dean of *Murray* and Privy Seal, succeeded *An.* 1483, and died 1498.

(23.) *Andrew Forman*, commendator of *Dry Burgh*, succeeded, *An.* 1501, and was translated to *St. Andrew's*, *An.* 1514.

(24.) *James Hepburn* succeeded, and died *An.* 1524.

(25.) *Robert Shaw*, son of *Saucky*, and abbot of *Paisly*, was consecrated 1525, and died 1528.

(26.) *Alexander Stewart*, son of the Duke of *Albany*, succeeded, and died *An.* 1535.

(27.) *Patrick Hepburn*, uncle to *James Earl of Bothwell*, and commendator of *Scoon*, was consecrated *An.* 1537. He dilapidated, fewed, or set in long leases a great part of the church lands, and died *An.* 1573, on the 20th *June*.

I have seen several catalogues of the popish bishops of *Murray*,



both printed and manuscript, but all imperfect; comparing these with the writings of Sir *James Dalrymple*, Sir *Robert Sibbald*, Bishop *Keith*, the chartulary of *Murray*, and the chronicle of *Mel Ross*, the above catalogue may I think be depended upon. To return to the quæries.

XIV. There are in this province manuscript histories of several families, which might be of some service in compiling a general history; as of the families of *Dunbar*, *Innes*, *Brodie*, *Calder*, *Kilravock*, *M<sup>c</sup>Intosh*, and *Grant*. With regard to antient weapons, I have seen in the house of *Grant*, of *Kilravock*, and in other houses, steel helmets, habergeons, and coats of mail, and of buff leather. Adder stones, glass beds, &c. are but amulets not worth regarding.

XV. I know not one picture worth regarding, except a picture of the *Virgin Mary* in the house of *Castle Grant*.

XVI. No battle in the parish of *Elgin*, but many within this province, as at *Forres*, about *An. 1008*, betwixt the *Scots* and *Danes*; at *Mortlich*, *An. 1010*, between the same; at *Spey-mouth*, *An. 1078*, the King against the *Moravians*; again, *An. 1110*, against the same people; and, *An. 1160*, on the *Muir of Urquhart*, king *Malcolm IV.* against the same *Moravians*; at *Ceanlocklochbie*, *An. 1544*, betwixt the *Frazers* and *M<sup>c</sup>Donalds*; at *Glenlivet*, *An. 1594*, the King against the Earls of *Huntly*, *Errol*, and *Angus*; at *Auldearn*, *An. 1645*, the Covenanters against *Montrose*; at *Cromdel*, *An. 1690*, the King's troops against the Highlanders; and at *Culloden*, *An. 1745*, the Duke of *Cumberland* against the Rebels.

XVII. *Druidism* having been the form of religion in this country before Christianity, the people still retain some superstitious cus-

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toms of that Pagan religion. As *Bel-tein*: on the first of *May* the herds of several farms gather dry wood, put fire to it, and dance three times Southways about the pile. In the middle of *June* farmers go round their grounds with burning torches, in memory of the *Cerealia*. On *Hallow* even they have several superstitious customs. At the full moon in *March*, they cut withes of the mistle-toe or ivy, make circles of them, keep them all year, and pretend to cure hefticks and other troubles by them. And at marriages and baptisms they make a procession around the church, *Deasoil*, i. e. sunways, because the sun was the immediate object of the *Druids*' worship.

XVIII. Their sports are hunting, firing at marks, foot-ball, club-ball, &c. And the only annual festival they observe is *Christmas*; spent more as the *Saturnalia* were of old, than as *Christ*'s birth ought to be.

XIX. We have no true marle in this country, nor any *asbestus*: but we have granite, talcum, lapis specularis, and at *Stadtfield* within four miles of *Elgin* there was lately found lead ore, and in *Glen-garry* they have for several years had an iron forge and made pigs of iron; likewise about 40 years ago, a company from *England* set up a mill and forge for iron in *Abernethy* in *Strathspey*, and made very good bars of iron, but through their own extravagance they abandoned it. There is through all this province great plenty of iron ore. I have often seen the *ignis fatuus*, which is a piece of rotten birch wood, lying in a mire, and shining in a dark night, like a flame of firs: likewise *ignis lambens*, which is an unctuous vapour falling upon a man's wig, or mane of a horse, which shines bright, but by a slight rub it is extinguished.

XX. Great



XX. Great plenty of the particulars in the 20th quæry may be found on the sea coast in this province; if any will take the trouble to collect them.

XXI. I know no species of wood remarkable, and peculiar to this province, except *Red Saugh*, or fallow, which is no less beautiful than mahogany, and is much more firm and tough, and not so brittle; it receives a fine polish, and in color resembles light-colored mahogany; it grows in rocks, and is very rare. But we have great forests of firs and birches: and as the *Grampian* hills divide in *Athol* into one branch running Northward, and another Eastward; in the former branch are great woods of fir and birch in *Breadalbane*, *Rannoch*, *Strathspey*, *Badenoch*, *Glen-moriston*, *Strathglass*, and *Strathcarron* in *Sutherland*; and in the other branch are such forests in *Braemar*, *Glenmuik*, *Glen-tanner*, &c. I am inclined to think that these are the remains of the antient *Sylva Caledonia*. Among other vegetables, we have in great plenty, in the heaths and woods, the following berries, viz. wild rasps, wild strawberries, blueberries, bugberries, *uva ursæ*, &c. And we have one root I cannot but take notice of, which we call *Carmele*: it is a root that grows in heaths and birch woods to the bigness of a large nut, and sometimes four or five roots joined by fibres; it bears a green stalk, and a small red flower. *Dio*, speaking of the *Caledonians*, says, “*Certum cibi genus parant ad omnia, quem si ceperint quantum est unius fabæ magnitudo, minime esurire aut sitire solent.*” *Cæsar de Bel. Civ. lib. 3<sup>to</sup>* writes, that *Valerius’s* soldiers found a root called *CHARA*, “*quod admistum lacte multam inopiam levabat, id ad similitudinem panis efficiebant.*” I am inclined to think that our *Carmele* (i. e. sweet root) is *Dio’s Cibi genus*, and *Cæsar’s Chara*: I have often  
seen

seen it dried, and kept for journeys through hills where no provisions could be had: I have likewise seen it pounded and infused, and when yeast or barm is put to it, it ferments, and makes a liquor more agreeable and wholesome than mead. It grows so plentifully, that a cart load of it can easily be gathered, and the drink of it is very balsamic.

XXII. Sea fowl in this province resort in winter to lakes and lochs, as Loch of *Spynie*, *Loch-Nefs*, *Loch Nadorb*, &c. Eagles and Falcons breed in high rocks and inaccessible mountains, as *Scorgave* in *Rothemurchus*. There are some species of fowls, if not peculiar to this province, at least rare in other countries: such as, the *Caperkyly*, as large as the domestick *Turkey*; it frequents the fir woods, and perches in the top of very tall trees, but the hen breeds in the heath. Another fowl is the *Black Cock*, which frequents birch woods in hills, is of the size of a capon, of a shining blue color: it is by some authors called *Gallus Scoticanus*. A third fowl is *Tarmagan*, of the size of a Partridge, haunts the high rocky hills, is of a color spotted brown and white. These three fowls are very harmless, and make delicious food.

N. B. In answering quæry IV. it is omitted that our natural physicians, when they find a toe or a finger hurt, and beginning to corrupt, they strike it off with a chissel and sere the wound with a hot iron, and soon cure it. Instead of bleeding by lancets, they scarify the flesh about the ankle, and they take blood from the nasal vein by cleaving the quill of a hen and binding it into four branches, and scarifying the nostrils thereby. For vomits, they use a decoction of groundfill, of the bark of the service tree, and a decoction of Holborn faugh; and for purgatives, the decoction of service bark



bark and a decoction of mugwort boiled in new whey. In answering quæry I. I omitted to say, that the river of *Bewly* was antiently called *Farar*: it rises in the hills towards *Glenelg*, and runs through *Glenstrathfarar*; and I am inclined to think that in *Ptolemy's* Geographical Tables the *Murray* frith is called *Æstuarium Vararis* from the river *Farar* (changing the *F* into *V*) that falls into the head of it. And the river was called *Bewly* when, *An.* 1230, a priory of the monks *Vallis Caulium* was settled there, who called their seat *Beaulieu*, i. e. *Bello loco*; and then the old name of *Farar* was discontinued, except among the Highlanders.

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*Thomas Griffith del.*

*The Admirable CRICHTON.*

*Engraved by S. Hall 1774.*

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## N U M B E R    I I I .

THE LIFE OF JAMES CRICHTON, OF CLUNIE,  
COMMONLY CALLED THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

THIS compilation was some years ago printed at *Aberdeen*. I have had opportunity of comparing it with most of the authorities quoted in support of the history of so extraordinary a person, and find them used with judgment and fidelity. Excepting a few notes, I present it to the readers in the state I found it: and shall only acquaint them that the life of this Glory of *North Britain* may be found in the 81st Number of the *Adventurer*, treated in a more elegant, but far less comprehensive manner.

THIS gentleman was descended from a very antient family; his father *Robert Crichton* of *Clunie* and *Eliock*, was one of those who commanded *Queen Mary's* army at the battle of *Langside* in the year 1568. He was born at *Clunie*\*, his paternal inheritance,

\* The present house of *Clunie* stands in an island in a lake of the same name. But the old house or castle stood on one side of the water: and its place is distinguished by nothing but a mound and imperfect moat.



## A P P E N D I X.

in the shire of *Perth*, in the year 1551. He was taught his grammar at the school of *Perth*, and his philosophy at the university of *St. Andrews* \* under Mr. *John Rutherford* †. He had hardly attained to the 20th year of his age, when he had run through the whole circle of the sciences, and could speak and write to perfection in ten different languages; but this was not all; for he had likewise improved himself to the utmost degree in riding, dancing, singing, and playing upon all sorts of instruments.

Having thus accomplished himself at home, his parents sent him abroad to accomplish him further by travelling. And coming to *Paris*, it is not to be imagined what consternation he raised in that famous university; as we have it from an eye-witness, who gives us this account of it ‡: “There came,” says he, “to the college of “*Navarre*, a young man of 20 years of age, who was perfectly “well seen in all the sciences, as the most learned masters of the “university acknowledged: in vocal and instrumental music none “could excel him, in painting and drawing in colors none could “equal him; in all military feats he was most expert, and could “play with the sword so dexterously with both his hands, that no “man could fight him; when he saw his enemy or antagonist, he “would throw himself upon him at one jump of 20 or 24 feet

\* Vid. Ald. Manut. Epist. Ded. Paradox. Cicer; Diſt. Critiq. & Hiſtor. par M. Bayle; Dempſter Hiſt. Eccleſ. p. 1876. Joan. imperialis Muſ. Hiſtor. p. 241. Sir Thomas Urquhart's Vindication of the Scots Nation, &c.

† Aldus calls *Crichton* firſt couſin to the King, and ſays that he was educated along with his Maſteſty under *Buchanan*, *Hepburn*, *Robertſon*, and *Rutherford*.

‡ Steph. Paſch. Diſquiſ. lib. 5. cap. 23.

“ distance:

“ distance: He was a master of arts, and disputed with us in the  
 “ schools of the college upon medicine, the civil and canon law,  
 “ and theology; and although we were above fifty in number, be-  
 “ sides above three thousand that were present; and so pointedly  
 “ and learnedly he answered to all the questions that were proposed  
 “ to him, that none but they that were present can believe it. He  
 “ spake *Latin, Greek, Hebrew*, and other languages most politely:  
 “ he was likewise an excellent horseman, and truly if a man should  
 “ live an hundred years without eating, drinking or sleeping, he  
 “ could not attain to this man’s knowledge, which struck us with a  
 “ panick fear; for he knew more than human nature could well  
 “ bear; he overcame four of the doctors of the church; for in  
 “ learning none could contest with him, and he was thought to be  
 “ *Antichrist*.”

Sir *Thomas Urquhart* of *Cromarty* giving an account of this dispute, says, that *Crichton*, when he came to *Paris*, caused fix programs on all the gates of the schools, halls and colleges belonging to the university, and on all the pillars and posts before the houses of the most renowned men for literature in the city, inviting all those who were well versed in any art or science, to dispute with him in the college of *Navarre*, that day six weeks, by nine of the clock in the morning, where he should attend them, and be ready to answer to whatever should be proponed to him in any art or science, and in any of these twelve languages, *Hebrew, Syriack, Arabick, Greek, Latin, Spanish, French, Italian, English, Dutch, Flemish* or *Sclavonian*, and that either in verse or prose, at the discretion of the disputant; and during all this time instead of making a close application to his studies, he minded nothing, but hunting, hawk-



ing, tilting, vaulting, riding of a well managed horse, tossing the pike, handling the musket, and other military feats, or in house games, such as balls, concerts of music vocal and instrumental, cards, dice, tennis, and the other diversions of youth; which so provoked the students of the university, that they caused write beneath the program that was fixt on the *Sorbonne* gate, "If you would meet with this monster of perfection, to make search for him either in the tavern or bawdy-house, is the readiest way to find him." Yet upon the day appointed he met with them in the college of *Navarre*, and acquit himself beyond expression in that dispute, which lasted from nine till six of the clock at night: At length, the *Præses* having extolled him highly, for the many rare and wonderful endowments that God and nature had bestowed upon him, he rose from his chair, and accompanied by four of the most eminent professors of the university, gave him a diamond ring and a purse full of gold, as a testimony of their love and favor, which ended with the acclamations and repeated huzza's of the spectators. And ever after that he was called, The Admirable *Crichton*. And my author says, that he was so little fatigued with that day's dispute, that the very next day he went to the *Louvre*, where he had a match of tilting, an exercise in great request in those days, and in the presence of some princes of the court of *France*, and a great many ladies, he carried away the ring fifteen times on end, and broke as many lances on the *Saracen*.

The learned M. *du Launy*, in his history of the college of *Navarre*, finding the history of this dispute recorded in a MS. history of the college of *Navarre*, and the like account of a *Spaniard* in *Trithemius*, confounds the two together, and robs our author of the glory of this

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this action, and places it in the year 1445, whereas it should be in the year 1571, as we have reason to believe, from the authority of those that were cotemporary with him, and knew him, and have recorded this of him; but we need not be surprized at M. *du Launay's* denying him the glory of this action, when we find M. *Baillet*, another learned *Frenchman*, denying there ever was such a man as our author\*, notwithstanding that *Aldus Manutius* dedicates his book of *Cicero's* paradoxes to him in the year 1581, and that the most of the eminent men in *Italy* in that age were acquainted with him, as we shall shew in the remaining part of the history of his life. About two years after his dispute at *Paris*, *Trajano Boccalini* in his advertisements from *Parnassus*, tells us, that he came to *Rome*, *Boccalini* being then at *Rome*, himself, and by a placad which he affixed upon all the eminent places of the city, he challenged all the learned men in *Rome*, in the following terms, *Nos Jacobus Crichtonus Scotus, cuicunque rei propositæ ex improviso respondebimus*. That is to say, he was ready to answer to any question that could be proposed to him, without being previously advertised of it. Upon which the wits put a paper in *Pasquin's* † hand, endeavouring to ridicule him; but that noways discouraging him, he came at the time and place appointed by his placad, and in the presence

\* Hist. des Enf. Celeb.

† The pasquinade was to this effect, written beneath the challenge, *And he that will see it let him go to the signe of the Faulcon and it shall be shewn*. This, says *Boccalini*, made such an impression on *Crichton*, that he left the place where he was so grossly affronted as to be put on a level with jugglers and mountebanks.



of the pope, many cardinals, bishops, doctors of divinity, and professors in all the sciences; he gave such surprizing instances of his universal knowledge, that they were no less surprized with him, than they had been at *Paris*.

From *Rome* he goes to *Venice*, where he contracted an intimate friendship with *Aldus Manutius*, *Laurennius Massa*, *Speron Speronius*, and several other learned men, to whom he presented several poems in commendation of the city and university, and among the rest, one to *Aldus Manutius*, which we have still extant in the *Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum*\*. This poem gave him a very agreeable surprize, being presented by a stranger, whom he judged by the performance to be a person of an extraordinary genius; but when he came to discourse with him, he was struck with admiration, and finding him known in every thing, he brought him to the acquaintance of all the people of learning of note that were in *Venice*, and all of them were so surprized with him, that they thought him, as he really was, the wonder of the world, and never spoke of him but with admiration; at length being brought before the doge and senate, he made a handsome speech to them, which being accompanied with all the graces and beauties of eloquence and nature† that appeared in his person in their utmost lustre, he received the thanks of the senate, and nothing was talked through the whole city, but of this prodigy of nature. Having stayed for some time at *Venice*, he went to *Padua* to visit the learned men that were at that famous university; and he had no sooner arrived there, but

\* *Delitiæ Poet. Scot. ubi supra.*

† *Joan. Imperial. ubi supra.*

there was a meeting of all the learned men in the city, in the house of *Jacobus Moyfius Cornelius*, to wait upon him, and converse with him: He opened the assembly with an extemporary poem in praise of the city, university, and the assembly that had honored him with their presence at that time; and after six hours of a dispute, which he sustained against them, in whatever they could propose to him in all the sciences, he concluded with an extemporary oration in praise of ignorance, that *Aldus Manutius* \* says that they all thought that they were in a dream, and that he had almost persuaded them that it was better to be ignorant, than learned and wise. Some time after this he fixed a paper on the gates of St. *John* and St. *Paul's* churches, wherein he offered to prove before the university, that there was an infinite number of errors in *Aristotle's* philosophy, which was then only in vogue, and in all his commentaries, both in theological and philosophical matters, and to refute the dreams of several mathematicians: He likewise made an offer to dispute in all the sciences, and to answer to whatever should be proposed to him, or objected against him, either in the common logical way, or by numbers and mathematical figures, or in a hundred sorts of verses as they pleased.

*Aldus Manutius*, who was present at this dispute, says †, that he performed all that he had promised, to their greatest amazement: And he tells us likewise of another dispute that he had before a great concourse of people in the bishop of *Padua's* house, without mentioning the occasion or particulars of it; but *Joannes Imperialis*

\* *Aldus Man. Præf. in Cicer. Parad.*

† *Ubi supra.*



tells us \*, that he was informed by his father, who was present at this dispute, that it was with one *Archangellus Mercenarius*, a famous philosopher, upon philosophical subjects, in which he acquitted himself so well, that his adversary owned before the assembly that he had overcome him.

From *Venice* he went to *Mantua*; at this time there was a gladiator at *Mantua*, who had foiled in his travels the most famous fencers in *Europe*, and had lately killed in that city three persons who had entered the lists with him; the Duke of *Mantua* was highly offended that he had granted this fellow his protection, since it had such a fatal consequence: *Crickton* being informed of this, offered his service to the Duke, to rid not only his dominions, but *Italy* of this murderer, and to fight him for fifteen hundred pistoles: though the Duke was unwilling to expose such a fine gentleman as our author, to such an hazard, yet relying upon the report of his performances in all warlike achievements, it was agreed to; and the time and place being appointed, the whole court were witness to the performance. In the beginning of the combat, *Crickton* was upon the defensive, and the *Italian* attacked him with such vigor and eagerness, that he began to grow faint, having overacted himself; then our author attacked him with such dexterity and vigor, that he run him through the body in three different places, of which he immediately died. The huzza's and acclamations of the spectators were extraordinary upon this occasion, and all of them acknowledged, that they had never seen art grace nature, nor nature second the precepts of art, with so much liveliness as

\* Ubi supra.

they had seen that day; and to crown the glory of this action, *Crichton* bestowed the prize of his victory upon the widows who had lost their husbands in fighting with this gladiator.

These, and his other wonderful performances, moved the Duke of *Mantua* to make choice of him for preceptor to his son *Vincent de Gonzagua*, a prince of a riotous temper, and dissolute life. The court was highly pleased with the Duke's choice, and for their diversion he composed a comedy, wherein he exposed and ridiculed \* all the weaknesses and failures of the several employments that men betake themselves to; which was looked upon as one of the most ingenious satires that ever was made upon mankind; but that which was most wonderful and astonishing was, that he himself personated the divine, philosopher, lawyer, mathematician, physician, and soldier, with such an inimitable grace, that every time

T t he

\* The unhappy effect that this humour had on two maids of honor is admirably told by Sir *Thomas Urquhart*, a second *Rabelais*, and the best translator of that extravagant author.

“ They heard in him alone the promiscuous speech of fifteen several actors, by  
 “ the various ravishments of the excellencies whereof, in the frolickness of a jo-  
 “ cund straine beyond expectation, the logo-fascinated spirits of the beholding  
 “ hearers and auricularie spectators, were so on a sudden seized upon in their  
 “ risible faculties of the soul, and all their vital motions so universally affected in  
 “ this extremitie of agitation, that, to avoid the inevitable charms of his intoxi-  
 “ cating ejaculations, and the accumulative influences of so powerful a transporta-  
 “ tion, one of my *Lady Dutchess* chief maids of honor, by the vehemencie of the  
 “ shock of those incomprehensible raptures, burst forth into a laughter, to the  
 “ rupture of a veine in her body; and another young lady, by the irresistable  
 “ violence



he appeared upon the theatre, he seemed to be a different person; but from being the principal actor of a comedy, he became the woful subject of a most lamentable tragedy, being most barbarously murdered by his pupil, which happened thus:

One night as he was walking amongst the streets in the time of the carnival, and playing upon his guittare, he was attacked by half a dozen people in masks; but they found that they had not an ordinary person to deal with, for they were not able to stand their ground against him, and having disarmed the principal person amongst them, he pulled off his mask, and begged his life, telling him, that he was the prince his pupil. *Crichton*, who immediately knew him, fell down upon his knees, and told him that he was sorry for his mistake, and that what he had done was only in his own defence, and that if he had any design upon his life, he might always be master of it; and then taking his own sword by the point, he

“ violence of the pleasure unawares infused, where the tender receptibilitie of her  
 “ too too tickled fancie was left able to hold out, so unprovidedly was surpris’d,  
 “ that, with no less impetuositie of ridibundal passion then (as hath been told)  
 “ occasioned a fracture in the other young ladie, she, not able longer to support  
 “ the well beloved burden of so excessive delight, and intranſing joys of such  
 “ *Mercurial* exhillirations through the ineffable extasie of an over mastered apprehension, fell back in a swoon, without the appearance of any other life into  
 “ her, then what by the most refined wits of theological speculators is conceived  
 “ to be exerce’d by the purest parts of the separated *entelechie*s of blessed Saints in  
 “ their sublimest conversations with the celestial hierarchies: this accident procured  
 “ the incoming of an apothecarie with restoratives, as the other did that of a surgeon with consolidative medicaments.”

Vindication of the honor of *Scotland*, &c. p. 111, 112.

he presented him with it; which the prince taking in his hand, and not being able to overcome his passion for the affront that he thought he had sustained, in being foiled with all his attendants, he immediately run him through the heart.

What moved the prince to this ungenerous and brutal action, is variously conjectured; for some think that it was jealousy, suspecting that he was more in favors with a young lady whom he passionately loved than he was. Others say, that it was only to try his valor, and the effect of a drunken ramble; but whatever was the cause of it, 'tis certain that thus he died, in the beginning of the month of *July*, in the year 1583, in the thirty-second year of his age, or, as *Imperialis* says, in the twenty-second.

His death was extraordinarily lamented by all the learned men in *Europe*, and from these *Italian* writers, who knew, and were contemporary with him, it is, that I have most of all that I have said of him. *Joannes Imperialis*, a doctor of medicine of *Vicenza* in *Italy*, who has wrote our author's life, and who could not but know the truth of all, or most of what he has said of him, since he lived upon the places in which they were acted, and who had them from his father, who was an eye and ear witness to them, says \*, " That he " was the wonder of the last age, the prodigious production of nature, the glory and ornament of *Parnassus* in a stupendous and " an unusual manner, and as yet in the judgement of the learned " world, the *Phoenix* of literature, and rather a shining particle of " the Divine Nature and Majesty, than a model of what human " nature and industry can attain to. And what can be more,"

\* *Musæum Histor.* p. 241.



continues he\*, “above our comprehension, than in the 21st year  
 “of his age to be master of ten languages, and to be perfectly well  
 “seen in philosophy, mathematicks, theology, the belles-lettres,  
 “and all the other sciences; besides, was it ever heard of in the  
 “whole compass of this globe, that one with all this, should be  
 “found expert to admiration, in fencing, dancing, singing, riding,  
 “and the other exercises of the gymnastick art? Besides all this, he  
 “is said to have been one of the most beautiful, and one of the  
 “handsomest gentlemen the world ever saw, so that Nature had  
 “taken as much care about his body, as she had done about his  
 “mind; and in one word, he was the utmost that man could come  
 “to.” M. Bayle says†, that he was one of the greatest prodigies  
 of wit that ever lived; and *Felix Astolfus* that he had such a prodigious  
 memory‡ that he retained more books upon his mind, than  
 any of his age had read; *Plures libros memoriter tenebat quam quis-*  
*quam ea ætate legerat.*

And Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, having insisted on all the  
 particulars of our author's life in a fustian and bombastical strain,  
 tells us, that in the comedy which he composed, and was an actor  
 in before the court of *Mantua*, in the fifth and last act, he himself  
 personated no less than 13 different characters of persons and em-  
 ployments in their different habits.

And in his character of him, he tells us, that he gained the esteem  
 of all kings and princes, by his magnanimity and knowlege; of all

\* Musæum Histor. Imper. Joa. ibidem, Venetiis apud Juntas 1650, in 4to.

† Bib. Crit.

‡ Officina Hist. p. 102.

noblemen and gentlemen, by his courtliness and breeding; of all knights, by his honorable deportment and pregnancy of wit; of all the rich, by his affability and good fellowship; of all the poor, by his munificence and liberality; of all the old, by his constancy and wisdom; of all the young, by his mirth and gallantry; of all the learned, by his universal knowlege; of all the soldiers, by his undaunted valor courage; of all the merchants and artificers, by his upright and dealing and honesty; and of all the fair sex, by his beauty and handsomeness; in which respect, he was a master-piece of Nature. "The reader," says he, "perhaps will think this wonderful, and so would I too, were it not that I know, as Sir *Philip Sidney* says, that a wonder is no wonder in a wonderful subject, and consequently not in him, who for his learning, judgment, valor, eloquence, beauty and good fellowship, was the perfectest result of the joint labors of *Pallas*, *Apollo*, *Mars*, *Mercury*, *Venus* and *Bacchus*, that hath been since the days of *Alcibiades*; and he was reported to have been enriched with a memory so prodigious, that any sermon, speech, harangue, or other manner of discourses of an hour's continuance he was able to recite without hesitation, after the same manner of gesture and pronunciation in all points, wherewith it was delivered at first; and of so stupendious a judgment, that nothing escaped his knowlege:" And for the truth of all this, he appeals to above two thousand witnesses, that were still alive, and had known him. And speaking of his death, which he attributes to an amour, he tells us, that it was in the 32d year of his age; that the whole court went in mourning for him; that the epitaphs and elegies that were composed upon his death, if collected, would exceed the bulk of *Homer's* works, and that his picture was  
still



still to be seen in the most of the bed-chambers and galleries of the *Italian* nobility, representing him upon horseback, with a lance in the one hand, and a book in the other\*.

*Dempster*, who was cotemporary with him, and a professor of the civil law at *Bononia* in *Italy*, agrees as to the most of what we have said of him; but he tells us †, that he was for some time at *Geneva*, as he was on his travels to *Italy*, and that they offered him a considerable salary, if he would remain with them; but that he refused it, and that no man offered to detract from his just praises, but *Traiano Boccalini*; but that he being a person of no erudition, it was rather a glory than any disgrace upon him to be so treated by a person of his character. Yet the same *Dempster* blames our author very much, not for his boasting of the endowments of his mind, but for his affirming that he was descended from the royal family of *Scotland*. Many poems and epitaphs were composed upon him, but I shall only insert that of our countryman, Dr. *John Johnston*, in his inscriptions upon our heroes, who makes him die in the year 1581.

\* The print prefixed to this life was taken from a picture in possession of Lord *Eliock*, Lord of Sessions, copied from an original belonging to Mr. *Graham* of *Airth*. I am told that there is a very fine portrait of this celebrated person the property of Mr. *Morrison* of *Bogny*, which was sent from *Italy* by *Crichton* a short time before he was killed.

† Hist. Eccles. Gen. Scot. ubi supra.

## JACOBUS CRITONIUS CLUNIUS.

*Musarum pariter ac Martis Alumnus, omnibus in studiis, ipsis etiam Italis admirabilis,  
Mantuae a Ducis Mantuani nocturnis insidiis occisus est, Anno Christi 1581.*

ET genus & censum dat Scotia, Gallia pectus  
Excolit: admirans Itala terra virum  
Ambit, & esse suum vellet; gens æmula vitam  
Abstulit; an satis hoc dicat ut illa suum  
Mantua habet cineres scelus execrata nefandum,  
At tumuli tanto gaudet honore tamen.

I have nothing of this author that is extant, but two poems, one in praise of the city of *Venice*, and the other addressed to *Aldus Manutius* \*. Both which are in the first volume of the *Delitiæ Poetarum Scoticorum*.

\* *Crichton* replies to one of the *Naiads* of the *Po* who appeared to him on his arrival at *Venice*:

————— Fateor me, candide *Naias*,  
Promeritum quæcunque fero: nec turpis egestas  
Infandumve scelus servi mea pectora vexat.  
At me quis miserum magna cognoscit in urbe  
Aut quis ad æquoreas flentem solatur arenas?

The *Naid* directs him to *Aldus*:

Hunc pete, namque regens filo vestigia cæca  
Diriget ille tuos optato in tramite gressus.  
Inde via pendet. Sequere hunc quæcunque jubentem.  
Sic te Diva monet sævam quæ Gorgona gestat,  
Quæ plerumque tuis presens erit optima votis.

*Dempster*



## A P P E N D I X.

*Dempster* gives us the following catalogue of his works, where it plainly appears, that he makes three books out of that placard which he affixed upon the gates of St. *John* and St. *Paul's* churches in *Padua*.

## The Catalogue of his Works.

- I. O DÆ ad Laurentium Massam plures.
- II. O Laudes Patavinæ, Carmen extempore effusum, cum in Jacobi Moyli Cornelii domo experimentum ingenii coram tota Academiæ frequentia non sine multorum stupore faceret.
- III. Ignorationis Laudatio, extemporale Thema ibidem redditum post sex horarum disputationes, ut præsentis somnia potius fovere quam rem se veram videre affirmarint, ait Manutius.
- IV. De appulsu suo Venetias. Delitiæ Poet. Scot. Vol. I. p. 268.
- V. Odæ ad Aldum Manutium. Del. Poet. Scot. Vol. I. p. 269.
- VI. Epistolæ ad Diversos.
- VII. Præfationes solemnes in omnes scientias sacras & profanas.
- VIII. Judicium de Philosophis.
- IX. Errores Aristotelis.
- X. Armis an Literæ præstant, Controversia oratoria.
- XI. Refutatio Mathematicorum.
- XII. A Comedy in the Italian Language.

NUM-

## N U M B E R   I V .

O F   T H E   M U R D E R   O F   A   L A I R D   O F   I N N E S ,  
A S   R E L A T D   I N   T H E   O L D   A C C O U N T .

**J** O H N Lord *Innes*, having no children, settles his estate upon his next heir and cousin *Alexander Innes* of *Cromy*, and seems to suffer him to enjoy his title and possessions in his life time. *Robert Innes* of *Innermarky*, another cadet of the family, is disgusted to see *Innes* of *Cromy* endowed with so much power and preferred to him. He alarms Lord *John*, and makes him repent so far of what he had done, that he joins in conspiracy with *Innermarky* to assassinate his cousin *Alexander*. The author says, “*John* being brought over to his minde (viz. *Innes’s* of *Innermarky*) there wanted nothing but a conveniency for putting y<sup>r</sup> purpose to execution, which did offer itself in y<sup>e</sup> month of *Apryle* 1580, at w<sup>ch</sup> tyme *Alex*, being called upon some busines to *Aberdeen* was obliged to stay longer there then he intended, by reasone that his only sone *Robert* a youth of 16 yeirs of age hade fallen sick at the college, and his father could not leave the place untill he saw q<sup>t</sup> became of him. He hade transported him

U u

out



out of the old toun, and hade brought him to his own lodgeing in the new toun; he hade also sent several of his servants home from tyme to tyme to let his Lady know the reasone of his stay, by means of these servants it came to be known perfectly at *Kinnardy* in q<sup>t</sup> circumstance *Alexander* was at *Aberdeen*, q<sup>r</sup> he was lodged, and how he was attended, which invited *Innermarky* to take the occasione. Wherefore getting a considerable number of assistants with him, he hade Laird *John* ryde to *Aberdeen*: they enter the toun upon the night, and about midnight came to *Alexander's* lodgeing.

The outer gate of the clos they found oppen, but all the rest of the doors shutt; they wer afraid to break up doors by violence, least the noise might alarm the neighbourheed, but choised rather to ryse such a cry in the clos as might obleidge those who wer within to oppen the door and see q<sup>t</sup> it might be. The feuds at that tyme betwixt the familys of *Gordone* and *Forbes* wer not extinguished, therfor they ryfed a cry, as if it hade been upon some out fall among these people, crying *help a Gordon, a Gordon*, which is the gathering word of the friends of y<sup>t</sup> familie.

*Alexander*, being deeply interested in the *Gordon*, at the noise of the cry started from his bedd, took his sword in his hand and opened a back door that led to y<sup>e</sup> court below, stept down three or four steps and cryed to know q<sup>t</sup> was the matter. *Innermarky* who by his word knew him, and by his whyt shirt decerned him perfectly, cocks his gun and shootts him through the body in ane instant. As many as could get about him fell upon him and butchered him barbarously. *Innermarky* perceaveing in the mean tyme y<sup>t</sup> Laird *John* stood by, as either relenting or terified, held the bloody dagger to his throatt that he hade newly taken out of the murthured body,

body, swearing dreadfully y<sup>t</sup> he would serve him the same way if he did not as he did, and so compelled him to draw his dagger and stab it up to the hilts, in the body of his nearest relatione, and the bravest that boare his name. After his example all who wer ther behooved to do the lyke, that all might be alyke guilty; yea in prosecutione of this, it has been told me that Mr. *John Innes*, afterwards *Coxtoun*, being a youth than at schooll, was ryfed out of his bedd and compelled by *Innermarky* to stab a daggar unto the dead body, that the more might be under the same condemnatione; a very crafty cruelty.

The next thing looked after was the destructione of the sick youth *Robert*, who hade lyein y<sup>t</sup> night in a bedd by his father, but upon the noyse of q<sup>t</sup> was done, hade scrambled from it, and by the help of one *John* of *Culdreasons*, or rather of some of the people of the houfs, hade got out at ane unfrequented bak door into the garden, and from y<sup>t</sup> into a neighbour's houfs, q<sup>r</sup> he hade shaltered; the LORD in his providence preserveing him for the executing vengeance upon these murthurers for the blood of his father.

Then *Innermarky* took the dead man's signet ring, and sent it to his wife, as from her husband, by a servant whom he hade purchased to that purpose, ordering her to send him such a particular box q<sup>ch</sup> contained the bond of *Tailie*, and all y<sup>t</sup> hade followed thereupon betwixt him and Laird *John*, whom the servant said he hade left w<sup>t</sup> his m<sup>r</sup> at *Aberdeen*: and y<sup>t</sup> for dispatch he hade sent his best hors with him, and hade not taken leasure to writ, but sent the ring. Though it troubled the woman much to receave such a blind message, yet her husband's ring, his own servant and his hors, prevailed



## A P P E N D I X.

so with her, together with the man's importunity to be gone, that shee delivered to him q<sup>t</sup> he sought, and let him go.

There happened to be then about the house a youth related to the family, who was curious to go to the lenth of *Aberdeen*, and see the young Laird who hade been sick, and to whom he was much adicted. This youth hade gone to the stable to interceed with the servant that he might carrie him behind him, and in his discours hade found the man under great restraint and confusion of minde, sometyme sayeing he was to go no further than *Kinnardy* (which indeed was the truth) and at oyr tymes that he behooved to be immediately at *Aberdeen*.

This brought him to be jealous, though he knew not q<sup>t</sup>, but further knowledge he behoved to have, and therfor he stept out a little beyond the entry, watching the servant's comeing, and in the by going sudently leapt on behind him, and would needs either go alonges with him, or have a satisfeing reasone, why he refused him.

The contest became such betwixt them, that the servant drew his durk to ridd him of the youth's trouble, q<sup>ch</sup> the other wrung out of his hands, and down right killed him w<sup>t</sup> it, and brought back the box w<sup>th</sup> the writs and hors to the house of *Innes* (or *Cromie*, I know not q<sup>ch</sup>.)

As the lady is in a confusione for q<sup>t</sup> hade fallen out, ther comes anoother of the servants from *Aberdeen*, who gave ane account of the slaughter, so that shee behooved to conclude a speciall hand of Providence to have been in the first pasage. Her next courfs was to secure her husband's writts the best she could, and flee to her friends for shalter, by whos means she was brought w<sup>t</sup> all speed to the

the king, befor whom shee made her complaint. And q<sup>t</sup> is heir set down is holden by all men to be true matter of fact.

The Earle of *Huntly* imediatly upon the report of the slaughter concerned himself becaus of his relatione to the dead, and looked out for his son, whom he instantly carried to *Edinburgh*, and put him for shalter into the family of the Lord *Elphinstoune*, at that tyme Lord high Treasurer of the kingdome.

*Innermarky* and Laird *John*, after the slaughter, came back to the Lord *Saltoun's* hous, who leived then at *Rothimay*, and is thought to have been in the knowledge of q<sup>t</sup> they hade been about, for certaine it is they wer supported by the *Abernethys*, ay untill the law went against them. From *Rothimay* they went with a considerable party of hors, and reposcest Laird *John* in all the parts of the estate of *Innes*. And *Innermarky*, to make the full use of q<sup>t</sup> he hade so boldly begun, did upon the seventein *Maii* 1580, which was 5 weeks after the slaughter, take from Laird *John* a new dispositione of the estate of *Innes*.

By what is said *Innermarky* may appeir to have been a man full of unrighteousness, craft and cruelty; yet some say for alleviatione of his fact, that he having his chieff's favour hade got the first disposition of his estate failieing airs of himself, but that *Cromy* had taken a posterior right and hade supplanted *Innermarky*, for q<sup>ch</sup> he in revenge had killed him, &c. But falsness of the allegiance (mean as it is) is plaine past contradictione, from the above narraitted writ, q<sup>ch</sup> was given to *Innermarky* but 40 days after the slaughter of *Cromy*.

For two full yeirs *Innermarky* and *John* hade posselt the estate of *Innes*, strenthening themselves with all the friendship they could ac-  
quyre,



quyre; but being in end declaired out lawes, in the 3<sup>a</sup> yeir *Robert* Laird of *Innes*, the son of *Alex<sup>r</sup>*, came North with a commission against them and all others concerned in the slaughter of his father. This *Robert* was a young man weil endued w<sup>t</sup> favour and understanding, which had ingaged the Lord Treasurer so far to wedd his interest, that he first weded the young man to his daughter, and then gott him all the assistance requisit to possesse him of his estate, q<sup>ch</sup> was no sooner done but he led wast the possessions of his enemies; burning and blood shed was acted by both partys with animously enough.

In the mean tyme Laird *John* had run away to seek some lurking place in the South, q<sup>r</sup> he was discovered by the friends of the Lord *Elphinstoune*, and by them taken and sent North to the Laird *Robert*, who did not put him to death, but took him bound to various forts of performances, as appears by the contract betwixt them in *Anno* 1585: one gros was, y<sup>t</sup> he should deliver up the chartor chift, and all the old evidents, q<sup>ch</sup> he and *Innemarky* had seased, and which I doubt if ever he faithfully did, els this relation hade been with less pains and more fully instructed.

As to *Innemarky*, he was forced for a while to take the hills, and when he wearied of that, he hade a retreat of a difficult access within the hous of *Edinglessy*, q<sup>r</sup> he slept in little enough security; for in *September* 1584, his hous was surprysed by Laird *Robert*, and that reteiring place of his first entred by *Alexander Innes*, afterwards of *Cotts*, the same who some yeirs before had killed the servant who came from *Innemarky* with the false token for y<sup>e</sup> writs, and who all his lyfe was called *Craig in peirill*, for venturing upon *Innemarky* then desperat, and whos cruelty he helped to repay it  
in

## A P P E N D I X.

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in its own coine; ther was no mercy for him, for slain he was, and his hoar head cut off and taken by the widdow of him whom he hade slain, and caried to *Edinburgh* and casten at the King's feett, a thing too masculine to be commended in a woman.

NUMBER



## A P P E N D I X.

## NUMBER V.

OF CATHNESS, STRATHNAVER,  
AND SUTHERLAND;

By the Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER POPE, Minister of REAY.

AS the *Picts* possessed the Northern parts of *Scotland* of old, as they did the most fertile parts of the South, and were expelled in the year 839, we have very little of their history: what preserves the remembrance of that people is only the round buildings wherein they dwelt, of which there are numbers over all the North, particularly *Sutherland*, *Cathness*, and *Orkney*.

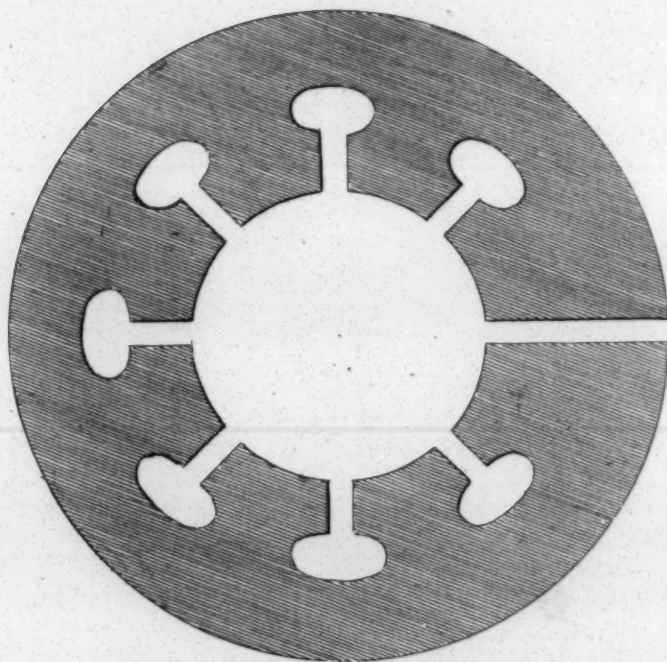
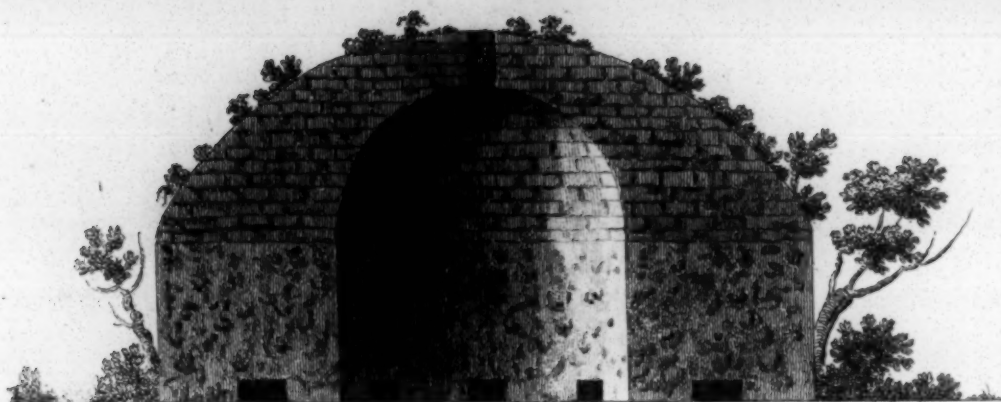
It is observable in these buildings, that there is no mortar of any kind, neither clay nor lime; nor had they any notion of casting an arch. They consist of the best stones they could find, well laid and joined; the wall was sometimes 14 feet thick, and the great room, which was quite round, 22 feet diameter; the perpendicular wall 12 feet high; and the roof was carried on round about with long stones





Pl. XLVI.

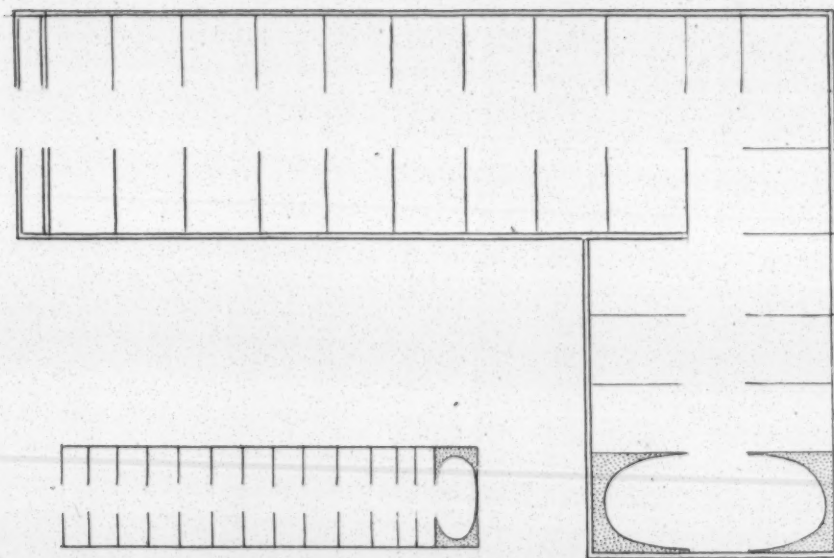
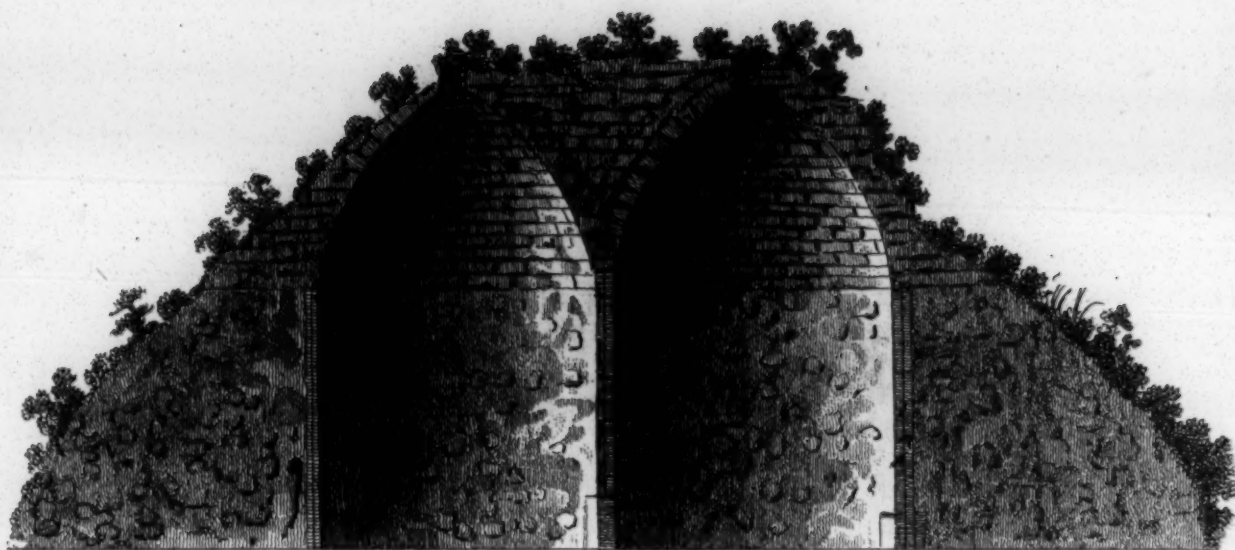
*Additions*  
*P. 20.*



A PICTISH HOUSE.







PICTISH BUILDINGS & HUNTING HOUSES .

stones, till it ended in an opening at the top; which served both for light and a vent to carry off the smoke of their fire. Where the stones were long and good, they had small rooms for sleeping in the thickness of their wall. The door or entry was low, 3 feet for ordinary, shut up by a large broad stone. There is one of them entire in the parish of *Loth*, which the bishop of *Offory* visited and examined. It is the only one that is so, as far as I could find, excepting one at *Suisgil* in the parish of *Kildonnan*. It is to be observed that where the stones were not flat and well bedded, for fear the outer wall should fail, they built great heaps of stones to support it, so that it looks outwardly like a heap without any design, which is the case at *Loth beg* in the parish of *Lothis*. At the desire of the Bishop of *Offory* I measured several of them, and saw some quite demolished. We found nothing in them but hand-mills, or what the Highlanders call *Querns*, which were only 18 inches diameter, and great heaps of deer bones and horns, as they lived much more by hunting than any other means.

Figure 1. in table XLVI. represents the section of an entire building. The thickness of the wall is about fourteen feet; the diameter of the area about twenty-two; the height to the spring of the arch twelve.

Figure 2. in the same plate, is the ground-plot with a view of the entrance; and of eight lodging-rooms of an oval form in the middle of the wall.

Figure 1. in plate XLVII. shews a double house of the same kind in the valley of *Loth*.

Figures 2. and 3. are what are styled *forest* or *hunting houses*; for they are supposed to have been used by the antient inhabitants for



retreats in the hunting countries. They consist of a gallery, with a number of small rooms on the sides, each formed of three large stones, viz. one on each side, and a third by way of covering. These are made with the vast flags this country is famous for. At the extremity is a larger apartment of an oval figure, probably the quarters of the chieftain. The passage or gallery is without a roof; a proof that they were only temporary habitations. Their length is from fifty to sixty feet. These buildings are only in places where the great flags are plentiful. In *Glen-Loch* are three, and are called by the country people *Uags*.

I beg leave to make a few more remarks on the round edifices. They were large or small, according to the size or goodness of the stones in their neighborhood. The stones that formed the roof were placed thus: the largest lay lowest, the remainder grew successively smaller and thinner to the top; so that there was no danger of its falling in by too great a pressure. The builders took great pains to bed their stones well; and where two met, they were wont to band them above by another, and to pin them tight to make them firm. The doors were always on the East side, and only three feet wide at the entrance, but grew higher within, and were closed with a great flag. They usually introduced water into these houses, where they formed a well, and covered it with a flag stone. A deep ditch surrounded the outsides of many of these buildings. The dead were interred at some distance from the houses. The cemeteries were of two kinds. In some places the deceased were placed within great circles of stones of a hundred feet diameter, and the corpses covered with gravel. In other places, they were interred in *cairns* of a sugar-loaf form: sometimes bones have been found in them, sometimes  
urns

urns with ashes, a proof that burning and the common species of interment was usual. Sometimes the remains of iron weapons have been found, but so corroded that their form could not be distinguished. In one was found a brazen head of a spear nine inches long.

If these buildings were the work of the *Picts*, they originally extended over many parts of *Scotland* south of this country. The last have been so long in a state of cultivation, that it is not surprising that we see none of these houses at present, the stones having been applied to various uses. Even in these remote parts, they are continually destroyed as farming gains ground, they offer a ready quarry to the husbandman for making inclosures, or other purposes of his business.

From the extirpation of the *Picts* to the year 1266, *Scotland* was harrassed by invasions from the *Norwegians* and *Danes*, particularly the North part; for *Harold* the fair, King of *Norway*, seized *Orkney* in the latter end of the 9th century. From *Norway* swarms came to *Orkney*, and the passage being so short, all the North of *Scotland* was continually in arms. As nothing can be expected in that period but fighting, bloodshed and rapine, we cannot look for improvements of any kind, and for that reason it is needless to attempt any particular history of it. It is true, *Torfaeus* gives us some account of that time, which is all that we have.

As to the family of *Sutherland*, they have possessed that country since the expulsion of the *Picts*, and have continued as Thanes and Earls to this time. That they are originally of *German* extraction, is evident from their arms. Doctor *Abercrombie*, in his History of the *Scots* Heroes, mentions *Donald* Thane of *Sutherland* married to

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a niece



## A P P E N D I X.

a niece of King *Kenneth* II. May that good family continue and prosper !

Lord *Reay*'s family derive their original from *Ireland*, in the 12th century, when King *William the Lion* reigned. The occasion of their settling in the North is mentioned by *Torfaeus*, as captains of a number of warriors to drive the *Norwegians* out of *Cathness*.

The *Sinclairs* Earls of *Cathness* are only of a late date. The family of *Roslin* is their original in *Scotland*: but their coming into *England* is as early as the year 1066: for I find them mentioned among the commanders in the army of *William* the Conqueror, in the roll of *Battel* abbey. They were first Earls of *Orkney*, then Earls of *Cathness*, and still continue in the person of *William Sinclair* of *Ratter*, who carried the peerage before the *British* parliament this present year 1772.

As for the history of these parts, I shall begin with

## E D R A C H I L I S.

This parish, which belongs to the family of *Reay*, is all forest and rocks, little arable, and scarcely any plain ground, excepting the town of *Scoury*. The pasture is fine, and plenty of red deer, but the country at some distance looks as if one hill was piled upon another. The firth that runs far into the land abounds with good fish, and herring in their season.

*Torfaeus* mentions a bloody battle fought in this firth, at a place called *Glen du*, by two pirates; one of them he calls *Odranus Gillius*, the other *Suenus*, wherein the latter was victorious. There is likewise a tradition of some bloody engagements betwixt the *Mackays* and *Macleods*.

PARISH

## PARISH OF DIURNESS.

This parish was of old a grafs room or shealing to the Bishop of *Cathness*, and was disposed of to the family of *Sutherland* by Bp. *Andrew Stuart*, and the family of *Sutherland* gave it to Lord *Reay*'s family. Two pieces of antiquity are to be seen in this parish: 1st. *Dornadilla*'s tower or hunting-house, which stands in *Strathmore*; a very strange kind of building, well worth the seeing\*. It is certain that the finest pasture is in the hills of *Diurness*, which rendered it the best forest in *Scotland* of old. Our antient *Scots* Kings hunted there frequently, and it appears that this was a custom as far back as the time of King *Dornadilla*. 2d. There is on the side of a hill called *Bui spinunn*, a square piece of building, about 3 feet high and 12 square, well levelled, called *Carn nri*, or King's carn, which probably was the place where his Majesty sat or stood, and saw the sport, as he had from hence an extensive prospect. *Torfæus* mentions that one *Suenus* from *Orkney* waited on the King of *Scotland* as he was diverting himself in the hunting season in the hills of *Diurness*. This should be in the days of *Malcolm II.*

At *Loch-eribol*, on the North side, there is a plain rock which is still called *Lech vnaies*, where they say that *Hacon*, King of *Norway*, slaughtered the cattle he took from the natives in his return to *Orkney*, after the battle of *Largis* in the year 1263. *Torfæus* gives a journal of that expedition, and mentions King *Hacon*'s landing there. But there is a tradition that a party of *Norwegians*, venturing too far

\* A further account of this tower will be given in the Tour and Voyage of 1772.



into that country, were cut to pieces ; and that the place is called *Strath urradale*, from the name of the *Norwegian* commander : a custom very common of old.

The greatest curiosity in this parish is a cave called *Smow*. It is a stupendous arch or vault, and runs under ground so far that the extremity of it was never found. *Donald Lord Reay*, the first of that family, made an attempt, and we are told he proceeded very far, meeting with lakes, and passing through them in a boat : but, after all, was obliged to satisfy himself with seeing a part.

Here are several caves that run far under ground, but *Smow* is the most remarkable. I am told that of late they have discovered in the manor or mains of *Diurness*, a hole of great depth : it was of old covered with large stones, but these it seems have mouldered away. So that it is the conjecture of many, that there are numbers of cavities of great extent, under ground, in this parish.

This parish is all upon the lime stone, and abounds in marble ; the part called strictly *Diurness*, is a plain, the soil good, and the grass incomparable, therefore capable of the highest improvement. The lakes are stored with the finest fish, and full of marle. The hills afford the best pasturage for sheep, and the seas are well stored with fish. But the great disadvantage to this country is, that it is exposed to the North-West storms, which drive the sand upon it, and have by that means destroyed several good farms, and threaten more harm daily.

In this parish is a firth called *Loch-Eribol* ; *Torfæus* calls it *Goas-ford*, or the firth of *Hoan*, an island opposite to it. This is one of the finest and safest roads for shipping in *Europe* ; the navy of *Great Britain* can enter into it at low water, and find good anchoring.

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It is a loss that this incomparable bay has not been surveyed, and the different anchoring places marked. It would be a mighty blessing to mariners, being so near *Cape Wrath*, one of the most stormy capes in the world. For it would be a safe retreat to vessels, in time of storm, either sailing towards the cape, or to those that had the misfortune to receive any damage off it. *Cape Wrath* is also in the parish of *Diurness*.

## PARISH OF T O N G U E.

The antiquities of this parish are few. There is an old *Danish* building upon the summit of a hill, called *Castel varrich*, or *Barr castle*: for the *Danes* or *Norwegians* possessed that country for some time. *Tongue* is the seat of Lord *Reay's* family. This parish is rather better for pasture than tillage, but what corn ground they have is extremely good. Of old there was a fine forest in it, and there is still plenty of deer. The ancestors of Lord *Reay's* family drove the *Danes* from these parts.

In this parish is a loch, called *Loch-Hacon*; in it an island, called *Man Lochan Hacon*, in which there is the ruin of a stone building with an artificial walk in it, called *Grianan*, because dry and exposed to the sun. From which it appears that Earl *Hacon*, who possessed *Orkney* and *Cathness*, had a hunting house in this island, and lodged there with his warriors, in the hunting season. The sea-coast for the greatest part is all rock, of a rough granite, or what we call *whin*. Here is a promontory or cape, called *Whiten head*, very stormy when it is a hard gale.

There was formerly a chapel in an island near *Skerry*; the common



## A P P E N D I X.

mon people call it the Isle of *Saints*; it goes by the name of *Island comb*.

Another island, called *Illan na nroan*, all a high rock, but good land, and plenty of water and moss. It might be rendered impregnable. Both these islands are in the parish of *Tongue*. I have been in *Illan comb*. If the sand had not over-run a part, it would be a charming place.

A bloody battle was fought in this parish, of old, by one of the ancestors of Lord *Reay*, against one *Angus Murray*, a *Sutherland* man, wherein the *Sutherland* men were cut to pieces. The field of battle is called *Drim na coub*. And in the same place there was a skirmish betwixt Lord *Reay*'s men, and a number of *Frenchmen* that were on board the *Hazard* sloop of war, in 1746: some of the *French* were killed, and the rest taken prisoners.

This parish is remarkable for an excellent ebb, where they have the finest cockles, muscles, spout fish, and flounders or floaks; which is a great blessing to the poor, and no small benefit to the rich. And in the firth of *Tongue* there is a fine island, abounding with rabbits, called *Rabbet Isle*. It has many lochs, or fresh water lakes, full of the finest trout and salmon.

## PARISH OF F A R.

The whole of these four parishes was of old called *Strathnaver*, from the river *Navar*, which was so called, as some think, from the name of one of King *Kenneth* the Second's warriors. It is a noble body of water, well stored with salmon, having many fruitful and beautiful

beautiful villages on the banks of it, and is so inhabited for 18 miles.

At a place called *Langdale* there were noble remains of a *Druidical* temple, being a circle of 100 feet diameter, and surrounded with a trench, so that the earth formed a bank : in the midst of it a stone was erected like a pillar, where the *Druid* stood and taught. The country people have now trenched or delved that ground, and sown it with corn. There was in that town a large round building, and a place where they buried of old.

This parish is of great extent, rather a country for pasture than tillage. A great battle was fought of old at a place called ———, *Harald* or *Harald's* field or plain, betwixt *Reginald* King of the Isles, and *Harald* Earl of *Orkney* and *Cathness*. *Harald* was well drubbed ; and the field of battle is full of small cairns, where the slain are buried, and some large stones erected like pillars shew where persons of note were interred. *Torfaeus* tells a long story about this affair ; it seems that they had bloody skirmishes at ———, and near the manse of *Far*, as appears from the number of cairns in both these places. There is a most curious sepulchral monument in the churchyard of *Far*, which may be of that date ; it is of hard hill granite, well cut, considering the æra of it. But what the meaning of the sculpture is, we know not. Only we may guess, that the person for whose sake it was erected, was a Christian, because of the cross upon the stone ; and that he was a warrior, because we see a shield or target upon it. I have taken a draught of it.

In this parish, in old times, was a chapel at a town called *Skail*, upon the river *Naver* ; another in the extremity thereof, at *Moudale* ;

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and



and another at *Strathie*, the most beautiful and fertile part of the parish.

Betwixt *Far* and *Kirtomy*, in this parish, is a most singular curiosity, well worth the pains of a traveller to view, being the remains of an old square building or tower, called *Borve*, standing upon a small point joined to the continent by a narrow neck of land not ten feet wide. This point or head is very high, consisting of rock, and some gravel on the top; on both sides is very deep water, and a tolerable harbour for boats. This tower seems to be built by the *Norwegians*; and the tradition is, that one *Thorkel*, or *Torquil*, a warrior mentioned by *Torfaeus*, was the person that built it. They speak likewise of a lady that was concealed there, she is said to be an *Orkney* woman, and *Thorkel* was an *Orkney* man. But what is most curious, is, that through the rock upon which the tower stands, there is a passage below of 200 feet in length, like a grand arch or vault, through which they row a boat. The writer has been one of a company that rowed through it. The passage is so long, that when you enter at one end, you fancy that there is no possibility to get out at the other, *et vice versa*. How this hard rock was thus bored or excavated, I cannot say; but it is one of the most curious natural arches, perhaps, in the known world.

In this parish there is also a promontory, called *Strathby head*; *Ptolemy* the Geographer calls it *Vervadrum*, as he calls *Cape Wrath*, *Tarvedrum*, and *Dungsbey head*, *Berubium*. These three promontories run in a line, from N. W. to North, and jut far out into the sea, having most rapid tides upon them. In *Strathby head*

*bead* is a stately cave, called *Uai nei*, or cave where they find driven wood or timber. The entrance into this cave is very grand, the natural rock almost forming itself like the sway of an arch : the writer hereof has admired the beauty of it. This promontory is the finest pasture for sheep and goats in the North of *Scotland*.

To the North-East of *Strathby* there is a stone erected near the highway, with a cross upon it, which shews its antiquity as a sepulchral monument. Erected stones were the distinguishing marks of the graves of persons of note in time of Paganism. And after Christianity was planted in this kingdom, the distinction of Pagan from Christian was, that a cross was cut upon the sepulchral monuments of the latter. I have seen many with this distinguishing badge.

No doubt there are mines in this country, if persons of skill examined our shores and rocks ; as yet no pains have been taken. I have been told that there is at *Loch-Eribol* plenty of iron stone, and something like a tin mine. As I do not understand these things, I chuse to pass them over. As for sea-fish and shells, we have none extraordinary. It is true, in *Catbness*, *John a Groat's* buckies are very curious and beautiful, of which we shall take notice in the parish of *Cannefbey*.

## PARISH OF R E A Y.

Some part of this parish lies in the shire of *Sutherland*, but the greatest part in that of *Catbness* ; that part in *Sutherland* is called *Strath-Halladale*, from *Halladba* Earl of *Orkney*, a *Norwe-*

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gian,



*gian*, slain in battle in the beginning of the 10th century. The field of battle is full of small cairns, or heaps of stone. The commander in chief, and principal warriors slain in that action, are buried in a place apart from the field of battle: I have frequently seen the place. The tradition is, that *Halladba* is buried in a spot enclosed with a circular trench 10 or 12 feet wide, and that his sword lies by his side. There was a stone erected in the middle of this circle, part of which still remains. Near the field of battle stands a little town, called *Dal Halladba*, or *Halladba's field*. A river runs through *Strath-Halladale*, which is rather pasture ground on the sides of it, for the eleven miles it is inhabited.

The boundary betwixt *Sutherland* and *Cathness*, to the North, is called *Drim Hallistin*. *Cathness* is a flat plain country, having few hills; the soil good, and producing great quantities of corn in fruitful seasons; it lies upon quarries of a black slate kind, and perhaps no country on earth excels it for smooth thin flags or slates of great dimensions. As these flags may be seen in all parts of the country, it is needless to describe them. The soil not being deep, and the country flat, renders our highways very deep in winter, and very dry in summer. That part of the parish of *Reay* in the shire of *Cathness*, is excellent corn ground through the whole of it. It appears that many battles have been fought in it in former times, but we have no tradition concerning them. In later times some bloody skirmishes happened betwixt *M'Kay* of *Strathnaver*, and *Keith Earl Marechal*; and also betwixt the *Cathness* and *Strathnaver* people.

The following chapels stood in this parish of old; *St. Mary's* at *Lybster*;

*Lybster*; St. *Magnus's* at *Shebsber*; one at *Shail*, another at *Baillie*, and a third in *Shurerie*; besides the parish kirk dedicated to St. *Colman*, at *Reay*. There is an old castle at *Dunreay*, and modern houses both at *Bighouse* and *Sandside*.

Lead mines are frequent in *Cathness*; but the country is so flat, that there is no working them for water. The most promising mine is at *Sandside*, being in the face of a rock near the sea. It might prove of value, if proper pains were taken to work it. The highway runs near it.

It seems that the *Saxons*, in the 5th century, plagued this country; and it is probable that *Tburso* is so called from *Horfa* the Saxon general, who landed in the river of *Tburso*, or *Inver-Horfa*, the landing-place of *Horfa*. And when the *Saxons* plundered *Cathness*, it seems they had a bloody conflict with the natives. In this parish there is a place called *Tout Horfa*, or *Horfa's* grave, where they say that some great warrior was slain and buried; in the place is a great stone erected. Probably he was one of *Horfa's* captains. This is the tradition.

#### PARISH OF T H U R S O.

*Tburso*, or *Inver-Aorfa*, so called from the Saxon general, is a town of an old date; we find mention made of it as a populous place in the 11th century, and from it the parish is denominated. Formerly a strong castle stood in it, called *Castrum de Tborfa*; but no vestige of it is now extant. The Earls of *Cathness* had a fine square at *Tburso East* now demolished. The Bishop of *Cathness* had a strong castle at *Scrabster*, near *Tburso*, called the  
castle



## A P P E N D I X.

castle of *Burnside*, built in the 13th century, by *Gilbert Murray*, Bishop of *Cathness*: the ruins are still extant. Another castle stood at *Ormby*, near *Thurso*; lately demolished. At *Murkil*, to the East of *Thurso*, there were great buildings of old; it was a seat of the late Earl of *Cathness*, and at *Hamer* he had a modern house. An old tower, still extant, stands at *Brines*, three miles West of *Thurso*.

As for chapels and places of worship, one stood at *Cross Kirk*, one at *Brines*, another at *Gwic*, and a small chapel stood in the parks of *Thurso East*, where Earl *Harold* the younger was buried. The walls are fallen down; but Mr. *Sinclair* of *Ulbster*, very generously is determined to enclose that spot, because that young nobleman is interred there. The church of *Thurso* was the Bishop's chapel; and when he resided in *Cathness*, he often preached there. I was told by the late Earl of *Cathness*, that there was a nunnery in antient times near his seat at *Murkil*. The country people call the place the *Glosters*; but no vestige of the building is extant, excepting the remains of the garden wall, which enclosed a rich spot of ground. *Torfaeus* says that a Queen of *Norway* lived sometime at *Murkil*. He relates that *Harold* the bloody, son to *Harold* the fair, was banished for his cruelty, with his Queen; and that his brother *Hakon* succeeded to the throne: but after *Harold* the bloody was slain in *England*, his Queen returned to *Orkney*, and resided some time at *Murkil* in *Cathness*.

The same author mentions great battles fought in this parish; one in the 11th century, on the plains of *Thurso East*, betwixt *Thorfinnus* Earl of *Orkney*, and one *Karl* or *Charles*; he calls him  
King

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King of *Scotland*, or a General of the *Scots* army. Another bloody battle at *Claredon*, near *Thurso East*, betwixt the Earls *Harold* the elder and younger. I have already told that Earl *Harold* the younger is buried near the field of battle, and a chapel erected over his grave, which is now to be enclosed by Mr. *Sinclair* of *Ulbster*, a most promising youth.

The Bishop of *Cathness*, since the reformation, lived in a small house at *Scrabster*, which is still extant, and belongs to the crown. He had a grass room in the *Highlands*, called *Dorary*, where stood a chapel, called *Gavin's Kirk*, or *Temple Gavin*; the walls are still standing. The river of *Thurso* abounds with salmon, ten and eleven lafts of fish have been caught.

### PARISH OF O L R I G.

A fine corn country, two miles and a half in length, and a mile broad, or thereabouts. Nothing memorable in it.

### PARISH OF D U N N E T.

The Northerly winds have covered a great part of this parish with sand; a large tract of ground is ruined and not likely to be recovered. In this parish stands *Dunnet head*, or what *Ptolemy* calls *Be-rubium*, a large promontory, with a most terrible tide on the point of it. A hermit in antient times lived upon it, the ruins of his cell are extant. It is a fine sheep pasture. The parish itself is an  
excellent



## A P P E N D I X.

excellent corn country. At *Ratter* is the seat of the present Earl of *Cathness*.

## PARISH OF CANNESBEY

Is a fine corn country. Here was the antient residence of one of the Governors of *Cathness*, under the *Norwegian* Lords that held *Orkney* and *Cathness*. They dwelt at *Dungsbey*, and their office was called the *Præfectura de Dungalsbæis*. *Torfaeus* mentions bloody battles fought betwixt the *Scots* and *Norwegians*, near *Dungisby*, in the 10th century. And *Ewin*, King of *Scotland*, fought an army of *Orkney* men, at *Huna* in this parish, and destroyed their King and his army. Here was, formerly, besides the parish church, a chapel at *St. John's head*, near *Mey*, and another at *Freswick*.

At *Mey* there is a beautiful, strong castle, belonging to Sir *John Sinclair*. Here a kind of coal is found, like the *Lanstaffen* coal in *Wales*. At *Freswick* stands a large modern house, the seat of Mr. *John Sinclair*. And there is a strong old castle, built on a high rock joined to the continent by a narrow neck of land to the South of *Freswick*. *Torfaeus* calls it *Lambaburgum* sive *castrum agnorum*. It sustained a memorable siege in the 12th century. In later times it was possessed by *Mouat* of *Bucholly*. The common people call it *Bucclie's* castle, a corruption of *Bucchollie's* castle. In *Dungisby*, the rapid tides of the *Pentland* throw up vast quantities of most beautiful sea shells, abundance of which are carried South for shell work. They are called *John a Groat's* buckies. The town and ferry belonged of old to a gentleman of the name of *Groat*.

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An island belongs to this parish, called *Stroma*, in which there is a vault where they bury, built by one *Kennedy* of *Carmuch*. The coffins are laid on stools above ground. But the vault being on the sea edge, and the rapid tides of the *Pentland* firth running by it, there is such a saltish air continually, as has converted the bodies into mummies; infomuch, that one *Murdo Kennedy*, son of *Carumuch*, is said to beat the drum on his father's belly.

## PARISH OF WICK.

An excellent corn country, and a fruitful sea; 2000 barrels of herrings were caught here in the year 1771. There was a chapel near *Castle Sinclair*, called *St. Tay*, another at *Ulbster*, and a third at *Kilmister*. The castle of *Girnigo* is the oldest building in this parish. I cannot find out by whom it was erected. It is probable some strong building stood here before the present ruinous house was erected. It stands on a rock in the sea. Near it stood *Castle Sinclair*, built by *George Earl of Cathness*; a grand house in those days. Not far from it stood the castle of *Akergil*, built by *Keith Earl Marechal*: but this place is now rendered a most beautiful and convenient seat, by *Sir William Dunbar of Hemprigs*, the proprietor. In the old tower is the largest vault in the North of *Scotland*, beautified with elegant lights and plaistering, by *Sir William*; so that it is now the grandest room in all this part of the country.

The town of *Wick* is a royal burgh, now rising since the herring fishery has prospered. To the South of it stands an old tower, called *Lord Olifant's* castle. A copper ore was discovered there,

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and



## A P P E N D I X.

and wrought for some time, but I do not find they have proceeded in it.

In this parish there is a haven for fishing boats, called *Whaligo*, which is a creek betwixt two high rocks. Though the height of one of these rocks is surprizing, yet the country people have made steps by which they go up and down, carrying heavy burdens on their back; which a stranger, without seeing, would scarcely believe. This is a fine fishing coast.

There was a battle fought at *Old Namerluch*, in 1680, betwixt the Earl of *Cathness*, and Lord *Glenurchy*.

## PARISH OF LATHRONE.

Eighteen miles long; partly pasture, partly corn ground. It has a chapel at *Easter Clyth*, and another at the water of *Dunbeath*, besides the parish kirk.

At the loch of *Stemster*, in this parish, stands a famous *Druidical* temple. I have viewed the place: the circle is large, above 100 feet diameter; the stones are large and erect; and to shew that the planetary system was observed by them, they are set up in this manner, 1: 2: 3: 4: 5: 6: 7. Then the same course begins again; 1: 2: 3: 4: &c. Few of the stones are now fallen. Near the temple there is a ruin, where the *Arch-Druid*; it seems, resided. I find no such large *Druid* temples in the country; as for small ones, they are generally found in many places.

Upon a rock in the edge of the sea, in *Easter Clyth*, there is an old building, called *Cruner Gunn's* castle. This gentleman of the name of *Gunn*, was *Coronator* or *Justiciary* of *Cathness*: he was  
basely

basely murdered, with several gentlemen of the name, and of other names, in the kirk of *St. Teay*, near *Castle Sinclair*, by *Keith Earl Marechal*. The story is told at full length in the history of the family of *Sutherland*. This happened in the 15th century. At *Mid Clyth* there was a large house, built by *Sir George Sinclair of Clyth*. At *Nottingham* there is an elegant new house, built by *Capt. Sutherland of Farse*: near this is the parish kirk. There is a strong old castle at *Dunbeath*; and near *Langwall* is a strong old ruin, said to be *Ronald Cheir's* castle; he lived in the 14th century, and was a great hunter of deer, as will be told when we come to speak of the parish of *Halkirk*. He had a third part of *Cathness* in property: his great estate was divided betwixt his two daughters; one of which became a nun, the other married the ancestor of the *Lord Duffus*.

There is an old building at *Latbrone*, called *Harold tower*, said to have been built by wicked *Earl Harold*, in the 12th century.

We read of bloody encounters in this parish, betwixt the *Cathness* men, and *Hugo Freskin Earl of Sutherland*: and likewise many conflicts betwixt the two countries in after-times. *Torfæus* says that *King William the Lion* marched into *Cathness* with a great army, and encamped at *Ousdales*, or *Eiskenfdale*. This expedition of his Majesty's, was to drive out wicked *Earl Harold* the elder, who had slain *Harold* the younger. The King seized *Cathness* as a conquest, then *Earl Harold* submitted himself to him.

## PARISH OF LOTH.

A fine corn country; much harrassed of old by the *Danes*, or  
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*Norwegians*.



## A P P E N D I X.

and wrought for some time, but I do not find they have proceeded in it.

In this parish there is a haven for fishing boats, called *Whaligo*, which is a creek betwixt two high rocks. Though the height of one of these rocks is surprizing, yet the country people have made steps by which they go up and down, carrying heavy burdens on their back; which a stranger, without seeing, would scarcely believe. This is a fine fishing coast.

There was a battle fought at Old *Namerluch*, in 1680, betwixt the Earl of *Cathness*, and Lord *Glenurchy*.

## PARISH OF LATHRONE.

Eighteen miles long; partly pasture, partly corn ground. It has a chapel at *Easter Clyth*, and another at the water of *Dunbeath*, besides the parish kirk.

At the loch of *Stemster*, in this parish, stands a famous *Druidical* temple. I have viewed the place: the circle is large, above 100 feet diameter; the stones are large and erect; and to shew that the planetary system was observed by them, they are set up in this manner, 1: 2: 3: 4: 5: 6: 7. Then the same course begins again; 1: 2: 3: 4: &c. Few of the stones are now fallen. Near the temple there is a ruin, where the *Arch-Druid*; it seems, resided. I find no such large *Druid* temples in the country; as for small ones, they are generally found in many places.

Upon a rock in the edge of the sea, in *Easter Clyth*, there is an old building, called *Cruner Gunn's* castle. This gentleman of the name of *Gunn*, was *Coronator* or *Justiciary* of *Cathness*: he was  
basely

basely murdered, with several gentlemen of the name, and of other names, in the kirk of *St. Teay*, near *Castle Sinclair*, by *Keith Earl Mareschal*. The story is told at full length in the history of the family of *Sutherland*. This happened in the 15th century. At *Mid Clyth* there was a large house, built by *Sir George Sinclair of Clyth*. At *Nottingham* there is an elegant new house, built by *Capt. Sutherland of Farse*: near this is the parish kirk. There is a strong old castle at *Dunbeath*; and near *Langwall* is a strong old ruin, said to be *Ronald Cheir's* castle; he lived in the 14th century, and was a great hunter of deer, as will be told when we come to speak of the parish of *Halkirk*. He had a third part of *Cathness* in property: his great estate was divided betwixt his two daughters; one of which became a nun, the other married the ancestor of the *Lord Duffus*.

There is an old building at *Latbrone*, called *Harold tower*, said to have been built by wicked *Earl Harold*, in the 12th century.

We read of bloody encounters in this parish, betwixt the *Cathness* men, and *Hugo Freskin Earl of Sutherland*: and likewise many conflicts betwixt the two countries in after-times. *Torfaeus* says that *King William the Lion* marched into *Cathness* with a great army, and encamped at *Ousdales*, or *Eiskenfdale*. This expedition of his Majesty's, was to drive out wicked *Earl Harold* the elder, who had slain *Harold* the younger. The King seized *Cathness* as a conquest, then *Earl Harold* submitted himself to him.

#### PARISH OF LOTH.

A fine corn country; much harrassed of old by the *Danes*, or  
Z z 2 *Norwegians*.



*Norwegians.* In it are St. *Ninian's* chapel at *Navidale*, *John the Baptist's* at the river *Helmisdale*, St. *Inan's* at *Easter Gartie*, and St. *Trullen's* at *Kintradwel*, besides the parish kirk. The castle of *Helmisdale* was built by Lady *Margaret Baillie*, Countess of *Sutherland*: and there was a square or court of building at *Craiag*, erected by Lady *Jane Gordon*, Countess of *Sutherland*; no vestige of it now extant.

There is fine fishing in the rivers of *Helmisdale* and *Loth*. The latter has a very high cataract, where the water pours from a high rock, and falls into a terrible gulph below. If this could be removed, this river would afford excellent salmon fishing. The hills in this parish were of old famous for hunting. At ——— there is a hunting house, probably built by the *Picts*, consisting of a great number of small rooms, each composed of three large stones. These buildings prove that a tribe lived here in the hunting season. Near it stands a large *Pictish* castle, called *Carn Bran*. It seems that this *Bran*, or *Brian*, was some great man in those days, and that all these accommodations were of his building. The quarry from whence the stones were carried to build this castle, is still to be seen, and the road for their carriage visible, being like a spiral line along the side of the hill.

I read of no battles in this parish: some bloody conflicts are told us, and these are to be seen in the history of the family of *Sutherland*. Near the miln of *Loth beg* is the entire *Picts* house, which the Bishop of *Offory* entered. There is a fine cascade as you travel along the shore under *Loth beg*, which makes a charming appearance when there is any fall of rain, or in time of a keen frost.

PARISH

## PARISH OF CLYNE.

Partly corn ground, and partly fit for pasture. There was a chapel at *Dol*, called *St. Mabon*. No considerable buildings in this parish. *Sutherland* of *Clyne* had a good house; and *Nicolas* Earl of *Sutherland* had a hunting seat in the Highlands, called *Castle Uain*, but now demolished.

There is a tradition that a battle was fought at *Kilalmkill*, in this parish, wherein the country people routed the *Danes*. The common marks of a battle are visible there, viz. a number of small cairns. Another bloody battle was fought at *Clyne Milton*, betwixt the *Sutherland* and *Cathnefs* men; the slaughter was great, and the cairns, still to be seen there, cover heaps of slain.

The river of *Brora* affords a fine salmon fishery: it falls into the sea at *Brora*. Within two large miles is the loch of that name, which abounds with salmon. From the loch the river lies to the West; and at a place called *Achir-na-byl*, is a most charming cascade: here also they fish for pearls. On the top of a small hill, near the house of *Clyne*, is a lime-stone quarry; and in the heart of the stone, all sorts of sea shells known in these parts are found. They are fresh and entire, and the lime-stone within the shell resembles the fish. The Bishop of *Offory* employed men to hew out masses of the rock, which he broke, and carried away a large quantity of shells. Near the bridge of *Brora* there is a fine large cave, called *Uai na Calman*. The Bishop of *Offory* admired it, and said there were such caves about *Bethlehem* in *Palestine*. The coal work and salt work are obvious here. But at *Strathleven*, near the sea, there



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there is a hermit's apartment, cut artificially in the natural rock, well worth a visit from any curious traveller.

I need not mention the artificial island in the loch of *Brora*, made by the old Thanes of *Sutherland*, as a place of refuge in dangerous times. Near that loch stands a high hill or rock, called *Creig baw ir*, on the summit of which there is great space. This rock is fortified round; and as the neck that joins it to another rock is small, it seems that when they were invaded by enemies, they fled to this strong hold, and drove their cattle likewise into it for safety. Others say it was a place for keeping of a watch.

## PARISH OF GOLSPIE.

This is a fine corn country. The parish kirk was of old at *Culmalie*; and at *Golspie* the family of *Sutherland* had a chapel of ease, dedicated to *St. Andrew* the Apostle. In this parish stands the seat of the Earls of *Sutherland*, at *Dunrobin*; but during the *Danish* wars, they lived at a greater distance from the sea. This parish affords no other great buildings; nor is there any tradition concerning any battles fought in it: small skirmishes have happened here; particularly in the year 1746, when the Earl of *Cromarty* was taken prisoner. Most remarkable is the devastation done by sand; large tracts of corn ground have been quite spoiled thereby, and more mischief is threatened yearly.

## PARISH OF DORNOCH.

In this parish stands the cathedral church of *Cathness*. The  
*Norwegians*

*Norwegians* having murdered Bishop *John* at *Scrabster*, and Bishop *Adam* at *Halkirk*, in the year 1222; *Gilbert Murray*, the succeeding Bishop, built the cathedral at *Dornoch*, which was, when entire, a neat compact building. It was burnt in troublesome times, and never fully repaired. The Bishop had a summer residence at *Skibo*; but in winter he lived in his castle at *Dornoch*, the ruins of which are to be seen. There was a stately fabrick of a church, built in that town, in the 11th century, by St. *Bar*, Bishop of *Cathness*; but Bp. *Murray* thought it too small: it stood where the council house now stands. We are told that the diocese of *Cathness* was not divided into parishes till the days of Bp. *Murray*; and that he translated the Psalms and Gospels into the *Irish* language, or *Scots Galic*. The dignified clergy had houses and glebes in *Dornoch*; these made up his chapter when there was occasion to call one. It is a loss that we have none of their records; nor indeed is it a great wonder, considering the daily invasions of the *Danes*, which ended not till 1266.

In Bp. *Murray*'s time, there was a bloody battle fought at *Hilton*, near *Embo*; he and *William* Earl of *Sutherland* fought there against the *Danes*, and cut them to pieces. The *Danish* General was killed, and lies buried in *Hilton*. There was a stone erected over his grave, which the common people called *Ree* crosses, or crosses in *Ri*, or King's crosses, fancying that the King of *Norway* was there buried. A brother of the Bishop was also killed in this battle; his body lies in a stone coffin in the East isle of the cathedral, above ground, near the font. The hewn stone erected to the East of *Dornoch*, is a trophy of this victory. It has the Earl of *Sutherland*'s arms on the North side, still very visible, and the Bishop of *Cathness*'s arms



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arms on the South side, but the heat of the sun has quite destroyed the sculpture.

The driving of sand is very hurtful to this parish, and threatens still more harm. The only old buildings in it, excepting those already mentioned, is *Skibo*. *Hugo Freskin*, Earl of *Sutherland*, gave these lands to Bp. *Gilbert Murray*, then Archdeacon of *Murray*, in 1186. It passed through several hands, till at last it came to Lord *Duffus's*, and now it returns to the family of *Sutherland*. It was a great pile of building, surrounded with a rampart. The present modern house is still habitable. The situation is most beautiful, and a fine house there would have a noble effect. *Cyder hall* is only a modern house. The plantations here, and at *Skibo*, are the most thriving in this parish. At the latter place a house was lately built in a very elegant taste. *Embo* is an old building, the seat of the Knights of *Embo*. It is a pity that it has neither plantations nor policy about it.

## PARISH OF CREICH

Has no great buildings in it. *Pulcrossi* is the best. The great cataract at *Invershin* is a grand sight. Such a large body of water pouring down from a high rock, cannot miss affording entertainment. The river of *Shin* abounds with large salmon, and sturgeons are often seen there. In the 11th or 12th century lived a great man in this parish, called *Paul Meutier*. This warrior routed an army of *Danes* near *Creich*. Tradition says that he gave his daughter in marriage to one *Hulver*, or *Leander*, a *Dane*; and with her, the lands of *Strakobee*; and that from that marriage are descended the

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the *Clan Landris*, a brave people, in *Rossbire*. The gentlemen of the name of *Gray* possessed *Mertil-Creich*, of an old date; and at *Mrydol* there was a good house and orchard, which I believe are still extant. I find no other *memorabilia* in the parish of *Creich*.

### PARISH OF LARG.

The most remarkable thing in it is *Loca-Skin*, which is computed to be 18 miles long, with fine pasture ground on each side of it. What skirmishes have happened in this parish are mentioned in the history of the family of *Sutherland*.

### PARISH OF ROGART.

Consists of good pasture and good corn land. A bloody battle was fought here, near *Knochartol*, in the days of Countess *Elizabeth*. Tradition says, that upon the field of battle such a number of swords were found, that they threw numbers of them into a loch; and that in dry summers, they still find some of them. There is a place in this parish called *Morinefs*, and *Ptolemy* the Geographer places there a people called the *Morini*. He also calls the river *Helmisdale*, *Ileas*; and the natives call it in the *Galic*, *Illie*, *Avin Illie*, *Bun Illie*, *Stra Illie*.

### PARISH OF KILDONNAN.

Consists of a valley, divided into two parts by the river *Helmisdale*, or *Illie*, only fit for pasture. The parish kirk is dedicated to

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St.



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*St. Donan.* A tribe lived here called *Gunns*, of *Norwegian* extraction: they have continued here upwards of 500 years, and contributed to extirpate the *Danes* out of *Sutherland*. They were in all times *Satellites* to the Earls of *Sutherland*. Their chieftain is lately dead, and represented by two boys; it were to be wished that some generous person would take care of their education. The most remarkable piece of history relating to this parish, is what *Torfaeus* mentions, viz, That *Helga* Countess of *Orkney*, and her sister *Fraubaurk*, lived at *Kinbrafs*, and supported a grand family there. This lady had a daughter called *Margaret*, who was educated in these desarts, and there married *Maddadius* Earl of *Athole*, uncle's son to King *David* I. of *Scotland*. These buildings were burnt, and reduced to heaps, so that we cannot discern what their model has been; at present, they are called *Carn shuin*. And *Torfaeus* says that one *Suenus* burnt and demolished them.

What small skirmishes have happened in this parish, are not worth mentioning, excepting what *Torfaeus* mentions relative to *Kinbrafs*, betwixt *Suenus* an *Orkney* man, and *Aulver Rosta*, captain of a guard, which an old wicked lady, called *Fraubaurk*, kept to defend her. This lady, we are told, had ordered a party to go and murder *Olafus*, the father of *Suenus*, at *Dungsbey*, which party *Aulver* commanded. They came to *Dungsbey*, and burnt that brave man, and six more with him, in his own house. Luckily the lady of the house was absent, being invited to an entertainment in the days of *Christmas*. Her son *Gunnus*, the ancestor of the *Gunns*, was with her, and *Suenus* was also absent. After many years *Suenus* comes with a party, attacks *Aulver*, and after a smart engagement defeats him, so that he fled, and as many as could made  
their

their escape with him. *Suenus*, after this, burns *Fraubark*, and all her family, and made a heap of the buildings. And though the ruins are great, yet no man can tell of what kind they were; that is, whether round like the *Pictish* houses, or not. This happened in the 12th century.

## PARISH OF HALKIRK.

Partly corn land, partly pasture. Many places of worship have been in this parish; such as the parish kirk of *Skinman*, the hospital of *St. Magnus* at *Spittal*, the walls of the church belonging to it being still extant. The chapel of *Olgrim beg.* The chapel of *St. Trostin*, at *Westfield*. The chapel of *St. Queran*, at *Strathmore*. Another chapel at *Dilred*. And as the Bishop of *Cathness* lived of old at *Halkirk*, his chapel was called *St. Katbrin*, of which there is no vestige left but a heap of rubbish.

The *Norwegian* Lords that were superiors of *Cathness*, built the castle of *Braal*. Here lived Earl *John*, who is said to have caused the burning of the Bishop of *Cathness*. This Bishop, whose name was *Adam*, lived near the place where the minister's house stands, too near the bloody Earl. It is said he was severe in exacting tithes, which made the country people complain: whereupon the Earl told them that they should take the Bishop and boil him. Accordingly they went on furiously, and boiled the Bishop in his own house, together with one *Serlo* a monk, his companion, in the year 1222. King *Alexander II.* came in person to *Cathness*, and, it is said, executed near 80 persons concerned in that murder. The Earl fled,

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but



but was afterwards pardoned by the King. However, some time after, he was killed in the town of *Thurso*, by some persons whom he designed to murder. At *Braal* there was a fine garden, beside which they catch the first salmon from the month of *November* to the month of *August*. The situation is most beautiful, very well adapted for the seat of a great man. The castle of *Dilred* was built by *Sutherland* of *Dilred*, descended from the family of *Sutherland*. It is a small building on the top of a rock. His son, *Alexander Sutherland*, forfeited his estate; and these lands were given to the ancestor of Lord *Reay*, but now belong to Mr. *Sinclair* of *Ulster*.

Up the river stands an old ruin, called Lord *Chein's*, or *Ronald Chein's*, hunting house. He was the *Nimrod* of that age, spending a great part of his time in that exercise. The house stood at the outlet of a loch, called *Loch-more*, the source of the river of *Thurso*, which abounds with salmon. *Ronald Chein* had a cruive on this river, with a bell so constructed, that when a fish tumbled in the cruive the bell rang. The tradition is, that all these Highlands were then forest and wood, but now there is scarcely any wood. This loch is about half a mile long, and near that in breadth, and is the best fish pond in *Britain*; many laists are caught every year on the shore of this loch, by the country people. Sixty nets are for ordinary shot on it in a night, and fish in every one. Many gentlemen clame a property in it, for which cause it is a common good to the country in general.

There is in the town of *North Calder* an old ruin, called *Tulloch boogie*. *Torfaeus* says that *Ronald* Earl of *Orkney* was treacherously murdered there by a ruffian he calls *Thiorbiornus Klerkus*, and a smart skirmish ensued. *Thiorbiornus* fled, and being hotly pursued, was

was burnt in a house where he took shelter, and eight more with him. This was in the 12th century. Two battles were fought by the *Danes* in the dales of the parish of *Halkirk*. One at *Toftin-gale*, the grave of the foreigners. A *Scots* nobleman, whom *Torfæus* calls *Comes Magbragdus*, commanded on one side; and a *Norwegian*, called *Liotus*, on the other. *Liotus* was mortally wounded, and buried at *Sten-bou*, near the kirk of *Watten*. The other battle was fought at *Halfary*. The large stones erected at *Rangag* and thereabout, are sepulchral monuments, where persons of note are buried. There was a battle fought in the 16th century, by the *Gunns* and others, at a place called *Blarnandofs*, near *Harpisdale*, wherein the *Gunns* were routed. The beautiful river of *Thurso* runs through this parish, and numbers of salmon are caught in it. *Pictish* houses are very numerous along the shore, but all fallen down. It is a most beautiful parish, and must have of old abounded with game and fish, which invited people to settle in it. Mr. *Sinclair* of *Ulbster*, is proprietor of one half of it.

## PARISH OF BOWAR.

Here the Archdeacon of *Cathness* resided. The Pope of *Rome* was, of old, patron. I have in my possession, two presentations from his Holiness to the Archdeacon of *Bowar*. It was antiently a very extensive parish, but now *Watten* is part of it. I know of no other place of worship, besides the parish kirk, excepting the chapel of *Dun*, where a clergyman officiated, before the erection of the parish of *Watten*. I know of nothing memorable concerning it. If there ever were any grand buildings in it, no vestiges of them

now.



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now remain. *Torfeus* mentions a great man that lived here in the 12th century, named *Maddan*: one of whose sons was stiled *Magnus* the Generous, the other Count *Ottar* of *Thurso*. His daughter *Helga* married *Harold* the Orator, Earl of *Orkney*. Another married *Liotus*, a noble *Dane*, that lived in *Sutherland*. And the third was married to a *Dane* that lived in ——— in *Orkney*.

## PARISH OF WATTEN.

A country fit for both tillage and pasture. The chapel of *Dun* stands now in it. Here are no buildings but of modern date. The only memorable thing in this parish is the grave of *Liotus*, Earl of *Orkney*. At *Sten-hou*, near the kirk of *Watten*, stands a great rock upon a green spot of ground, which is said to be the sepulchral monument of this Earl. The Monkish tradition is, that St. *Magnus* converted a dragon into this stone. This is as true as what they relate of his crossing the *Pentland* firth upon a stone, and that the print of the Saint's feet is visible on the same stone in the kirk of *Burrich*, in *South Ronaldshaw* in *Orkney*.

N. B. In the history of the family of *Sutherland*, mention is made of one Sir *Paul Menzies*, Provost of *Aberdeen*, who discovered a silver mine in *Sutherland*, and found it to be rich, but death prevented his working it. It seems he covered the place where he found it, and no person of skill has observed it since that time. It is probable that *Creig nargod* is the place where this mine may be, and that this discovery was the cause of this appellation: for I can see no other reason for that name or designation. Persons of skill ought to examine these bounds. *Creign airgid*, or the silver hill, is above *Cullmalie*.

N U M.

## NUMBER VI.

THE LIFE OF SIR EWEN CAMERON,  
OF LOCHIEL.

THIS memoir, so descriptive of the manners of the times, and the wild war carried on between the Hero of the piece, and *Cromwel's* people, was communicated to me by a gentleman of *Lochaber*. It merits preservation not solely on account of its curiosity; but that it may prove an instructive lesson to the present inhabitants of that extensive tract, by shewing the happiness they may enjoy in the present calm, after the long storm of war and assassination their forefathers were cursed with.

SIR *Ewen Cameron* was born in *February*, 1629. He lived with his fosterfather for the first seven years, according to an old custom in the Highlands, whereby the principal gentlemen of the clan are entitled to the tuition and support of their chief's children during the years of their pupillarity. The fosterfathers were also frequently at the charge of their education during that period; and  
when



when the pupils returned home, these fathers gave them a portion equal to what they gave their own children; as the portion consisted in cattle, before they came to age it increased to a considerable height.

Before his years of pupillarity expired, he was put under the charge and management of the Marquiss of *Argyle*, the same who was executed soon after the restoration. The Marquiss, intending to bring him up in the principles of the Covenanters, put him to school at *Inverara*, under the inspection of a Gentleman of his own appointment. But young *Lochiel* preferred the sport of the field to the labours of the school. *Argyle* observing this, brought him back to himself, and kept a watchful eye over him, carrying him along with him wherever he went.

After the defeat of the Royalists at *Philiphaugh*, in 1645, it happened that as the parliament sat at *St. Andrew's*, on the trial of the prisoners of distinction there seized, *Lochiel*, who went there with the Marquiss, found means to pay a visit to Sir *Robert Spotswood*, one of the prisoners, a few days before his execution. Then and there it was he received the first intelligence concerning the state and principles of parties in *Scotland*. Sir *Robert*, happy to see his young visitant, the son of his old acquaintance *John Cameron*, took the opportunity to relate in an eloquent manner, the causes of the present rebellion, and its history from its first breaking out, with a view of the tempers and characters of the different factions that had conspired against the Crown. He explained the nature of our constitution, insisted much on the integrity and benevolence of the King, but inveighed bitterly against his *Scotch* enemies; and concluded with expressing his astonishment how *Lochiel's* friends could

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put him under the charge of *Argyle*, and conjuring him to abandon that part as soon as he could. This discourse had such an impression on the mind of *Lockiel*, that it continued all his life time.

Some time after, *Argyle* addressed his pupil in a different tone, but had little influence over him: he never could be satisfied why so many brave fellows were executed, as he heard no confessions of guilt, as thieves and robbers are wont to make; but dying with the courage and resolution of Gentlemen. After this, *Lockiel* was anxious to return to his country, inflamed with a desire of exerting himself in the Royal cause, and of joining *Montrose* for that end. Upon the application of his uncle *Breadalbane*, and the *Camerons*, *Argyle* parted with his pupil; and he returned to *Lochaber*, to head his clan in the 18th year of his age.

An opportunity of acting the Chief soon occurred. *Glengary* and *Reppoch*, Heads of two numerous tribes of the *M'Donalds*, refused to pay *Lockiel* certain taxations for some lands they held of him: *Lockiel* armed a body of the *Camerons*, with a view to compel them; *Glengary* and *Reppoch*, finding him thus bold and resolute, thought proper to settle their affairs amicably, and gave him no further trouble for the future. By such determined conduct, *Lochaber* enjoyed a profound peace for some little time, while the whole of *Scotland* besides was a scene of war and bloodshed.

In 1651, *Lockiel* was honored with a letter from King *Charles II.* inviting him and his clan to use and put themselves in arms, for the relief of their country and sovereign; in consequence of which, early in spring 1652, after collecting his men, he was the first who joined *Glencairn*, who had just then set up the Royal standard in the Highlands. In the different encounters his Lordship and the

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Royalists



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Royalists had with *Lilburne*, *Morgan*, and others, *Lochiel* displayed more conduct and vigor than could be expected from one so young, and as yet unexperienced in the art of war. He distinguished himself in a particular manner in a skirmish which happened between *Glencairn* and Col. *Lilburne*, at *Brea-mar*, where he was posted at a pass, which he defended with great spirit, till *Glencairn* and his army retreated to a place of security. *Lilburne*, in the mean time, getting between *Lochiel* and the army, and finding it impossible to draw out the General to an engagement, made a violent attack upon *Lochiel*: *Lochiel*, after making a bold resistance for some time, at last retreated gradually up the hill, with his face to the enemy, who durst not pursue him, on account of the ruggedness of the ground, and the snow that then covered it. *Glencairn's* army was at this time full of factions and divisions; occasioned by the number of independent chiefs and gentlemen in his army, who would not condescend to submit to one another, either in opinion or action. *Lochiel* was the only person of distinction that kept himself disengaged from these factions; for in order to avoid them, he always chose the most distant parts, where his frequent successes had endeared him to the General, who recommended him in a strong manner to the King, as appears by the following Letter his Majesty sent him.

“ To our trusty and well beloved the Laird of *Lochiel*.

“ *CHARLES R.*

“ Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. We are informed by the Earl of *Glencairn* with what notable courage and affection to us you have behaved yourself at this time of tryal,  
“ when

“when our interest and the honor and liberty of your country  
 “is at stake; and therefore we cannot but express our hearty sense  
 “of such your good courage, and return you our princely thanks  
 “for the same; and we hope all honest men who are lovers of us  
 “and their country will follow your example, and that you will  
 “unite together in the ways we have directed, and under that au-  
 “thority we have appointed to conduct you for the prosecution of  
 “so good a work, so we do assure you we shall be ready, as soon  
 “as we are able, signally to reward your service, and to repair the  
 “losses you shall undergoe for our service, and so we bid you fare-  
 “well. Given at *Chantilly*, Nov. 3. 1653. In the fifth year of  
 “our reign.”

When General *Middleton* came from *Holland*, 1654, to take the  
 command of the King's troops in *Scotland*, *Lockiel* joined him with a  
 full regiment of good men, while many of the other heads of clans  
 made their peace with General *Monk*, who had marched into the  
 Highlands at the head of a small army, giving another compo-  
 sed of horse and foot to General *Morgan*. Many trifling conflicts en-  
 sued between these two generals and the Highlanders; but *Lockiel*  
 being of the party who had opposed *Morgan*, an active and brave  
 officer, run several hazards, and encountered many difficulties; but  
 his presence of mind and resolution never forsook him.

*Monk* left no method unattempted to bribe him into a submission.  
 These proposals were so engaging, that many of his friends importuned  
 him to accept of them; but he despised them all, and would not submit.  
*Monk* finding all his attempts ineffectual, resolved to plant a garrison  
 at *Inverlochy*, where *Fort William* now stands, in order to keep the country  
 in awe, and their chief at home. *Lockiel* being informed of this design,

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thought



thought the most advisable plan would be to attack the enemy on their march from *Inverness*, imagining they would come from that place or that way; but the sudden arrival of the *English* at sea disconcerted all his measures. They brought with them such plenty of materials, and were in the neighborhood of so much wood, that in a day's time after their landing, Col. *Bigan*, their commander, and the governor of the new fort to be erected, had secured his troops from all danger.

*Lockiel* saw all their motions from a neighboring eminence, and seeing it impracticable to attack them with any probability of success, retired to a place three miles Westward, to a wood on the North side of *Lockiel*, called *Achdalew*; from this he could have a full view of his enemy at *Inverlocky*. All his men he dismissed to remove their cattle farther from the enemy, and to furnish themselves with provisions: excepting about 38 persons whom he kept as a guard. He also had spies in and about the garrison, who informed him of all their transactions. Five days after their arrival at *Inverlocky*, the governor dispatched 300 of his men on board of two vessels which were to sail Westward a little, and to anchor on each side of the shore near *Achdalew*. *Lockiel* heard their design was to cut down his trees and carry away his cattle, and was determined if possible to make them pay well for every tree and every hide; favored by the woods, he came pretty close to the shore, where he saw their motions so perfectly that he counted them as they came out of the ship, and found the number of the armed exceed 140, besides a number of workmen with axes and other instruments.

Having fully satisfied himself, he returned to his friends, and asked their opinion. The younger part of them were keen for attacking; but

but the older and the more experienced remonstrated against it, as a most rash and hazardous enterprise. *Lockiel* then enquired of two of the party who had served for some time under *Montrose* if ever they saw him engage on so disadvantageous terms; they declared they never did. He, however, animated by the ardor of youth, or prompted by emulation, (for *Montrose* was always in his mouth) insisted in a short but spirited harangue, that if his people had any regard for their King or their Chief, or any principle of honor, the *English* should be attacked: "for," says he, "if every man kills his man, which I hope you will do, I will answer for the rest." Upon this, none of his party made further opposition, but begged that he and his brother *Allan* should stand at a distance from the danger. *Lockiel* could not hear with patience the proposal with regard to himself, but commanded that his brother *Allan* should be bound to a tree, and that a little boy should be left to attend him; but he soon flattered or threatened the boy to disengage him, and ran to the conflict.

The *Camerons* being some more than thirty in number, armed partly with musquets, and partly with bows, kept up their pieces and arrows till their very muzzles and points almost touched their enemies' breasts, when the very first fire took down above 30. They then laid on with their swords, and laid about with incredible fury. The *English* defended themselves with their musquets and bayonets with great bravery, but to little purpose. The skirmish continued long, and obstinate: at last the *English* gave way, and retreated towards the ship, with their faces to the enemy, fighting with astonishing resolution. But *Lockiel*, to prevent their flight, commanded two or three of his men to run before, and from behind a bush to make a noise, as if there was another party of Highland-

ers.



ers to intercept their retreat. This took so effectually, that they stopped, and animated by rage, madness, and despair, they renewed the skirmish with greater fury than ever, and wanted nothing but proper arms to make *Lochiel* repent of his stratagem. They were at last, however, forced to give way, and betake themselves to their heels; the *Camerons* pursued them chin deep in the sea; 138 were counted dead of the *English*, and of the *Camerons* only five were killed.

In this engagement *Lochiel* himself had several wonderful escapes. In the retreat of the *English*, one of the strongest and bravest of the officers retired behind a bush, when he observed *Lochiel* pursuing, and seeing him unaccompanied with any, he leaped out, and thought him his prey. They met one another with equal fury. The combat was long, and doubtful. The *English* gentleman had by far the advantage in strength and size; but *Lochiel* exceeding him in nimbleness and agility, in the end tript the sword out of his hand: upon which, his antagonist flew upon him with amazing rapidity; they closed, and wrestled till both fell to the ground in each other's arms. The *English* Officer got above *Lochiel*, and pressed him hard; but stretching forth his neck by attempting to disengage himself, *Lochiel*, who by this time had his hands at liberty, with his left hand seized him by the collar, and jumping at his extended throat, he bit it with his teeth quite through, and kept such a hold of his grip, that he brought away his mouthful; this, he said, was the *sweetest bite he ever had in his life time*. Immediately afterwards, when continuing the pursuit after that encounter was over, he found his men chin deep in the sea; he quickly followed them, and observing a fellow on deck aiming his piece at him, plunged into the sea, and escaped,

escaped, but so narrowly that the hair on the back part of his head was cut, and a little of the skin ruffled. In a little while a similar attempt was made to shoot him: his fosterbrother threw himself before him, and received the shot in his mouth and breast, preferring his Chief's life to his own.

In a few days afterwards, resolving to return to Gen. *Middleton*, he ordered all his men to assemble and join him; but while he waited for their return, he cut off another party of the garrison soldiers, who were marching into the country, at *Auchentore*, within half a mile of the fort, killed a few, and took several prisoners. His former engagements with the General obliged him at last to join, which he did, with a great number of his clan; but was not long with him when he had certain information, that the Governor of *Inverlochy* availed himself of *Lochiel's* absence, by making his troops cut down the woods, and collect all the provisions in the country. His return to *Lochaber* being necessary, *Middleton* agreed to it, upon condition he would leave the greatest part of his men behind him. This he did, and set out privately for his country with only 150 men. He soon found his information was too true: in order to obtain redress, he posted his men, early in the morning of the day after his arrival, in different parts of a wood called *Stronneviss*, within a mile of the garrison, where the soldiers used to come out every morning, to cut and bring in wood. Four or five hundred came in the ordinary manner. *Lochiel*, observing them from a convenient part of the wood where he rested, gave the signal at a proper time. His men soon made the attack, the enemy were soon routed, and a great slaughter made; 100 fell upon the spot, and the pursuit was carried on to the very walls of the garrison. It is remarkable,



remarkable, that not an officer escaped, they being the only active persons, that made resistance. Thus continued *Lochiel* for some time a pest to the garrison, frequently cutting off small detachments, partly by stratagem, partly by force; but his name carried so much terror with it, that they gave him no opportunity for some time of doing them much harm.

Gen. *Middleton* being at this time extremely unsuccessful in some of his adventures, particularly in an action some of his troops had lately with Major Gen. *Morgan*, at *Lochgarry*, where they were totally defeated, sent an express to *Lochiel*, supplicating his presence, that measures might be concerted how to conclude the war in an honorable manner. *Lochiel* resolved to go at the head of 300 men, and made the proper preparations for his journey with all imaginable secrecy; yet the Governor gets notice of his intended expedition, and orders *Morgan* if possible to intercept him. *Middleton* was at *Brae-mar*, in the head of *Aberdeenshire*, between which place and *Lochaber* there is a continued range of hills for upwards of 100 miles. Over these did he travel, sleeping in shellings, (huts which the herds build for shelter when in the mountains) on beds of hedder with their crops turned upwards, without any covering but his plaid. In the course of this expedition, he was like to be surprized by the activity of *Morgan* once and again; but getting up to the tops of the mountains, he always escaped the enemy, but frequently not to their profit, as his men often run down the hill, and after discharging a few pieces or arrows among them, would as easily ascend.

Soon after his junction with *Middleton*, the war was given over, and *Middleton* retired to *France*, having presented *Lochiel* with a  
most

most favorable declaration, signed at *Dunvegan*, in *Sky*, *March* 31. 1665. But though the war was thus given over in general, and many of the nobility and heads of clans had submitted to *Monk*, upon getting their estates restored, *Lochiel* still stood out, not able to bear the insolence of the troops quartered in a garrison so near him. For the governor, encouraged by the departure of *Middleton*, and taking the advantage of *Lochiel*'s absence in *Sky*, used to allow his officers to go out frequently in hunting parties, well guarded with a good number of armed men, destroying the game. *Lochiel*, on his return, having learned this, soon put a stop to their insolence; for convening a party of the *Camerons*, he watched one day at a convenient place, while he saw one of these hunting parties coming towards the hill whereon he sat, and having divided his men, and given them proper instructions, the attack was made with success: most of the party were slain, and the rest taken prisoners. The loss of so many officers afforded new matter of grief and astonishment to the Governor, and prompted him to make some attempts to obtain redress, but they were all in vain. He, however, by this time became acquainted with the situation and manners of the country, and procured a number of mercenary desperadoes around him, who gave him exact intelligence of whatever happened. This obliged *Lochiel* to flit his quarters to a farther distance from the fort, while he employed such of his clan as continued faithful, as counter-spies near the garrison; and by their means, the resolutions and plans of the Governor were not only made public, but many of his spies were detected and apprehended, whom *Lochiel* ordered to be hung up, without any ceremony or form of trial.

C c c

Soon



Soon after his encounter with the hunting party, an express came to him from the Laird of *M'Naughtin*, a true Royalist in *Cowal*, a country opposite to *Inverara*, in *Argyleshire*, acquainting him, that there were in that country three *English*, and one *Scotch* Colonel, with other Officers, who were deputed by Gen. *Monk* to survey the forts and forfeited places in that part of the Highlands; and that it was possible to seize them with a few stout fellows. *Lockiel*, rejoiced at this intelligence, picked out 100 choice *Camerons*, with whom he marched for *Cowal*, still keeping the tops of the mountains, lest his designs should be discovered and published. There he met his friend *M'Naughtin*, who informed him that the Officers lay at a certain inn, well guarded with armed soldiers. Upon which, he gave the proper orders to his men, who executed them with so much expedition and skill, that the officers, servants, and soldiers were all apprehended, and carried, almost without halting, to a place of security, before they well knew where they were. This place was a small island in *Loch-Ortnick*, a fresh water lake 12 miles in length, about 10 miles North of *Inverlochy*.

The prisoners, though terrified at first, were soon undeceived. The horrible executions which *Lockiel's* men made in the several rencounters they were engaged in, made his enemies believe him to be cruel and sanguinary in his disposition; but the gentle treatment, and the great civility the prisoners met with, soon convinced them of the contrary: he omitted nothing that could contribute to their happiness; but particularly he proposed and exhibited several hunting matches, which gave them great satisfaction. During their imprisonment, they took the liberty now and then to represent to

*Lockiel*

*Lochiel* the expediency and the prudence of a treaty with the General. He at first rejected the motion, and scorned the advice; but being often repeated, he began to give way to their reasonings, but still said, that no wise man should trust his safety in the hands of their pretended Protector, whose whole life was a continued scene of ambition, rebellion, hypocrisy, and cruelty; and that though he was able to do little for the service of the King or his country, yet would he always preserve his conscience and honor unstained, till perhaps a more favorable opportunity of restoring the King might offer. These conferences being often renewed, brought *Lochiel* to declare himself in a more favorable manner. For the truth is, that he dissembled his sentiments at first, wanting nothing so much as an honorable treaty; for his country was impoverished, and his people almost ruined. He still, however, protested, that before he would consent to disarm himself and his clan, abjure his King, and take oaths to the Usurper, he would live as an outlaw and fugitive, without regard to consequences. To this it was answered, that if he only shewed an inclination to submit, no oath should be required, and he should have his own terms.

In consequence of this affirmation, *Lochiel*, with the advice of his friends, made out a draught of his conditions, which were transmitted to Gen. *Monk*, by Col. *Campbel*, one of the prisoners, he having given his word of honor he would soon return. Upon receipt of this, the General made out a new set of articles, of much the same nature with the draught sent, which he returned to *Lochiel*, signifying to him, if he agreed thereto they would stand good, otherwise not. After making some small alterations, *Lochiel* consented, and the Marquis of *Argyle* became his guarantee. This treaty was



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burned in a house of *Lockiel's*, which was consumed by accident. However, the most material articles are preserved in *Monk's* letters to him, and are as follows.

' No oath was required of *Lockiel* to *Cromwell*, but his word of honor to live in peace. He and his clan were allowed to keep their arms as before the war broke out, they behaving peaceably. Reparation was to be made to *Lockiel* for what wood the Governor of *Inverlocky* cut on his grounds. A free and full indemnity was granted him for all riots, depredations, and crimes committed by him or his men preceding the present treaty. Reparation was to be made to the tenants for all the losses they sustained from the garrison soldiers. The tithes, cess, and other public burdens which had not been paid during the wars, were remitted, on condition they should be paid afterwards, with several others of the like nature.' All that was demanded by *Monk* of *Lockiel*, was, that he and his clan should lay down their arms in name of King CHARLES II. before the Governor of *Inverlocky*, and take them up again in name of the States, without mentioning the Protector; that he would afterwards keep the peace, pay publick burdens, and suppress tumults, thefts, and depredations.

These articles being agreed to, and subscribed by *Monk* and *Lockiel*, the prisoners were discharged, but *Lockiel* begged they would honor him with their presence at the ceremony of laying down their arms, which they complied with. Having convened a respectable number of his clan, he ranged them into companies, under the command of the Captains of their respective tribes, and put himself at their head. In this manner he marched to *Inverlocky*, in the same order as if going to battle, pipes playing, and colors flying.

The

The Governor drew out the soldiers, and put them in order on a plain near the fort; placing them in two lines opposite to the *Camerons*. *Lochiel* and the Governor first saluted each other as friends. The articles of the treaty were then read, and the ceremony of laying down and taking up the arms performed. Both parties afterwards partook of a splendid entertainment, prepared by the Governor for the occasion to the great satisfaction of all present. Thus did *Lochiel*, the only Chief in the Highlands that continued to support the Royal cause after it was agreed the war should be given over, at last submit in an honorable way. *Monk* sent him a letter of thanks for his chearful compliance, dated at *Dalkeith*, 5 June 1655.

During the remaining part of *Oliver's* life, and the reigns of King CHARLES II. and JAMES II., *Lochiel* lived chiefly at home, in a broken kind of tranquility, occasioned by the distractions of the times, and the pretensions of neighboring Chiefs and Lairds to parts of his estate: but he always shewed so much prudence and courage on every emergency, as gained him the friendship of the great and the esteem of all. He was held in particular favor by the two brothers CHARLES and JAMES, and received from them many marks of their royal regard. It may not be unworthy the attention of the curious to narrate the following incident.

*Lochiel* and the Laird of *M'Intosh* had a long dispute concerning some lands in *Lochaber*. *M'Intosh* claimed them in consequence of a grant of them he had from the *Lord of the Isles*, afterwards confirmed by K. *David Bruce*: *Lochiel's* plea was perpetual possession. The contest was often renewed, both at the law courts and by arms. Many terms of accommodation were proposed to the contending parties,



parties, but in vain. King CHARLES II. himself would needs be the mediator; but nothing but superior force would prevail. In 1665, *M'Intosh*, with his own clan and the *M'Phersons*, convened an army of 1500 men, with which he sets out for *Lochaber*. *Lochiel*, aided by the *M'Gregors*, raises 1200, 900 of which were armed with guns, broad swords and targets, and 300 with bows and arrows. (It is remarked, this was the last considerable body of bowmen that ever was seen in the Highlands.) Just as they were in view of one another, and almost ready to fight, the Earl of *Breadalbane*, who was Cousin German to both, arrived at the head of 300 men, and immediately sent for the two Chiefs. He declared whoever should oppose the terms he was to offer, he should join the contrary party with all his power, and be his foe while he lived. Accordingly proposals of agreement were made, and submitted to by both parties. *Lochiel* continued in possession of the lands; for which a sum of money was given to *M'Intosh*, to renounce all claims for the future. The articles of agreement were signed 20th *September* 1665, about 360 years after the commencement of the quarrel; and next day the two Chiefs had a friendly meeting, and exchanged swords. The leading Gentlemen of both clans performed the same friendly ceremony.

It must appear strange, that now not a bow is to be seen in the Highlands, nor any propensity towards that kind of armour. One might imagine, when the disarming act took place, bows and arrows would have been a good substitute for guns; and, if I recollect right, there is no prohibition of bows in the act.

At the revolution, Sir *Ewen*, who was always prepossessed in favor of the hereditary right, and particularly for JAMES, whose  
friendship

friendship he had often experienced, and was resolved to support his cause, as far as he could, at all hazards. In this resolution he was confirmed by a letter he had from JAMES, dated 29 *March* 1689, then in *Ireland*, soliciting his aid, and that of his friends. Upon receipt of this letter, he visited all the neighboring Chiefs, and wrote to those at a distance, communicating to them the King's letter, and calling a general meeting to concert what measures should be taken. They assembled on *May* 13th, near his house, and mutually engaged to one another to support his Majesty's interest against all invaders. When Viscount *Dundee* got a commission from King JAMES to command his troops in *Scotland*, *Lockiel* joined him with his clan, notwithstanding that Gen. *M'Kay* made him great offers, both in money and titles, to abandon JAMES's interest.

He made a distinguished figure at the skirmish of *Killikrankie*, under Lord *Dundee*, against Gen. *M'Kay*, though then above the age of sixty-three. He was the most sanguine man in the council for fighting; and in the battle, though placed in the centre opposite to Gen. *M'Kay*'s own regiment, yet spoke he to his men one by one, and took their several engagements either to conquer or die. Just as they began the fight, he fell upon this stratagem to encourage his men: He commanded such of the *Camerons* as were posted near him to make a great shout, which being seconded by those who stood on the right and left, run quickly through the whole army, and was returned by the enemy. But the noise of the musquets and cannon, with the echoing of the hills, made the Highlanders fancy that their shouts were much louder and brisker than that of the enemy; and *Lockiel* cried out, "Gentlemen, Take courage, the day  
" is



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“ is ours : I am the oldest Commander in the army, and have al-  
 “ ways observed something ominous and fatal in such a dull, hollow,  
 “ and feeble noise as the enemy made in their shout, which prognos-  
 “ ticates that they are all doomed to die by our hands this night ;  
 “ whereas ours was brisk, lively, and strong, and shews we have  
 “ vigor and courage.” These words spreading quickly through  
 the army, animated the troops in a strange manner. The event  
 justified the prediction : the Highlanders obtained a complete  
 victory. The battle was fought, 1689. *Lockiel* continued for some  
 time with that army ; but being dissatisfied with the conduct of *Can-*  
*non* and some of the principal Officers, retired to *Lochaber*, leaving  
 his son in his place during the rest of the campaign.

When terms of submission were offered by King WILLIAM to the  
 outstanding Chiefs, though many were glad to accept of them, yet  
*Lockiel* and a few others were determined to stand out, untill they had  
 King JAMES's permission, which was at last obtained, and only a few  
 days before King WILLIAM's indemnity expired.

There is nothing else memorable, in the publick way, in the life  
 of Sir *Ewen Cameron*. He outlived himself, becoming a second  
 child, even rocked in a cradle ; so much were the faculties of his  
 mind, and the members of his body, impaired. He died *A.D.* 1718.

## N U M B E R VII.

## OF THE MASSACRE OF THE COLQUHOUNS.

**I**N the Baronage of *Scotland*, by Sir *Robert Douglas*, it appears that in the years 1594 and 1595, the clan of *M'Gregors* with some of their lawless neighbors, came down upon the low country of *Dumbartonshire*, and committed vast outrages and depredations, especially upon the territories of the *Colquhouns*.

In 1602 *Humphry Colquhoun* raised his vassals and followers to oppose them, and was joined by many of the gentlemen in the neighborhood. Both parties met in *Glenfrone*, where a bloody conflict ensued. They fought with great obstinacy till night parted them, and many brave men were killed on both sides, but the *Colquhouns* appear to have been worsted. The Laird of *Colquhoun* escaped, and retired to a strong castle; but was closely pursued by a party of the enemy; they broke into the castle, and found him in a vault, where they instantly put him to death with many circumstances of cruelty. In the month of *February* it was that this *Humphry Colquhoun* was slain; at which time the young noblemen and gentlemen who were at school at *Dumbarton* came as spectators

D d d

to



## A P P E N D I X.

to see the battle of *Glenfrone*, but were not suffered to approach near the danger, but were shut up in a barn by the *Colquhouns* for safety. The *M'Gregors* prevailing, are said afterwards to have barbarously put them all to death.

This is the account given by the historian of the family of *Lufs*, but Mr. *Buchanan* \* asserts that the Laird of *Lufs* escaped from the battle, and was afterwards killed in *Benachra Castle* by the *M'Farlanes*, thro' influence of a certain nobleman whom *Lufs* had dis-oblinded.

Let these facts stand as related by the partizans of each house, but from the various acts of council, and the great severity of them, and by the frequent confirmation of them by acts of parliament for near sixty years afterwards, under different princes and different influences, the necessity of the suppression of this unhappy clan, for the common good, is fully evinced.

The humanity of the present legislature did the last year repeal these sanguinary acts; alledging, *that the causes inductive of them for suppressing the name of GREGOUR or M'GREGOUR, are now little known and have long ceased.*

\* Surnames of clans, p. 148.

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## N U M B E R   V I I I .

### I T I N E R A R Y .

Miles.

#### DOWNING,

21 Chester, *Deonna, Devana*, PTOL. *Deva*, ANTON. RAV. CHOROG.

*Deva, colonia legio cretica vicefima valeria viatrix*, R. C.

18 Northwich, *Condate*, R. C.

8 Knutsford,

12 Macclesfield,

10 Buxton,

13 Middleton,

11 Chesterfield,

16 Workfop,

12 Tuxford,

8 Dunham Ferry, on the Trent, *Trivona fl.* R. C.

D d d 2

10 Lincoln,



## APPENDIX

## Miles.

- 10 Lincoln, *Lindum*, PTOL. ANTON. RAV. CHOROC. R. C.  
 6 Washenbrough and back to Lincoln,  
 12 Spittle,  
 12 Glanford Bridge,  
 22 Barton,  
 Humber River, *Abus*, PTOL. R. C.  
 8 Hull,  
 8 Burton Constable,  
 22 Burlington Quay,  
 Its bay, *Gabrantuicorum portuosus sinus*, PTOL. *Portus felix*,  
 R. C.  
 5 Flamborough Head, *Brigantum extrema*, R. C.  
 10 Hunmanby,  
 10 Scarborough,  
 13½ Robin Hood's Bay,  
 6½ Whitby,  
 13 Skellin Dam,  
 9 Gisborough,  
 12 Stockton,  
 Tees River, *Tisfis fl.* R. C. Its mouth, *Dunum sinus*, PTOL.  
 20 Durham,  
 Were River, *Vedra fl.* R. C.  
 6 Chester-le-Street, *Epiacum*, R. C.  
 9 Newcastle, *Pons Aelii*, NOTIT. IMP.  
 Tyne River, *Vedra fl.* PTOL. *Tina fl.* R. C.  
 14 Morpeth,  
 9 Felton,  
 10 Alnwick;

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Miles.

- 10 Alnwick, *Alauna*, RAV. CHOROG.
- 16 Belford,
- 16 Berwick, *Tuessis*, RAV. CHOROG.
- Tweed River, *Alaunus*, PTOL. *Tueda*, R. C.

## S C O T L A N D.

- 16 Old Cambus,
- 10 Dunbar, *Ledone*, RAV. CHOROG. *Dun* a small hill, and *bar*  
a point of any thing.
- 6 North Berwick,
- 14 Preston Pans,
- 8 EDINBURGH,
- 9 South Ferry,
- Firth of Forth, *Boderia*, PTOL. *Bodotria*, TACITI. R. C.
- 2 North Ferry,
- Fife County, *Horestii*, R. C. *Caledonia*, TACITI.
- 15 Kinrofs,
- 20 Rumbling Brig, Castle Campbell, and back to Kinrofs,
- 13 Castle Dupplin, *Duabhfsis*, RAV. CHOROG.
- 8 Perth, *Orrea*, R. C.
- Tay River and its mouth, *Taus*, TACITI. *Tava Æst*. PTOL.  
R. C.
- 1 Scone,
- 1 Lunkerty,
- 13 Dunkeld,
- 20 Taymouth,

15 Carrie,



## A P P E N D I X.

## Miles.

- 15 Carrie on Loch-Rannoch,  
 20 Blair,  
 35 Through Glen-Tilt to Invercauld,  
 18 Tulloch,  
 15 Kincairn,  
 9 Banchorie,  
 18 Aberdeen,  
 Dee River, *Diva fl.* PTOL. R. C.  
 Ythen River, *Ituna fl.* R. C.  
 25 Bownefs,  
 27 Craigston Castle,  
 9 Bamff,  
 Devron River, *Celnius fl.* R. C.  
 8 Cullen,  
 22 Castle Gordon,  
 Spey River, *Celnius fl.* PTOL. *Tueffis*, R. C.  
 8 Elgin, *Alitacenon*, RAV. CHOROG.  
 10 Forres,  
 11 Tarnaway Castle, Calder, Fort George,  
 Firth of Murray, *Tuæ. Æst.* PTOL. *Varar Æst.* R. C.  
 12 Inverness, *Pteroton, castra alata*, R. C.  
 10 Castle Dunie,  
 18 Dingwall, Foules,  
 Firth of Cromartie, *Loxa. fl.* R. C.  
 Rossshire, *Creones*, R. C. The same writer places at *Chan-*  
*nery* in this county, *Aræ finium Imp. Rom.*  
 15 Ballinagouan,

6 Tain,

# A P P E N D I X.

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## Miles

- 6 Tain, *Castra alata*, PTOL.
- 9 Dornoch. Its Firth, *Vara Æst.* PTOL. *Abona fl.* R. C.  
Sutherland County, *Logi*, R. C.
- 9 Dunrobin Castle,
- 18 Helmsdale,  
Ord of Cathness, *Ripa alta*, PTOL.  
Cathness County, *Carnabii*, *Cattini*, R. C. *Virubium promontorium*, R. C.
- 8 Langwall,
- 15 Clythe ; Clytheness, *Virvedrum prom.* R. C.
- 8 Thrumster,
- 3 Wick,  
Wick River, *Ilea fl.* PTOL.
- 16 Duncan's or Dungsby Bay, and John a Groat's House,  
Dungsby Head, *Berubium promontorium*, PTOL.. *Caledonia extrema*, R. C.  
Stroma Isle, *Ocetis Insula*, R. C.
- 2 Canesby, and back the same road to
- 137 Inverness,  
Inverness County, *Caledonii*, R. C.
- 17 General's Hut,
- 15 Fort Augustus,  
Loch Lochy, *Longus fl.* R. C.
- 28 Fort William, R. C. places *Banatia* near it.
- 14 Kinloch-Leven,
- 9 King's House,
- 19 Tyendrum,

12 Dal-



## A P P E N D I X.

## Miles:

- 12 Dalmalie,
- 16 Inveraray,
- 22 Tarbut,  
Loch-Lomond, *Lincalidor Lacus*, R. C.
- 8 Lufs,
- 12 Dunbarton, *Theodosia*, R. C.  
Firth of Clyde, *Glota*, TACITI. *Clotta Æst*. R. C.
- 15 Glasgow, *Clidum*, RAV. CHOROG.
- 24 Hamilton, and back to Glasgow,
- 13 Kylesithe,
- 18 Sterling,
- 8 Falkirk,  
Calendar,
- 15 Hopeton House,
- 11 EDINBURGH,
- 18 Lenton,
- 18 Bild,
- 18 Moffat,
- 18 Lockerby,

## E N G L A N D.

- 21 Longtown in Cumberland,  
Netherby, *Castra exploratorum*, ANTON. *Aefica*, RAV.  
CHOROG.
- 9 Carlisle, *Lugavallium*, ANTON.
- 18 Penrith, *Bereda*, RAV. CHOROG.

11 Shap

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Miles.

- 11 Shap in Westmoreland,
- 15 Kendal, *Concangium*, NOTIT. IMP.
- 11 Burton, *Coccium*, R. C.
- 11 Lancaster, *Longovicus*, NOTIT. IMP.  
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- 11 Garstang,
- 11 Preston,
- 18 Wigan,
- 13 Warrington,
- 21 Chester,
- 21 Downing in Flintshire.

THE antient names of places marked R. C. are borrowed from the late Dr. Stukeley's account of *Richard of Cirencester*, with his antient Map of *Roman Brittain* and the Itinerary thereof, published in 1757. The rest from Mr. Horsly's Remarks on *Ptolemy*, *Antonine's Itinerary*, *Notitia imperii*, and *Ravennatis Britanniae Chorographia*.

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